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**HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO**  
**AND**  
**REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS**

EDITED AND COMPILED BY  
**HON. AARON R. VAN CLEAF**  
CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO

“History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples”

V. I


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1906



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## Preface

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 THE aim of the publishers of this volume and the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. All topics and occurrences have been included that are essential to the clearness and usefulness of the history. Although the original purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1905, he has found it expedient and has deemed it proper to touch on many matters relating to the year 1906. In collecting and arranging the material which has entered into this history, it has been the editor's aim to secure facts and to present them in an interesting form.

It is impossible for the editor to enumerate all to whom he feels that thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. He is under special obligations to Mr. John W. Lowe, Miss May Lowe and Mr. Charles E. Winstead for help in the preparation of the history.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of the volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. They bring into bold relief careers of enterprise



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and thrift and make manifest valid claims to honorable distinction. If "Biography is the only true History," it is obviously the duty of the men of the present time to preserve in this enduring form the story of their lives in order that their posterity may dwell on the successful struggles thus recorded and profit by their example. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, will naturally prove to a large proportion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Pickaway County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement; for the development of the county is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. The result has amply justified the care thus exercised, for no more reliable publication, under the circumstances, could be laid before its readers.

We have given special prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of the work. We have sought to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, we herewith tender our grateful acknowledgment.

Chicago, Ill., November, 1906.

THE PUBLISHERS.



## Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press, and a reasonable time allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies.

Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us and as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (\*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

THE PUBLISHERS.





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# History of Pickaway County

## CHAPTER I

### COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND FIRST COURTS

Pickaway County came into existence March 1, 1810, the General Assembly of Ohio, in session at Chillicothe, having on the 12th day of January, 1810, passed an act establishing the county, the full text of which is as follows:

*An act for erecting a part of the counties of Ross, Franklin and Fairfield, into a separate county, by the name of Pickaway.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That all that part of the counties of Ross, Franklin and Fairfield, within the following boundaries, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Pickaway: Beginning on the east side of the Scioto river, at the intersection of a line between township two and three, of range twenty-two, Worthington's survey; thence east with the township lines, to the southeast corner of township number eleven, and range twenty; thence north with the range line, to the northeast corner of section number one, of township eleven, in range twenty; thence west with the township line, to the northwest corner of said township: thence with the range line, to the northeast corner of section number thirteen, in township ten, of range twenty-one, Matthew's survey; thence west to the Scioto river, thence west from the Scioto river, twelve miles; thence south twenty miles; thence east to the Scioto river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. That from and after the first day of March next, said county shall be vested with all the privileges

and immunities of a separate and distinct county: Provided, that the sheriffs, coroners, constables and collectors, for the counties aforesaid, may perform all the duties required by law, in their respective counties, within the county of Pickaway before the said division, and suits at law which are, or may be, pending at the time of said division, shall be adjusted in the same manner as if a division had not taken place.

Sec. 3. That on the first Monday of April next, the legal voters residing within the said county of Pickaway, shall assemble in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election.

Sec. 4. That the courts for said county shall be held at the house of Henry Nevill, until a permanent seat of justice is fixed as the law directs. This act shall be in force, from and after the first day of March, next.

EDWARD TIFFIN,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DUNCAN McARTHUR,

*Speaker of the Senate.*

January 12, 1810.

The first settlements in the territory comprising the county were in 1796 or 1797, the first cabins being built in the Pickaway Plains on the "trace," leading from the crossing of the Hockhocking (now Lancaster) by the plains to Chillicothe; there was one cabin three or four miles below the plains and another at





their eastern edge. Soon thereafter a settlement was started at Westfall, on the site of an old Indian town, the land there having been secured by Abel Westfall, and being on the "trace," he laid out a town, giving it his own name. The territory was then within the limits of Hamilton County, and the plat is of record in the county recorder's office in Cincinnati. The plat of the town embraced a large body of land, the projector having expectations that it would become a place of importance, but all that now remains of the town is an old warehouse built after the construction of the Ohio Canal, which passed through the town. A few scattering cabins were erected six or eight miles apart on the "trace" leading from Chillicothe by way of Westfall, to Franklin, as early as 1798. The land on the west side of the river was at first in greater demand than the plains and other land on the east side and settlements by Jonathan Renick, on Darby Creek, and Abraham Shanton on Deer Creek were commenced as early as 1800, two or three years before the land in the Pickaway Plains was entered. Soon after the first sales of Congress land at Chillicothe, and the opening of the Land Office there in 1801, settlers came in very rapidly, and in 1810, soon after the formation of the county, the census showed the population to be 7,124.

In the formation of the county, one township, Salt Creek, six miles square, was taken from Fairfield County; the remainder of the territory was set off from Franklin and Ross counties.

The name Pickaway (or Piqua) adopted for the county and so written in the enabling act was of Indian origin, said to have been the name of a numerous family of the Shawnee tribe who occupied the plains, known as the Pickaway Plains, when the first white people came there.

The house of Henry Nevill, named in the act as the place of holding the courts in the new county, until the permanent location of the county seat, was in the village of Jefferson, about two miles south of Circleville, a considerable trading point at the time and Mr. Nevill was one of the principal citizens, keeping a

hotel and also being engaged in the mercantile business. The site of the town is now parts of the Evan Phillips, Nelson Hitler and Reigel (formerly Rush) farms, in Pickaway township. The town was long since numbered with the lost towns of the world, the only house remaining being on the Reigel farm, the Kinmore house, further north, having been torn down 15 or 20 years ago.

At the first election in the county, directed by the enabling act to be held on the first Monday of April, 1810, James Renick was elected sheriff; David Kinnear, Peter Apple and Jonathan Holmes, commissioners, and John McNeal, coroner, to hold the offices until their successors were elected at the ensuing October election. The abstract of votes at this election is not with other old election papers in the Court House and, therefore, no record exists of the number of votes polled.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held at Jefferson on the 21st day of April, 1810, when the bonds of James Renick, as sheriff and John McNeal, as coroner, elected at the special election, were approved and they entered upon the discharge of the duties of the offices. On the 26th of the same month, the commissioners selected David Kinnear, one of their number, as clerk of the board, appointed Henry Nevill as county treasurer, and approved his bond, and appointed Samuel Lybrand as county lister (assessor). On June 6th, the board ordered that the township of Harrison be established from parts of Madison and Walnut townships, and that the first election be held June 23rd, at the house of Hugh Creighton; and at the same meeting fixed the boundaries of Madison township and ordered an election to be held at the house of Luke Decker, June 23rd. At a meeting held June 8th, the board entered into contract with Henry Nevill, for the use of a house at Jefferson as a Court House at a yearly rental of \$60 and for a room to be used as a jail, the rent to be \$25 a year, and at the same session made an order approving of the report of George Pontious, Christian Brotherlin and Andrew Ensworth, appointed by the commissioners of Ross County, December 8, 1809, to "view the ground



and lay out a road beginning at the county line between Ross and Fairfield, where the road which is now in use and opened, leading from Lancaster to Pickaway Plains, crosses the same; thence continuing along the said opened road by the house of Philip Straus, Peter Apple, the new Dutch meeting-house, Christopher Ernest, Peter Row, James Seals and John Reed and from thence the nearest and best way to the town of Livingston, to intersect any street in said town, at the north boundary thereof, which leads to the center of said town." The survey of the road was made by James Denny. The road was ordered established, Daniel Ludwig appealing from the order of the commissioners, and was the first road established in the county, after its creation.

The county seat having been located on the site selected for Circleville, the commissioners, on the 7th of March, 1811, made an agreement with Jacob Zeiger, Jr., for the lease of the upper story of the house, where he then dwelt, "for the sole use and purpose of a Court House for the county aforesaid," from the first day of April next ensuing for one year or more, the rent one dollar.

#### FIRST COURTS OF THE COUNTY.

The first court in Pickaway County was a special session held at the town of Jefferson, on Friday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1810, for the purpose of appointing a clerk *pro tempore* and a recorder and to fix a suitable number of justices of the peace for the different townships of the county. Present: William Seymour, Thomas Barr and Jacob Shoemaker, esquires, associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Whereupon, James Denny was appointed the clerk and William H. Puthuff, recorder; and justices of the peace were apportioned as follows: Pickaway township, three; Salt Creek, two; Washington, three; Walnut, three; Madison, three; Scioto, one; Darby, two; Deer Creek, two; and Wayne, two. On April 7th, William H. Puthuff was sworn in as recorder, his bond having been approved. John Bennett, charged with murdering Reuben Cherry, was arraigned, pleaded

not guilty and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$200. This was the first criminal case in the county. At a session of the court, June 23rd, James Jorden, charged with sodomy, was arraigned and was discharged, there not being any such crime specified in the criminal statutes of the State.

The first regular term of the Court of Common Pleas was commenced July 23, 1810, at the house of Henry Nevill, in the town of Jefferson, the temporary county seat. John Thompson, common pleas judge for the circuit, presided, and the three associate judges were also on the bench. The sheriff, James Renick, returned the panel of the first grand jury selected in the county, viz.: Edward Williams, West Miller, Charles Cade, George Ater, Isaac Williams, John Timmons, William Marquis, James Martin, David Shelby, John Burget, Thomas Renick, Ezekiel Morris, William Miller, Hugh Creighton, William Renick and John Robinson. When the names were called, William Miller and John Robinson did not answer, and Benjamin Hepner and Elisha Litler were called from the bystanders to fill the jury. David Shelby was appointed foreman. Richard Douglas was appointed prosecuting attorney; Mr. Douglas was afterwards a leading lawyer of Chillicothe. On July 24th, the court granted a license to keep a tavern in Tarlton, the first granted in the county. July 25th, James Denny was appointed clerk of the court for the constitutional term of seven years and gave bond in the sum of \$3,000. Daniel Dreisbach was appointed director, agreeable to the statute, establishing seats of justice, and ordered to give bond in the sum of \$10,000, which was given. Tavern licenses were granted to Charles Bodkin and John Burget. July 26th, Henry Nevill, Samuel Lippencott and Joseph Hedges were granted store licenses. The first criminal case in the county was tried, the accused, John Bennett, being indicted for murder. The petit jury returned a verdict of "not guilty of murder, with malice aforethought, but guilty of manslaughter," and defendant was sentenced to pay \$200 fine, to be confined in the jail of the county eight days and pay the costs of prosecu-





tion. July 27th, tavern licenses were granted to Samuel E. Barr at Jefferson, Hugh Creighton at Bloomfield and Samuel Slycer. July 28th, Richard Douglas was allowed \$40 for services as prosecutor from April 1st to July 23rd and to receive \$40 quarterly thereafter. The sheriff was allowed \$60 as the clerk, \$12 quarterly for fees in criminal cases not collectable.

The first court held in Circleville, in the Zeiger house, was a special session, April 26, 1811, and the courts were held in that house until the first Court House, erected in Circleville, was ready for occupancy, the exact date of which does not appear on record. The Zeiger house was a two-story log structure at the corner of Scioto and Pinkney streets, the court room and offices being in the second story. Jacob Zeiger, Jr., in 1821, sold the house and the two lots to his brother, Philip Zeiger, who in 1838 sold the property to Francis Williamson, a Scotchman, who was the owner until his death, when it was sold by his heirs, June 25, 1873, to George W. Sapp,

who on the 8th of March, 1884, transferred the property to Julius Weill and he sold it, April 8, 1904, to William Roth, who pulled down the old pioneer house, and for a few years the "temple of justice," and erected a modern residence in its stead. Jacob Zeiger, Jr., and his wife Susannah, when the courts were being held in their house, had their living apartments in the lower rooms. After the death of Mr. Zeiger, his widow married Jacob Shoemaker, one of the associate judges when the courts were held in the Zeiger house. He died in 1843 and his widow survived him for 36 years, dying at her house near Circleville in Washington township, February 4, 1879, aged 94 years. She had in her possession several chairs which were used in the courtroom in the Zeiger house.

The Common Pleas Court of the county until 1851, when the Probate Court was created by the present constitution of the State, had jurisdiction in the settlement of estates, issuing marriage licenses and such other business as now pertains to the Probate Court.



## CHAPTER II

### THE CONGRESS LANDS AND VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS

All of the territory in Pickaway County east of the Scioto River is within the Congress lands; that west of the river is part of the Virginia Military District.

#### THE CONGRESS LANDS.

As provided by an ordinance passed in 1785 after the several States claiming ownership had ceded the same to the United States and the title had been perfected by treaty with the Indians, were placed on the market, after being surveyed into townships six miles square or as near that size as was practicable and divided into sections each a mile square, four sections in each township being reserved for sale in the future by the United States and one section set apart for the use of schools.

#### THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

The General Assembly of Virginia, at its session, beginning October 20, 1783, passed an act to authorize its delegates in Congress to convey to the United States, in congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Congress stipulated, in accepting the cession, that this territory should be formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, and that the States so formed should be distinctly republican, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty and freedom as the other States. On the 17th of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson,

Arthur Lee, James Monroe and Samuel Hardy, the Virginia delegates to Congress, conveyed to the United States "all right, title, and claim, as well as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory, or tract of country, within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being northwest of the river Ohio."

This act of cession contained, however, the following reservation: "That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland River, and between the Great Kanawha and Tennessee rivers, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops, upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for these legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions to them as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia." The land embraced in this reservation constitutes the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and is composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Clinton, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Madison and Union, and portions of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Greene, Champaign, Warren and Hamilton.

Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of this reservation and location as defined upon the report of the executive of



Virginia that the deficiency of good lands upon the waters of the Cumberland existed.

The Virginia soldiers of the continental line, who served in the Revolutionary War, were compensated in bounty awards of these lands according to the rank, line of service, etc. The first step necessary, after securing the proper certificate of actual service, was that of procuring a printed warrant from the land officer, specifying the quantity of lands and the rights upon which it was due. This military warrant was issued from the land office, in the State of Virginia, which empowered the person to whom it was granted, his heirs or assigns, to select the number of acres specified in the lands reserved for that purpose, and to have the same appropriated. After the location was made, and the boundaries ascertained by surveying, the owner of the warrant returned it to the State authorities, and received in its place a patent, or grant, from the government. This grant was equivalent to a deed in fee simple, and passed all of the title of the government to the grantee.

On the same day on which the act was passed Richard C. Anderson, a colonel in the army, was appointed surveyor for the continental line of the army, by the officers named in the act and authorized to make such appointments as they saw fit. He opened his office at Soldiers' Retreat, near Louisville, for entries in the Kentucky lands on the 20th of July, 1784. When the Kentucky grant was exhausted, August 1, 1787, he prepared for entries in the Ohio tract. He held his position up to the time of his death, October 16, 1826, and during the long period faithfully discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. His son-in-law, Allen Latham, Esq., was appointed surveyor sometime after Colonel Anderson's death (probably in 1827), and opened his office at Chillicothe, in July, 1829. He remained in office until June 23, 1834, when William Marshall Anderson, son of Col. Richard C. Anderson, then of Chillicothe, afterwards residing at Circleville, was appointed and held the office until June 14, 1847. His successor was E. P. Kendrick, of Chillicothe, who held the office until the books and

papers were transferred to the land department of the office of the Auditor of State. During the latter years that the office was held by Mr. Kendrick, his son, Samuel Kendrick, who had been auditor of Ross County, attended to the duties of the office.

The work of surveying the Virginia military lands was commenced as early as the spring of 1787. Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, with their companies, came across the Ohio and made examinations of the lands lying along its northern bank, along the Scioto and the Miami, and some of their tributaries, with a view to making entries as soon as Col. Richard C. Anderson's office should be open for that purpose. On the first of August the office was opened at Soldiers' Retreat, near Louisville, and soon after entries were made of the lands in the Ohio bottom, also considerable in the Scioto and Little Miami bottoms.

Owing to ignorance in regard to the extent of jurisdiction that the United States had over the lands of the Virginia military grant, much difficulty arose. It was one of the conditions imposed by Congress, that the lands lying in the grant, in Ohio, should not be entered until the amount of the deficiency in the Kentucky grant should be known. In July, 1788, a congressional act was passed, by which all locations and surveys, previously made between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, should be held invalid. The passage of this act, together with the wholesome dread of Indian hostilities, caused a cessation in the making of surveys in the district until 1788. All difficulty, of a legal nature, being thus removed, the survey of the lands in the Virginia Military District was again resumed.

But little is known of the surveying expeditions that were made previous to 1790. Nathaniel Massie, who afterwards did so much in the way of exploring and surveying the Virginia Military District, made his first venture in 1788, probably in company with Fox and O'Bannon. All of the work, at that time, had to be done by stealth, and the surveyors undoubtedly had some thrilling exploits, but their history is lost, beyond all hope of recovery.





Any soldier who held a warrant, or the heir or assign of any soldier who held a warrant, was at liberty to locate his lands wherever he pleased within the Virginia Military District, and in consequence of the irregularities with which many locations were made, and the encroachment of some locations upon others, far more litigation has arisen, relative to lines and titles in this district, than in those

which were regularly surveyed and laid off in sections.

The Virginia military tract was never surveyed into townships until it was done in the different counties, by order of the county commissioners, when it became desirable to organize the townships for civil purposes. Hence their irregular shape and size.





## CHAPTER III

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### THE CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF CIRCLEVILLE

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#### THE CITY OF CIRCLEVILLE

Circleville derives its name from the fact that the original town was laid out within a circular enclosure, formed by a high embankment, that was found here when the first settlement was made. Joining the circle on the east was a square, formed also by an embankment.

These ancient works, formerly existing upon the site of the present city of Circleville and which continued in evidence for many years after the town became an accomplished fact, have been attributed by archaeologists, with scarcely a dissenting voice, to a race of men that preceded the present race of Indians. For want of a better name, this prehistoric race, so shrouded in mystery, has been styled the Mound Builders, by reason of the remarkable works in the form of mounds (or tumuli) and embankments, that alone remain to tell the story of a vanished and, we may say, a vanquished race. By many authorities a similarity has been found in these works to the great mounds in Mexico erected by the Aztecs, known as *Teocalli*, and the deduction has been made that the Mound Builders, forced to relinquish their possessions in the Ohio Valley, gradually retreated to the southwestward until they reached Mexico, where they implanted their civilization. This theory is supported by the Aztec legends, as well as by evidence in the form of mounds and embankments that exist in the Southern States. Indeed, it has been stated that the Mound Builders' remains in the South are even more extensive than those

in the Ohio Valley. Immense burial-grounds in Missouri and Arkansas, disclosed through the wearing action of the rivers, support the statement that there must have been a long and extended conflict over the possession of the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, that resulted in the more warlike race of Indians finally dispossessing their more civilized predecessors.

The period in the world's history when the Mound Builders were supreme in this section is almost wholly a matter of conjecture. If their supposed migration to the southwestward has any connection with the advent of the Aztecs in Mexico, they must have flourished here in the early centuries of the Christian era, for the Aztecs appear to have overrun Mexico in the seventh century, A. D. As further proof that a great space of time has elapsed since the ancient race of Mound Builders inhabited this country, it may be mentioned that none of their works stand upon the latest terraces or river bottoms. The age of the trees found upon their embankments leads to the same conclusion.

It is regarded as an established fact that the Ohio Valley in the time of the Mound Builders supported a very large population. Caleb Atwater, in an article published in the *Archæologia Americana*, in 1819, says: "The State of Ohio was probably once much more thickly settled than it now is, when it contains a population of about seven hundred thousand inhabitants." Certain favored localities, along



the valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries, were densely populated, and especially is this true of the locality of Circleville. In Squier and Davis' "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," the statement is made "that the sites selected for settlements, towns and cities by the invading Europeans are often those which were the especial favorites of the Mound Builders and the seats of their heaviest population." The towns of Marietta, Newark, Chillicothe, Circleville, Portsmouth and Cincinnati, in Ohio; Frankfort, in Kentucky; and St. Louis (the "Mound City"), in Missouri, are examples. "The centers of population are now where they were at the period when the mysterious race of the mounds flourished."

The ancient works of the Mound Builders are distributed over a wide extent of country, almost wholly confined to the valleys of the rivers and large streams—from the Alleghenies to the far Northwest and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

It is stated, in Squier and Davis' "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," that "the number of tumuli in the State of Ohio may be safely estimated at ten thousand, and the number of enclosures at from one thousand to fifteen hundred." The mounds in this State vary from a few feet in height to 68 feet, the height of the great mound at Miamisburg, whose circumference is 852 feet. The enclosures formed by lines of embankment generally have an area of from one to 50 acres, though there are instances where the enclosures contain from 100 to 200 acres and even more. The mounds or tumuli of Ohio and elsewhere, which were usually constructed of earth, though sometimes of stone or of earth and stone, are commonly divided by students of antiquities into several classes, namely: Sepulchral, sacrificial, temple, memorial and mounds of observation. There are also the mounds in the form of animals, of which there are a number of notable instances in this State. Sepulchral mounds are the most common of all the forms; they invariably contain a skeleton and in some instances more than one. The sacrificial mounds are usually found to contain altars of stone or burnt clay, upon which are

found various remains that show the action of fire. In these mounds are found rude utensils—stone implements and pottery—ornaments and weapons. Sometimes copper axes, chisels and ornaments are discovered. The mounds of observation usually crowned elevated positions overlooking the valleys in which the enclosures were situated. It is thought that they were used as signal posts. The late Col. W. Marshall Anderson, of Circleville, demonstrated by actual survey that the observation mounds in the Scioto Valley formed a regular chain or system, and that, by means of fires upon them, signals could be sent up or down the country, to give warning of the approach of an enemy or to convey other intelligence.

The enclosures are variously regarded as defensive works or as sacred enclosures. Varying opinions have been expressed as to the significance of the earthworks at Circleville, which consisted of a circle and a square, some holding to the idea that they were built as sacred enclosures, and others claiming that they were built for defensive purposes. The late Caleb Atwater, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Circleville, with a national reputation as an historian, made a careful examination of the enclosures at Circleville and pronounced them to be works of defense. His description of the ancient works at Circleville was published in "Western Antiquities" in 1833. Referring to what he terms the "forts" at Circleville, he says:

"These are situated not far from the junction of Hargus Creek with the latter river (Scioto), which is on the east side of the river, and south side of the creek. By referring to the plate, the reader will be better enabled to understand the description which follows:

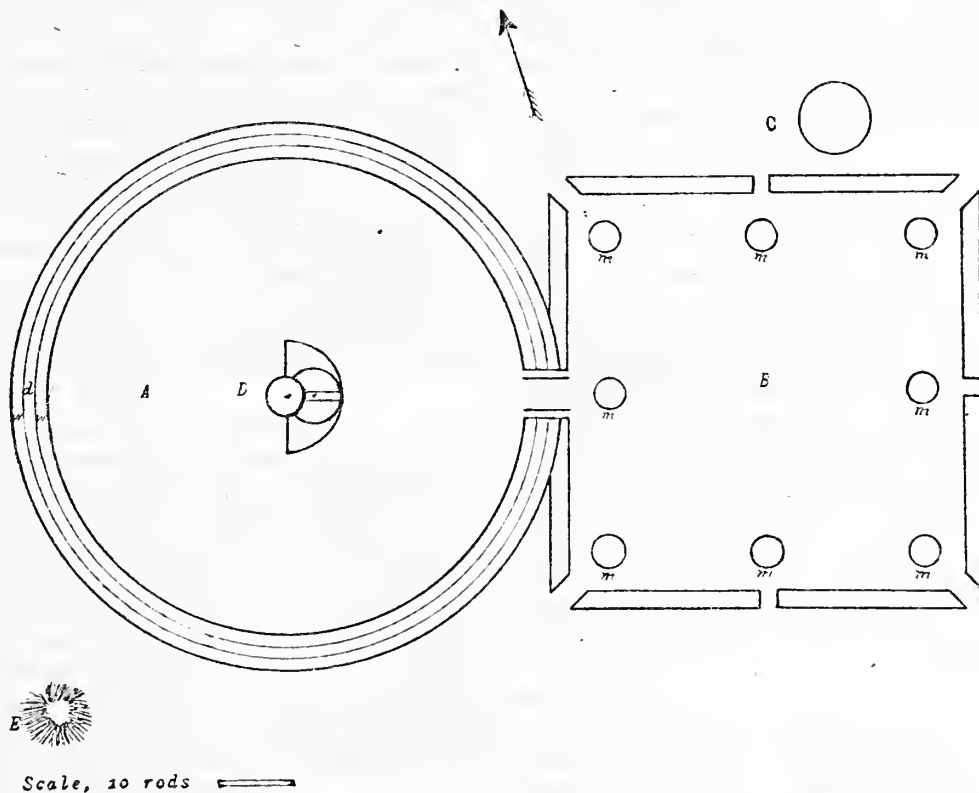
"There are two forts, one being an exact circle, the other an exact square. The former is surrounded by two walls, with a deep ditch between them. The latter is encompassed by one wall, without any ditch. The former was sixty-nine rods in diameter, measuring from outside to outside of the circular outer wall; the latter is exactly fifty-five rods square, measuring the same way. The walls of the circular fort were at least twenty feet in height,



measuring from the bottom of the ditch, before the town of Circleville was built. The inner wall was of clay, taken up probably in the northern part of the fort, where was a low place, and is still considerably lower than any other part of the work. The outside wall was taken from the ditch which is between these walls, and is alluvial, consisting of pebbles worn smooth in water, and sand, to a very con-

only one into the circular fort. Before each of these openings was a mound of earth, perhaps four feet high, forty feet perhaps in diameter at the base, and twenty or upwards at the summit. These mounds, for two rods or more, are exactly in front of the gateways, and were intended for the defense of these openings.

"As this work was a perfect square, so the gateways and their watch-towers were equi-



ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS AT CIRCLEVILLE.

*REFERENCES:* A, a round fort; B, a square fort; C, a large mound; D, a mound with a semi-circular pavement; E, a large mound; d, a deep ditch; m, m, mounds of earth; w, w, two parallel walls of earth.

siderable depth, more than fifty feet at least. The outside of the walls is about five or six feet in height now; on the inside, the ditch is, at present, generally not more than fifteen feet. They are disappearing before us daily, and will soon be gone. The walls of the square fort are, at this time, where left standing, about ten feet in height. There were eight gateways, or openings, leading into the square fort, and

distant from each other. These mounds were in a perfectly straight line, and exactly parallel with the wall. These small mounds were at m, m, m, m, m, m, m, m. The black line at d, represents the ditch, and w, w, represent the two circular walls.

"D (the reader is referred to the plate,) shows the site of a once very remarkable ancient mound of earth, with a semi-circular





pavement on its eastern side, nearly fronting, as the plate represents, the only gateway leading into this fort. This mound is entirely removed; but the outline of the semi-circular pavement may still be seen in many places, notwithstanding the dilapidations of time, and those occasioned by the hand of man. This mound, the pavement, the walk from the east to its elevated summit, the contents of the mound, etc., will be described under the head of mounds.

"The earth in these walls was as nearly perpendicular as it could be made to lie. This fort had originally but one gateway leading into it on its eastern side, and that was defended by a mound of earth, several feet in height, at *m, i*. Near the center of this work was a mound, with a semi-circular pavement on its eastern side, some of the remains of which may still be seen by an intelligent observer. The mound at *m, i*, has been entirely removed, so as to make the street level, from where it once stood.

*B* is a square fort adjoining the circular one, as represented by the plate, the area of which has been stated already. The wall which surrounds this work is generally, now, about ten feet in height, where it has not been manufactured into brick. There are seven gateways leading into this fort, besides the one that communicates with the square fortifications; that is, one at each angle, and another in the wall, just half way between the angular ones. Before each of these gateways was a mound of earth of four or five feet in height, intended for the defense of these openings.

"The extreme care of the authors of these works to protect and defend every part of the circle is nowhere visible about this square fort. The former is defended by two high walls; the latter, by one. The former has a deep ditch encircling it; this has none. The former could be entered at one place only; this at eight, and those about twenty feet broad. The present town of Circleville covers all the round, and the western half of the square, fort. These fortifications, where the town stands, will entirely disappear in a few years; and I have used the only means within my power to per-

petuate their memory, by the annexed drawing and this brief description.

"Where the wall of the square fort has been manufactured into brick, the workmen found some ashes, calcined stone, sticks and a little vegetable mould; all of which must have been taken up from the surface of the surrounding plain. As the square fort is a *perfect* square, so the gateways or openings are at equal distances from each other, and on a right line parallel with the wall. The walls of this work vary a few degrees from north and south, east and west; but not more than the needle varies, and not a few surveyors have, from this circumstance, been impressed with the belief, that the authors of these works were acquainted with astronomy. What surprised me, on measuring these forts, was the exact manner in which they had laid down their circle and square; so that after every effort, by the most careful survey, to detect some error in their measurement, we found that it was impossible, and that the measurement was much more correct, than it would have been in all probability, had the present inhabitants undertaken to construct such a work. Let those consider this circumstance, who affect to believe these antiquities were raised by the ancestors of the present race of Indians. Having learned something of astronomy, what nation, living as our Indians do, in the open air, with the heavenly bodies in full view, could have forgotten such knowledge?

"Some hasty travelers, who have spent an hour or two here, have concluded that the 'forts' at Circleville were not raised for military, but for religious purposes, because there were two extraordinary tumuli here. A gentleman in one of our Atlantic cities, who has never crossed the Alleghanies, has written to me, that *he* is fully convinced that they were raised for religious purposes. Men thus situated, and with no correct means of judging, will hardly be convinced by anything I can say. Nor do I address myself to them, directly or indirectly; for it has long been my maxim, that it is worse than vain to spend one's time in endeavoring to reason men out of opinions for which they never had any reasons.





"The round fort was picketed in, if we are to judge from the appearance of the ground on and about the walls. Half way up the outside of the inner wall, is a place distinctly to be seen, where a row of *pickets* once stood, and where it was placed when this work of defense was originally erected. Finally, this work, about its wall and ditch, eight years since, presented as much of a defensive aspect as forts which were occupied in our wars with the French, in 1755, such as Oswego, Fort Stanwix and others. These works have been examined by the first military men now living in the United States, and they have uniformly declared their opinion to be that they were military works of defense.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The works have been noticed, but the mounds remain to be described. Of these there were several, which the ruthless hand of man is destroying. Near the center of the round fort (a drawing of which is given in this work) was a tumulus of earth, about ten feet in height, and several rods in diameter at its base. On its eastern side, and extending six rods from it, was a semi-circular pavement, composed of pebbles, such as are now found in the bed of the Scioto River, from whence they appear to have been brought.

"The summit of this tumulus was nearly thirty feet in diameter, and there was a raised way to it leading from the east, like a modern turnpike. The summit was level. The outline of the semi-circular pavement and the walk is still discernible. The earth composing this mound was entirely removed several years since. The writer, being present at its removal, carefully examined the contents. It contained,

"1. Two human skeletons, lying on what had been the original surface of the earth.

"2. A great quantity of arrow heads, some of which were so large as to induce a belief that they had been used for spear heads.

"3. The handle either of a small sword or a large knife, made of an elk's horn; around the end where the blade had been inserted, was a ferule of silver, which, though black, was not much injured by time. Though the handle showed the hole where the blade had been in-

serted, yet no iron was found, but an oxide remained of similar shape and size.

"4. Charcoal and wood ashes, on which these articles lay, which were surrounded by several bricks very well burnt. The skeleton appeared to have been burned in a large and very hot fire, which had almost consumed the bones of the deceased. This skeleton was deposited a little to the south of the center of the tumulus; and, about twenty feet to the north of it, was another, with which were

"5. A large mirror, about three feet in length, one foot and a half in breadth, and one inch and a half in thickness. This mirror was of isinglass (*mica membranacea*), and on it,

"6. A plate of iron, which had become oxide; but before it was disturbed by the spade, resembled a plate of cast iron. The mirror answered the purpose very well for which it was intended. This skeleton had also been burned like the former, and lay on charcoal and a considerable quantity of wood ashes. A part of the mirror is in my possession, as well as a piece of a brick, taken from the spot at the time.

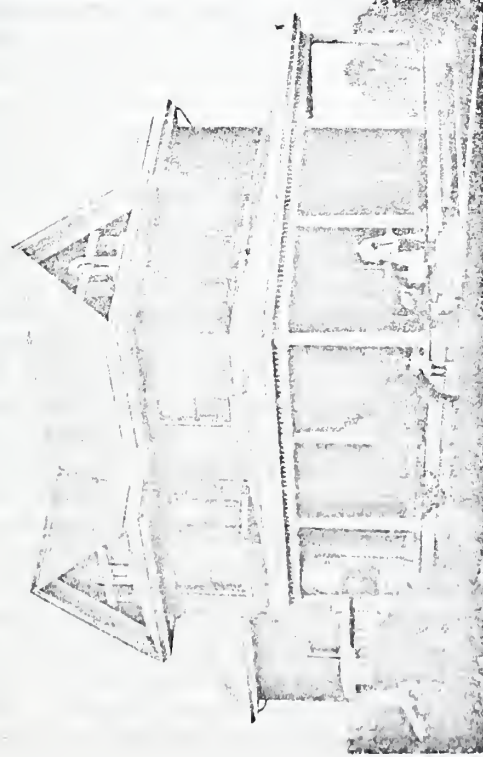
"The knife, or sword handle, was sent to Mr. Peal's museum, at Philadelphia.

"To the southwest of this tumulus, about forty rods from it, is another, more than sixty feet in height, which is shown on the plate representing these works. It stands on a large hill, which appears to be artificial. This must have been the common cemetery, as it contains an immense number of human skeletons, of all sizes and ages.

"The skeletons are laid horizontally, with their heads generally towards the center, and the feet towards the outside of the tumulus. A considerable part of this work still stands uninjured, except by time. In it have been found, besides these skeletons, stone axes and knives, and several ornaments, with holes through them, by means of which, with a cord passing through these perforations, they could be worn by their owners.

"On the south side of this tumulus, and not far from it, was a semi-circular fosse, which, when I first saw it, was six feet deep. On opening it, was discovered at the bottom a

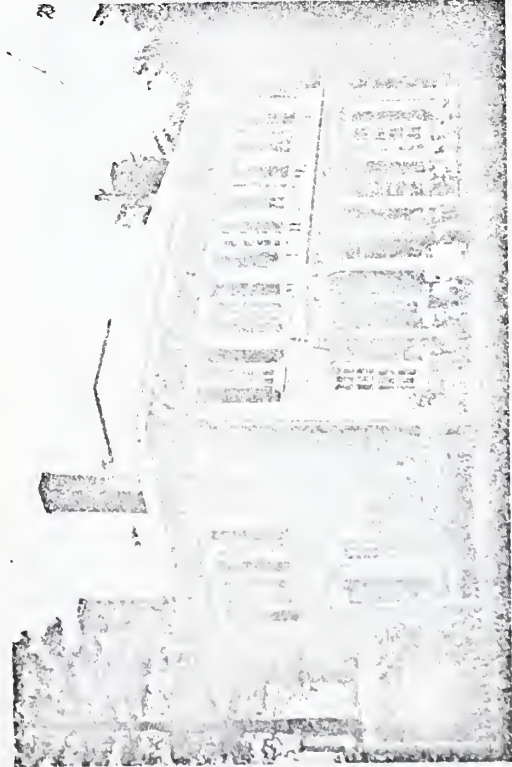




RESIDENCE OF GEORGE P. TEEGARDIN  
Ashville.



RESIDENCE OF N. T. RUGGLES  
Circleville.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. BORROR  
Scioto Township.



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS C. HOOVER  
Ashville.





great quantity of human bones, which, I am inclined to believe, were the remains of those who had been slain in some great and destructive battle. First, because they belonged to persons who had attained their full size; whereas, in the mound adjoining, were found the skeletons of persons of all ages; and secondly, they were here in the utmost confusion, as if buried in a hurry. May we not conjecture, that they belonged to the people who resided in the town, and who were victorious in the engagement? Otherwise they would not have been thus honorably buried in the common cemetery.

"The articles discovered in this mound are of little value, though very numerous; something being found near the head of almost every individual."

Additional facts are given by another writer, in an article written in 1834. He says:

"On the southwest side of the circle stands a conical hill crowned with an artificial mound. Indeed, so much does the whole elevation resemble the work of man, that many have mistaken it for a large mound. A street has lately been opened across the little mound which crowned the hill, and in removing the earth many skeletons were found in good preservation. A cranium of one of them was in my possession, and is a noble specimen of the race which once occupied these ancient walls. It has a high forehead and large and bold features, with all the phrenological marks of daring and bravery. Poor fellow, he died overwhelmed by numbers; as the fracture of the right parietal bone by the battle-ax and five large stone arrows sticking in and about his bones, still bear silent, but sure, testimony. The elevated ground a little north of the town, across Hargus Creek, which washes the base of the plain of Circleville, appears to have been the common burying ground. Human bones in great quantities are found in digging away the gravel for repairing the streets and for constructing the banks of the canal, which runs near the base of the highlands. They were buried in the common earth without any attempt at tumuli, and occupy so large a space that only a dense population and a long period of time could have furnished such numbers."

#### CIRCLEVILLE—THE COUNTY SEAT.

As has been previously stated, the county of Pickaway was erected, by act of the General Assembly, on January 12, 1810; on the 19th of February, the same body passed a resolution appointing David Bradford, George Jackson and John Pollock as commissioners, "to fix on the most eligible spot for the seat of justice in the County of Pickaway."

In the Circleville *Union-Herald* of August 2, 1878, appeared an account of the various steps taken by the commissioners and their director, Daniel Dreisbach. We have drawn largely upon the information therein contained and a portion of it we will quote in full.

"This duty was considered a very important one, and the gentlemen above mentioned were men of character and reputation in the State. They came into the county in the spring and made a thorough examination of all the places which had been mentioned, visiting Bloomfield and some points west of the river. The old Indian fortifications (so-called), with the mound and circle and square, were then intact. The embankments or walls of the forts stood up many feet above the ground and were as was the interior, covered with large trees and heavy undergrowth. These fortifications were selected for the county seat in preference to all other places, which had been pointed out. The gentlemen, in deciding, no doubt thought they were doing that which would serve to preserve the ancient monuments from demolition and ruin, and that, with a town located here, they would surround them with an interest which would protect and care for them. As to the wisdom of their predictions, the total obliteration of every trace of the old forts gives sad witness. The commissioners reported their decision to the court, which, on July 25th, appointed Daniel Dreisbach as director, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars. His duties were to purchase the ground for the site of the new town, lay it out in town lots and dispose of the same.\*

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\*Daniel Dreisbach held the office until his death, in 1850; one or two others were subsequently appointed by the court; the office finally became obsolete.



"The lands upon which the fortification stood belonged to Jacob Zeiger, Jacob Zeiger, Jr., and Samuel Watt, the circular fort being the property of the first named. He at that time resided in a log cabin which stood about where the canal now is, and just opposite the site of Ruggles' slaughter house, there being one of the best springs in the country at the foot of the rise upon which his cabin stood. He at this time had partly completed a new residence a little east of his cabin. This new residence is still standing, and is known as the Williamson house, on the corner of Scioto and North High streets."

Dreisbach purchased, as the records show, three tracts and one or two fractions of acres. The first tract contained  $100\frac{3}{4}$  acres, 50 of which Zeiger donated, the other 50 being bought at \$8 per acre. For the  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre the price was \$20 per acre, with a further consideration, in payment for the improvements, consisting of the cabin, etc., to be decided upon by referees. The second tract, purchased of Valentine Keffer, contained 71 acres, 78 poles, and was bought for \$286. The third tract contained 29 acres and was bought for \$116. The whole 200 acres cost but between \$800 and \$900.

Dreisbach proceeded at once to survey and lay out the town according to the directions and by the day appointed for the sale he had all complete. It is said that the first sale was a memorable event and celebrated with a grand barbecue. A large number of persons from the west side of the river joined in the manufacture of an immense cheese for the occasion, weighing several hundred pounds, which was drawn to the barbecue on a large sled. A spirited competition for the honor of building the first house in the new town took place. Among others determined to build the first house was John Ludwig. He had his lumber all prepared before the sale day, the logs hewn and fitted ready for framing, and all loaded on wagons and ready to start into town, as soon as his purchase should be announced. Laborers were ready and stone for the foundation was in waiting with David Leist, as mason, prepared to lay them. By the time night fell, a number of tem-

porary habitations were ready for occupancy. On the first sale day, Dreisbach disposed of 29 lots, and on the next day 11. The houses were rapidly pushed to completion and by winter about 40 families had taken up their residence in the new town. Dreisbach's first report to the county commissioners, in which he gives an account of his stewardship, reads as follows:

Daniel Dreisbach, director, made report of his proceedings, which was sanctioned by the court and ordered to be recorded verbatim, viz.: and that the plat returned of town be recorded in the recorder's office.

Proceeds of sales of lots in the town of Circleville, public and private sales, from the tenth to the twelfth of September, 1810.

To 29 lots sold, first day's sale.....	\$2,276 50
To 11 lots sold, second day's sale.....	611 00
To 17 lots sold, private sales.....	762 50
Sale of timber on streets and alleys.....	44 50

Total amounts .....\$3,694 50

Valuation of Jacob Zeiger's improvement, appraised by Charles Bodkin and Aquilla Justice, duly sworn and both parties chosen:

The house appraised to .....	\$275 00
Six and three-fourths acres of cleared land, at \$6 per acre.....	40 00
Well of water and other improvements.....	15 00

Total .....\$330 00

Which sum is to be paid to the said Jacob, on or before the first day of May next, 1811, or he, the said Jacob, will take the house back at the valuation and purchase the lot on which the house is erected.

D. DREISBACH.

#### SOME EARLY EVENTS.

It is said that Jacob Try, brother of George Try, killed a deer within the circular earth-work some two or three years before the town was located. There is some doubt as to what was the first brick house built in Circleville, but it is generally conceded that the Harsha house on East Main street, then a one-story building, was the first. It was long occupied by Harsha's marble works and is now occupied as the marble and granite works of E. F. Anderson. The first child born in Circleville is be-





lieved to have been Louisa (Leiby) Myers, whose birth occurred in June, 1811. Her father, John Leiby, a Pennsylvanian, came to Circleville from Chillicothe, and established here the first dry goods store. The first grocery in town was kept by Joe Strouse. Soon after the location of the town, Rev. William Swayze, a Methodist minister, preached what is thought to have been the first sermon in the town. The first church edifice was a Presbyterian meeting-house of brick, whose corner-stone was laid September 2, 1826, by Rev. Burton. The *Olive Branch* was Circleville's first newspaper, the first number appearing on August 9, 1817.

#### CIRCLEVILLE IN 1827.

In an issue of the *Olive Branch and Pickaway Herald*, of September 15, 1827, a writer under the caption, "Circleville in 1827," gives a description of the city as it was then. The communication, which was addressed to the editor, William B. Thrall, and signed by "Justice," is given in full as follows:

"As our neighboring towns have been represented in some essays published in the *Scioto Gazette*, relative to the Scioto Valley, as having a decided superiority over our village, I thought it would be well to give the public a true, statistical account of the town so much depreciated by the writer of those essays.

"By this it will appear that he was jealous of our prosperity and *growing importance* and disposed to prop up the *declining fortunes* of the town in which he wrote, at our expense. Though we might be ready to smile in contempt at his impotent efforts, yet justice to ourselves requires, that our pretensions and standing should be fairly stated, lest some might be deceived by the manner in which he speaks of us.

"Circleville is situated on the east bank of the Scioto River, 25 miles south of Columbus, and 20 miles southwest of Lancaster, in north latitude 39 degrees and 38 minutes and west longitude 5 degrees and 55 minutes from the meridian of Washington. It is on the most direct route from Philadelphia and Washington City to Cincinnati, and Illinois; on which

route the public mail destined for those parts now passes in stages to and fro three times per week and is soon expected to pass daily.

"The traveler in passing on this route from Lancaster to Cincinnati, or to central and southern parts of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, saves at least *fifteen miles* in distance and obtains a *much better* road than by taking the Chillicothe route. It is the direct road, too, from Portsmouth and Gallipolis to Columbus and Sandusky Bay. On this road a mail passes to and fro thrice each week in stages. The Ohio Canal is surveyed and considered located on the western borders of the town, between the in-lots and the river.

"The town contains one hundred and two dwelling houses, besides *twenty-two* building this season. Thus it is increasing, by an addition of *one-fifth* to its size in a single year. Several of the buildings erecting are substantial brick and frame buildings of spacious dimensions. Preparations are making for the erection of a still greater number next season.

"Rents and the value of property have been increasing at the rate of twenty-five per cent, for the last two years, and bid fair to increase in the same ratio for several years hence. The public buildings are a court house, jail, a building containing six public offices, an Academy, a public schoolhouse, a Presbyterian church, and a market house, all of brick, except the jail, which is stone.

"The *population* of the town consists of one hundred and seven families, containing *seven hundred and twenty-five* inhabitants, fifty-five of whom are persons of color.

"There are nine mercantile stores employing a capital of about forty-three thousand dollars; three druggists and apothecary shops; three groceries and bakers, employing a capital of five hundred dollars.

"Of mechanics there are seven carpenters, six cabinet makers, four chair makers, three wheelwrights, two coopers, two wagon makers, six shoemakers, four tanners, two saddlers, five tailors, two weavers, one clothier, four hatters, four blacksmiths, two silversmiths, one clockmaker, two watchmakers and jewelers, four masons, three brick makers, one tin-



ner, one printer, one rope maker, two butchers, one distiller, one potter, and one barber. There are also four attorneys, five physicians and two teachers. There is also one rope walk, and adjacent to town two woolen establishments and three sawmills.

"From this, some idea may be formed of the business done in the town. In several of the trades there are young men employed as journeymen who are not enumerated in the above list. Several more carpenters and house joiners and several more masons and brick layers might find profitable employment. A coppersmith, a brewer, a dyer, a fancy painter, a carriage maker, a stone cutter and several other trades might find a good situation here for their business.

"Since the autumn of 1823, the town has been more healthy, it is believed, than any of the neighboring towns. There has been but one death by fever in this season, and very few cases."

#### THE CIRCLE "SQUARED."

It has often been a matter of regret to the citizens of Circleville of the present day, that the original conformation of the town was ever changed. The most unique feature about the place, from which the town derived its name, was obliterated in order that the streets might be in checkerboard fashion, running at right angles to each other. Not many years elapsed after the town began to be built up, before dissatisfaction with the circular arrangement of the streets showed itself in certain quarters. Some thought that the original design was a piece of childish sentimentalism, while others advanced the idea that the shape of the lots was awkward and inconvenient. One of the most important reasons advanced for the change was that the open circular space about the Court House presented a very poor appearance, as it was the custom of the people from the country to hitch and feed their teams there, thus attracting to the place hogs and other domestic animals, that were then allowed the freedom of the city. However sincere these objections might have been, and however

important they may have seemed to those who urged them, it is not at all likely the change would ever have been made, had it not occurred to somebody that, by laying out the circular portion of the town in a square form, quite an amount of waste ground—in the center of the circle as well as in the four angles where the square portions joined the circle and in some of the avenues and alleys—would become available for building lots and yield a fair profit over and above what the county would charge for it. It was, no doubt, a fair business transaction and not to be censured, except upon esthetic grounds. It first became necessary to secure enabling acts from the Legislature and then to obtain the consent of all the property owners within the space affected.

On March 29, 1837, the first enabling act was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, which authorized an alteration of the town plat of the town of Circleville. For some reason nothing was done that year, perhaps because it was found difficult to obtain the consent of all the property owners in the entire circle. So on March 1, 1838, the General Assembly was induced to pass a supplementary act, authorizing the friends of the measure to proceed with the alterations as soon as the consent of all the owners of any part (meaning probably any *fourth* part) of the circle should be obtained.

On March 23, 1838, the first steps toward the squaring of the southeast quarter of the circular portion of the town were taken through the application of Andrew Huston, Thomas Huston and Dr. Edson B. Olds to the Court of Common Pleas. Daniel Dreisbach, director of the town, was ordered by the court to convey to the said parties all the interest of Pickaway County in said part of Circleville, for the consideration of \$750. The next day they filed their plat in the recorder's office; and on the 30th of the same month the interest of the county was conveyed to them by deed. The same parties took similar steps on the 15th of September, 1838, for squaring the northwest quarter of the circle. They received their deed from the county on October 4th, for the same





consideration as obtained in the first transaction.

The northeast quarter was squared by the Circleville Squaring Company, which was comprised of John Cradlebaugh, Dr. Edson B. Olds, Francis Kinnear and others. This did not take place however, until 11 years after the southeast and northwest quarters were squared. After making a satisfactory arrangement with the property holders in this quarter, they obtained a deed from the county for its interest in the same for \$75, the deed being dated August 17, 1849.

Five years later, W. W. Bierce undertook the squaring of the southwest quarter, securing an order from the court for this purpose and filing his plat in the recorder's office on September 1, 1854. He received his deed on March 6, 1856. No consideration was named.

The actual work of rearranging the streets, which made necessary the removal of many buildings and the erection of others, went on very slowly, and it was doubtless some years after Bierce received his deed that the work might be termed completed. The work of grading the streets and the building lots gradually effaced every trace of the ancient enclosures.

The line of these two enclosures, as described in an article in the *Union-Herald* of August 2, 1878, which is herewith given, was marked as follows:

"The center of the circle was the center of the square at the intersection of Court and Main streets. The circle and square were joined, or rather the gateway, as the opening between them was called, was in the street a little west of the point where the alley crosses Main street at the Central Presbyterian Church. Starting at this point, the ditch which was the circumference of the circle, ran under a part of the church, under the rear of Mr. Scovil's, house, curving around to McClaren's livery stable and Bauder's carriage shop, crossing the street between Bauder's and the Foresman corner and Pinkney street diagonally to T. K. Brunner's, through the rear of the Jones lot, on West Main street, through Jesse Ward's and the Tibbs barber shop, through the Steele-

Jones Block, and the Martin property, and diagonally to Jerome Wolfley's, north of the Court House, crossing to Mrs. Nightengale's residence, through the Brobeck carriage shops, and diagonally across Franklin street, to the rear of Ruggles' lot, and through it to the beginning.

"This circuit was the line of the ditch described above, and which was full of water to a depth ranging from three to ten feet. The banks were very steep and only at a few places was the ditch fordable. The embankment was overgrown with immense trees, and so thickly covered with vines and bushes that it was almost impenetrable. Here and there the cattle had made trails down to the water and at these places horsemen were in the habit of crossing the path winding down sidewise. Within the circle the growth of timber and bushes was quite dense.

"We now go to the square, the limits of which we can not so clearly define, but sufficiently so to give a fair idea. The face next to the circle was on the line of the alley next to the Central Church, extending south to Franklin street (lower side), and north to Watt street. The south line ran along parallel with the south side of Franklin street, extending to a point a few rods east of Washington street. The only remains of the old embankment now visible is the elevated ground near which the little cabin known as Mrs. White's house stands, at the corner of Pickaway and Franklin streets. The north line ran along Watt street east from H. R. Heffner's residence a distance of fifty-five rods. The eastern boundary, running north and south, crossed Main street, a little east of Washington street, the old elm tree, well remembered by many, which stood in the pavement, being just inside of the embankment."

In the succeeding chapter, on "Recollections of Old Circleville," several descriptions of the town, as it stood in the period when the changes were being made, are given. We are indebted to G. F. Wittich for the greater part of this information, which he has gathered at various times from personal letters and newspaper clippings, as well as for a view of

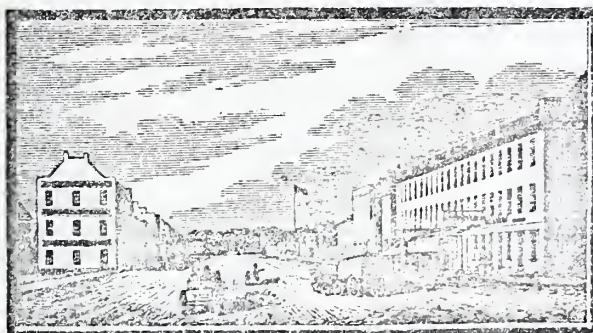




Circleville in 1836, which appears elsewhere in this book. Soon after he came to Circleville in the fall of 1836, he made several sketches of the old Court House, the old circle and other separate buildings, which assisted him materially in designing this view, which he drew about 1858 or 1860. When he was in doubt as to the correct location or size of certain buildings, he was able to ascertain the desired information from residents who had lived here from the early years of the town. This view he finished in colors in 1870.

#### CIRCLEVILLE IN 1843.

According to a short historical sketch of the county, published in that year, had "14 dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two stove stores, two drug stores, three printing offices, two confectioneries and a great number and



WEST MAIN STREET, CIRCLEVILLE, IN 1846.

The Foreground was Originally a Part of the Old Circle, Which in Time was "Squared."

*From Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio"*

variety of mechanic shops, all well supplied with articles in their respective lines. It has two wholesale groceries and nine warehouses on the canal, at which an extensive business is done in the produce line. It has four pork establishments, at which can be slaughtered and packed about 1,500 hogs per day. There are in this town six churches, one academy, one female seminary, eight hotels, a book store and bindery and a jail.

"During the winter of 1843 to 1844 there were slaughtered here forty thousand hogs for export. An idea of the amount of business

done here may be formed from the following statement taken from the last report of the Board of Public Works: Of the clearings made from this port in 1843, viz.: 25,664 barrels of flour, 9,666 barrels of pork, 2,480,452 pounds of bacon, 1,436,248 pounds of lard, 98,863 pounds of butter, 20,403 pounds of tallow, 34,204 pounds of wool, 47,738 bushels of wheat, 49,085 bushels of corn, and 3,229 bushels of clover seed. Much the largest portion of these articles (except wool) were the products of Pickaway County. - The quantity of wheat, flour and pork shipped that year was much less than usual, and the shipments of 1844 will no doubt greatly exceed those of any preceding year. There are in Circleville twelve practicing attorneys, nine practicing physicians and seven clergymen.

"The principal denominations of Christians are Methodist, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Lutheran; all of whom have churches and regular officiating ministers."

#### CIRCLEVILLE INCORPORATED.

More than four years elapsed before any action was taken to incorporate the town, that had been started in 1810. Late in December, 1814, the following act was passed by the General Assembly:

#### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF CIRCLEVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF PICKAWAY.

*Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That so much of the township of Washington, in the County of Pickaway, as is comprised and designated in the plan of the town of Circleville, and recorded in the recorder's office of said county, be, and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate, henceforth to be known and distinguished by the name of the town of Circleville, subject, however, to such alterations and regulations as the legislature may, from time to time, think proper to make.*

*Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the white male inhabitants, either freeholders or householders, residents in said town of Circleville, to meet at the court-house, on the first Saturday in April, annually, and then and there, elect by ballot, a*



president, recorder, treasurer, five trustees, and town marshal, in manner hereinafter provided, which said president, trustees and recorder shall be one body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, to be known and distinguished by the name of 'the president, recorder and trustees of the town of Circleville.'

*Sec. 3. Be it further enacted,* That the president, recorder and trustees, and their successors in office shall be capable to receive, acquire, hold and convey any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation: PROVIDED, That the clear annual income of all such property shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, and shall be capable in law, by the name aforesaid, of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded, in any action or suit, in any court in this state; and when any action or suit shall be commenced against the corporation, the service shall be by a proper officer leaving an attested copy of the original process with the recorder, or at his usual place of abode, at least ten days previous to the return of such process, and the said trustees are hereby authorized to have one common seal for the use of the corporation, and the same to be altered at their discretion.

*Sec. 4. Be it further enacted,* That the electors residing in said town, as is provided in the second section of this act, shall meet on the first Saturday of April next, and on the first Saturday of April, annually, thereafter, and then and there proceed, by a plurality of votes, to elect a president, recorder, treasurer, five trustees and town marshal, who shall each have the qualification of an elector, to hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and sworn into office, and each of the said officers, within five days after being notified of his appointment, shall take an oath or affirmation, before some person authorized to administer the same, to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and also faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

*Sec. 5. Be it further enacted,* That at the annual elections held under the provisions of this act, the polls shall be opened, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, P. M. and closed at four o'clock, P. M. At the first election, two judges and a clerk shall be appointed viva voce, by the electors present, who shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and at all subsequent elections, the president and trustees, or any two of them shall be judges, and the recorder clerk of the election; at the close of the poll the ballots shall be counted by the judges of the election, and the statement publicly declared, and a fair record thereof made by the clerk, who shall notify the persons elected, of the several offices to which they have been elected, within five days after the day of election; and it shall be the duty of

the president, at least five days before the first Saturday of April, in every year, after the first election, to set up a notice of the approaching election, in three of the most public places in said town.

*Sec. 6. Be it further enacted,* That the said trustees, or a majority of them, whereof the president or recorder shall always be one, shall have full power and authority to make and publish such laws and ordinances, in writing, and the same from time to time, to alter or repeal as to them shall seem necessary, for the interest, comfort, safety and convenience of the said town of Circleville, and of the inhabitants thereof: Provided, no law shall ever be by them enacted or made, subjecting cattle, sheep or hogs, not belonging to said town, to be abused or taken up or sold, for coming into the bounds of said corporation; the trustees shall have full power to administer all oaths or affirmations, to impose reasonable fines on all persons who shall offend against the laws and ordinances, made as aforesaid, to levy and cause to be collected, all such fines, by warrant, under the hand of the president, and in his absence of the recorder, and seal of the corporation, directed to the marshal, who shall collect the same, by distress and sale of goods and chattels, as constables do in other cases, & shall pay over all monies, by him so received, to the treasurer; the trustees shall have power to regulate markets, and when thought necessary to appoint a clerk of the market: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That all laws and ordinances shall be consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this state.

*Sec. 7. Be it further enacted,* That the trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen between the annual elections, if any of the offices hereby established and made elective; and the appointments so made shall continue until the next annual election, and until the officers thus elected, shall be duly qualified and no longer; and the trustees are hereby authorized to appoint such other subordinate officer or officers, as they may think necessary, to fix such fees to the office of recorder and marshal, to impose such fines for refusing to accept any office of the corporation, or for neglect or misconduct therein, as to them may seem proper: Provided, the fines to be inflicted, by virtue of this section, shall, in no case exceed ten dollars.

*Sec. 8. Be it further enacted,* That the trustees (when in their opinion it may be expedient) shall have power, in the month of July, annually, to lay a tax within said town, for the use of the corporation, on all the objects of taxation for county purposes: Provided, no tax in any one year, so laid, shall exceed one half of the amount of the county tax levied on such objects of taxation for the same year, whereof the town marshal shall be the collector, and he is hereby authorized





and required to collect and pay over, to the treasurer, all sums of money levied for the use of said town, within three months after his receiving the duplicate thereof, and the treasurer's receipt shall be his voucher, upon his settlement with the trustees, which shall be whenever thereunto by them required, after the expiration of three months aforesaid.

*Sec. 9. Be it further enacted,* That the town marshal shall give ten days notice previous to the collection of any tax and if the tax on any lot on which no property can be found, shall remain unpaid six months after the same shall have been assessed, the said town marshal shall give notice, by advertisement, in three of the most public places in said town, of the amount of said tax, and the number of the lot or lots on which it is due; and if such tax shall not be paid within three months after the date of such advertisement, the marshal shall proceed to sell so much of such lot or lots as may be sufficient to discharge the amount, and in such cases, the part or parts sold, shall not extend further on the front than on the back line of the lot or lots; and it shall be the duty of the marshal, to execute a deed or deeds, to the purchaser or purchasers, for the premises so sold, which deed shall vest in the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the same title to the premises therein described, as was vested in the person, for whose tax the same was sold, at or after the time such tax became due; the treasurer and town marshal, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall enter into bond, with security to the president, to be approved by the trustees, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their several duties; the treasurer shall also pay over all monies by him received, for all the use of the corporation, on the order of the trustees, and shall, when thereunto required, submit his book and vouchers to their inspection.

*Sec. 10. Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the recorder, to make and keep a true and accurate record, of all and every law and ordinance, made and established by the trustees, and of all their proceedings, in their corporate capacity, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of every elector in said town; the recorder is also further authorized to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, to the officers of said corporation, and to carry into effect the laws and regulations thereof.

*Sec. 11. Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall think himself, herself or themselves aggrieved, by any act or judgment of the trustees, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, within ten days, to appeal to the court of common pleas for the proper county, who shall hear such complaint, and grant such relief as to them shall appear to be proper and necessary: Provided, such appellant

give security to be approved by the clerk of the court, to prosecute such appeal to effect, and abide the determination of the court thereon.

*Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,* That the corporation shall be allowed the use of the county jail, for the confinement of such persons, as by any law of the corporation may be subject to imprisonment, but no person shall be imprisoned, under the authority of the corporation unless for the non-payment of fines and penalties assessed or imposed upon them: Provided, no person shall be imprisoned more than twelve hours for one offense, and all persons so imprisoned, shall be under the charge of the sheriff of the county.

This act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of April next.

JOHN POLLOCK,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THOMAS KIRKER,

*Speaker of the Senate.*

December 24, 1814.

No records are extant as to the results of the first election that was ordered to be held. It may, however, be taken for granted that the officials of the town were duly chosen on the first Saturday in April, 1815. The organization thus formed continued until 1853, in which year, on March 25th, the Town Council passed the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the town of Circleville, by its Council, does hereby determine and elect to be classed as, and to become a city of the second class, under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed May 3, 1852, entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and the act amendatory thereto, passed March, 1853."

The first officers of the city of Circleville, elected on April 4, 1853, were as follows: Mayor, Z. R. Martin; treasurer, Wilson Baker; solicitor, Henry N. Hedges, Sr.; marshal, Samuel Barncord; councilmen—William Van Heyde, William Doane, W. W. Bierce and Allen Myers.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT.

Under the Ohio code of 1902, all distinctions of class and grade in the cities of the State were abolished and the same municipal laws now apply with equal force to all cities,



no matter what their size. Circleville, therefore, is governed on the same plan, as Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus.

The elective offices are those of mayor, president of Council, solicitor, treasurer, auditor and members of Council. All these officers are elected for terms of two years each. In addition to being the executive head of the city government and the chief conservator of the peace, the mayor exercises jurisdiction in State cases the same as a justice of the peace, and has exclusive jurisdiction as to all violations of city ordinances. The president of Council is acting mayor in the absence of the mayor from the city or when the latter is unable to attend to his duties, but has no judicial functions. The duties of the solicitor and treasurer are the same that usually pertain to these offices. The office of auditor was created by the new code. It is his duty to keep the books of the city, to exhibit accurate statements of all money received and expended and of all property owned by the city and the income derived therefrom, and of all taxes and assessments; at the end of each fiscal year, or oftener if required by the Council, it is his duty to examine and audit the accounts of all officers and departments. The State department prescribes how all these accounts shall be kept and sends examiners at intervals to examine the books of the city.

There is one councilman for each of the four wards of the city and three councilmen-at-large. The powers of the Council are legislative only. The Council also determines the number of directors in the Board of Public Safety and the Board of Public Service fixes the salaries of municipal officers. The council elects its own clerk.

The administrative functions of the city are performed by the elective officers already mentioned and by five boards, as follows: Board of Public Service, Board of Public Safety, Board of Tax Commission and Trustees of Sinking Fund, Board of Health and Trustees of Library Board. All are appointed by the mayor except the Board of Public Service, whose members are elected by direct vote of the people. The Board of Public Safety has

charge of the police and fire departments. The Board of Public Service has charge of all work on the streets, street lighting, sewers and garbage disposal and attends to the maintenance of all public buildings and properties. These boards have the power to make contracts for their respective departments, when the expense is \$500 or less, provided such expenditures are within the appropriations made by the Council. The functions of the Board of Tax Commission and Trustees of Sinking Fund are those of two separate bodies, whose membership, however, is identical. The appointments to this board are so distributed that not more than two members belong to the same political party. The board passes upon the tax levy made by the City Council, with power to approve or reject, but cannot increase the tax levy. The Trustees of Sinking Fund, whose duty it is to provide a sinking fund for the city, certify to the Council the rate of tax necessary to provide funds for the payment of bonds and other obligations, and register all bonds issued by the city. The duties of the Board of Health are to abate nuisances, prescribe and enforce quarantine regulations, etc., etc. The board appoints a health officer. The Trustees of Library Board have charge of the Public Library. The city engineer is appointed by the mayor and the chief of the Fire Department fills the office of weighmaster.

The present officials of the city of Circleville are as follows: Mayor, George R. Haswell; president of Council, George R. Curl; solicitor, Charles W. Murphy; treasurer, Jacob Merz; auditor, Fred R. Nicholas; city engineer, J. H. Sweetman; weighmaster, J. M. Baer; health officer, James J. Egan; Members of Council—Thomas R. Bell (First Ward), John W. Lowe (Second Ward), Albert L. Redman (Third Ward) (president *pro tem*), George W. Limebaugh (Fourth Ward) and John C. Goeller, C. Ernest Salter and John F. Carle, councilmen-at-large—Fred R. Nicholas (clerk); Board of Public Service—Noah Myers (president), Mathew Lynch and E. M. Stout—E. E. Stout (clerk); Board of Public Safety—J. F. Krimm (president) and J. T. Kirkendall—Thomas D. Krimm (clerk);





Board of Tax Commission and Trustees of Sinking Fund—W. G. Jacob (president), Irvin F. Snyder (vice-president), C. D. Hess and Charles A. Smith—Fred R. Nicholas (clerk); Board of Health—George R. Haswell (president *ex officio*), S. M. Lewis (president *pro tem*), C. F. Lehman (secretary), W. B. Wilder, Dr. George T. Row and W. L. Krimmel; Trustees of Library Board—Aaron R. Van Cleaf (president), Dr. Thomas Blackstone (vice-president), Dr. G. W. Heffner (secretary), Gustavus A. Schleyer, B. F. Benford and T. O. Williams.

From the year 1853, when Circleville was classified as a city of the second class, fourth grade, to the present time, the following have served as mayors: Z. R. Martin, 1853-55; John Boyer, 1855-57; Z. R. Martin, 1857-59; J. B. Evans, 1859 (elected by Council to fill unexpired term of Z. R. Martin, who retired February 18, 1859); Alfred Williams, 1859-61; Jason Case, 1861-67; John Walke, 1867-69; John N. Brunner, 1869-73; George R. Miller, 1873-75; Jason Case, 1875-77; Israel P. Todd, 1877-81; Abram Millet, 1881-85; J. Wheeler Lowe, 1885-89; W. E. Bolin, 1889- to his death, June 27, 1890; J. Wheeler Lowe, 1890-91 (elected to fill unexpired term of W. E. Bolin); J. Wheeler Lowe, 1891-93; Lee M. Hammel, 1893-97; W. C. Rowe, 1897-1901; George R. Haswell, 1901.

Reuben P. Dresbach became city clerk in 1861 and served continuously to 1897, a period of 36 years.

The members of the police and fire departments are all under civil service. The members of the Police Department are as follows: H. S. Sheets, chief; James H. Throne, captain; P. J. Mogan, sergeant; and J. L. Cummins, W. H. Warner, John Myers and Thomas McManamy, patrolmen.

Circleville has had a paid Fire Department since the year 1881, when the present system was introduced, under Mayor Abram Millet. Before that date the city was protected from the ravages of the fire fiend by a volunteer department, consisting of about 130 members divided into four companies, which in 1879 were under the leadership of Chief Engineer

H. H. Nicholas, who was aided by 1st and 2nd assistant engineers. Circleville Company, No. 1, consisted of 40 members, having in charge the steam engine "Circleville." Buckeye Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, consisted of 40 members, having in charge the steam engine, "Buckeye" and one or two hose carts. Niagara Hose Company, No. 1, consisted of 20 members, having two hose carts in charge. Scioto Hand Engine Company consisted of 30 colored members having charge of the "Scioto" hand engine and two hose trucks. These companies disbanded when the new system went into effect.

The members of the first paid Fire Department were as follows: Levi Hammel, chief; Andrew Rudel, engineer; J. M. Baer, assistant engineer; William Todd, stoker, and James Trego and William Mason, drivers. The first chief, who was a night policeman, had charge of the department only during fires. At all other times the department was under Engineer Andrew Rudel. Levi Hammel, after holding the position of chief a short time, resigned, and was succeeded by W. F. Tolbert. Subsequently Levi Hammel again became chief, with full charge of the department at all times, his work as night policeman having been discontinued. Chief Hammel held the position until May, 1889, when the present chief, J. M. Baer, was appointed, who has since held the position. Chief Baer was a member of the old volunteer department, being a member at the time the department was made a paid one. With the exception of six years spent in other pursuits, he has been on the force for 25 years. The other members of the department are as follows: John S. Baer, assistant chief and engineer; William Miller and W. R. Clark, drivers; and George Stout, assistant. John S. Baer has been a member of the department since March 12, 1882; William R. Clark, since December, 1890; George Stout, since April, 1904; and William Miller, since March, 1905. The chief has power to call on "minute-men" to assist at fires when necessary, such men receiving pay for their services when so engaged.

The department is equipped with a combi-



nation hose and ladder truck, carrying 130 feet of ladders and 850 feet of 2½-inch hose and 100 feet of 1-inch hose; two 6-gallon Holloway fire extinguishers; one 2-horse hose carriage, which carries 1,200 feet of 2½-inch hose; two steam fire engines that are kept in reserve; and two span of horses. The Game-well fire alarm system is in use, with 24 boxes. The department, in case of fire, connects with the fire hydrants, 152 in number, which give a stand-pipe pressure of from 60 to 65 pounds. If this pressure proves insufficient, the pumping station of the Circleville Water Supply Company furnishes direct pressure, with a limit of 175 pounds. There are 37 public cisterns located throughout the city, especially in portions where there is danger of large conflagrations. These cisterns hold 1,000 barrels of water each. The two steam fire engines kept in reserve would, in case of emergency, pump water from these cisterns, or would get their water supply direct from the canal or from Hargus Creek, if the fire were near.

#### THE \$50,000 BOND ISSUE.

Fifteen years ago, Circleville made its first and last experiment in the matter of voting money for the purpose of securing the establishment here of new manufacturing plants. On February 27, 1891, a movement for the increasing of the city's importance as a manufacturing center, inaugurated the preceding year, culminated in the passage of an enabling act by the General Assembly of Ohio. This act provided that in a city of the fourth grade of the second class, which at the Federal census of 1880 had a population of 6,046 or might have such population at any subsequent census, might issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$50,000, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent., and running not more than 20 years. The proceeds arising from the sale of these bonds, which were not to be sold below par, were to be expended for the purpose of aiding and encouraging manufacturing establishments to locate in the said city. Before the bonds could be issued, however, it was necessary that the question of issuing same be submitted to a

vote of the qualified electors of the city. If such bond issue were approved of by two-thirds of those voting at the election, whether general or special, then the Council, with the consent and approval of the Board of Control, might issue and sell said bonds for the purpose named. If the election proved favorable to the issuing of the bonds, the Council was to present a written statement of its intention to issue bonds to the probate judge, who was to appoint a Board of Control, consisting of six members, not more than three from any one political party, who were to serve without compensation for such period as might be necessary to dispose of the proceeds of the bonds. It was also specified in the enabling act how the Council was to pay the principal and interest on the bonds by tax levies.

At the general election held April 7, 1891, 1,218 votes were registered in favor of the proposition to issue bonds, while only 190 were cast in the negative; the number of votes necessary to carry the proposition was 1,053. On April 21, 1891, Probate Judge Jacob P. Winstead appointed the following to serve as members of the Board of Control; Joseph P. Smith, Samuel B. Evans, Thomas K. Brunner, William J. Weaver, George W. Bauder and Amos Beach.

Communications were received from quite a number of companies, who wished to secure some of the benefits of the bond issue and locate their plants at Circleville. A promoter came and put several propositions before the Board of Control for consideration. These were investigated by the Board of Trade, then in existence, and the three best propositions were favorably reported to the Board of Control. The best enterprise at that time appears to have been the Isaac Hall Lounge Company, of Marysville, Ohio, with which concern negotiations were entered into, which resulted finally in articles of agreement being drawn up between it and the City of Circleville, acting through the City Council and the Board of Control. A \$17,000 issue of bonds was ordered sold and, according to the agreement, \$5,000 was paid the company, which proceeded to erect its building. Later the machinery was put in,





and the balance of the \$17,000 was paid the company according to the contract. The company soon failed, owing to its cramped condition caused by litigation arising at Marysville. The lounge factory is now used by John C. Goeller as a broom factory.

An issue of \$15,000 of bonds was ordered sold and the proceeds were paid to the Circleville Glass Company, which was to be operated by Leopold Mamburg, F. C. Fuller and V. H. Ketchum, of Toledo, who were to locate, equip and fully operate a sheet glass plant of 10-pot capacity. The glass factory ran for only a short period. The building was afterward dismantled.

The Benner Furniture Company, of Union City, Indiana, was given the proceeds from the sale of \$18,000 of bonds and the erection of its building in the south part of the city was commenced but the building was never completed by this company, which fell into diffi-



SOUTH COURT STREET, CIRCLEVILLE, IN 1886.

The Second Court House, Built in 1845-47, is shown on the left; the Old Circle was a Few Hundred Yards Distant Farther Up the Street.

*From Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."*

culties at Union City, through suits for claims brought against it. By subsequent transfers the unfinished building came into the possession of the Winorr Canning Company, and it was rebuilt and is now included in the plant of the Pressing & Orr Company.

#### FRANCHISES GRANTED BY THE CITY SINCE 1880.

In 1891, a franchise was granted to the Circleville Light & Power Company, to erect poles and wires for the purpose of furnishing

light, heat and power to users throughout the city.

On April 8, 1893, a grant was made to the Midland Telephone Company, under which franchise the Central Union Telephone Company (the Bell company) now operates.

On March 20, 1895, the Buckeye Natural Gas Company was given the privilege of laying pipes in the streets, alleys, etc., for the purpose of conveying natural gas to the consumers.

On July 18, 1900, a grant was made to the Citizens' Telephone Company.

J. M. Wilson, representing the Columbus & Southern Electric Railway Company, was, on March 6, 1901, granted a franchise for an electric line on Court street.

On January 23, 1903, the Scioto Valley Traction Company, was granted a franchise to build a street railroad through the city.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE CITY OF CIRCLEVILLE SINCE 1869.

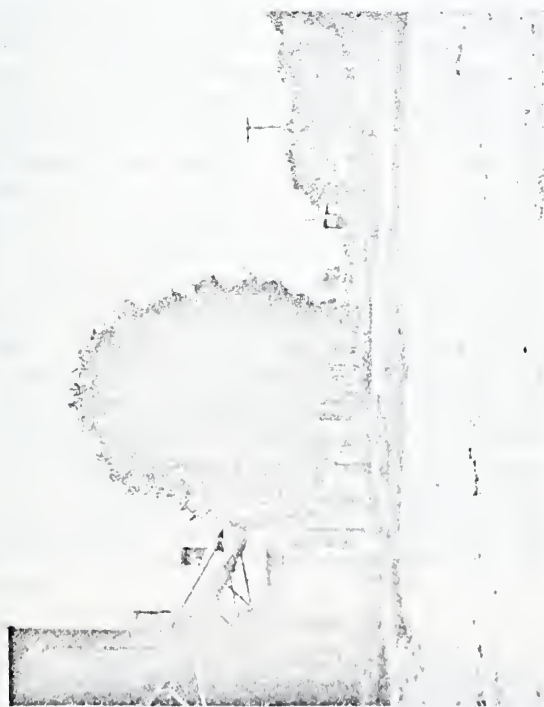
- Wayne Griswold's, March 3, 1869.
- W. E. Delaplane's, March 3, 1869.
- B. H. Bostwick & J. A. Lutz', January 11, 1870.
- B. H. Bostwick & J. A. Lutz', November 16, 1870.
- T. O. Donovan's, November 16, 1870.
- Edward Smith & G. W. Gregg's, December 21, 1870.
- T. O. Donovani & C. F. Krimmel's, April 10, 1871.
- B. H. Bostwick's, June 7, 1871.
- Lewis Palm's, November 17, 1880.
- McCrea's, October 18, 1882.
- I. N. Abernethy's, February 20, 1884.
- R. B. Cowling's March 7, 1888.
- Half & Heffner's, February 3, 1892.
- Ebert's (Cedar Hill), April 6, 1892.
- Circleville Land & Improvement Company's (First), April 6, 1892.
- J. R. Baume's, June 1, 1892.
- Crist & Howard's, August 16, 1893.
- I. N. Abernethy's (North Addition), July 19, 1899.

#### RECENT CHANGES IN THE CORPORATION LIMITS.

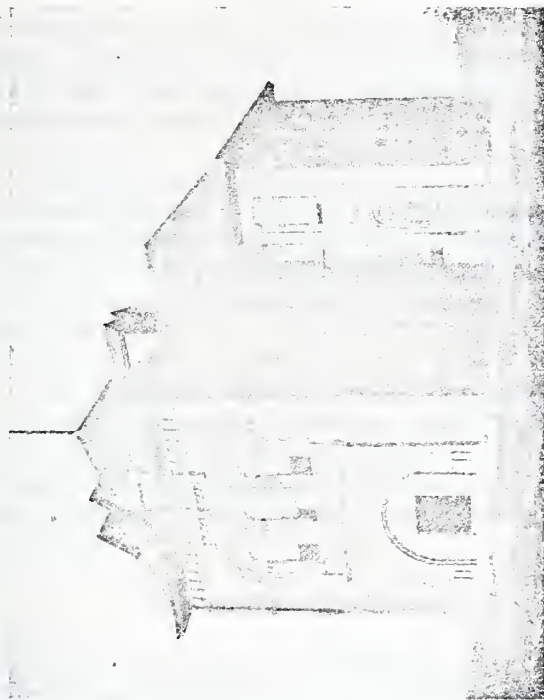
In 1891 the corporation limits were extended so as to take in considerable territory on the north, extending to the north line of Forest Cemetery. In the same year the corporation limits were extended in the southeastern part of the city. In 1892 the southern corporation limits were still further extended.







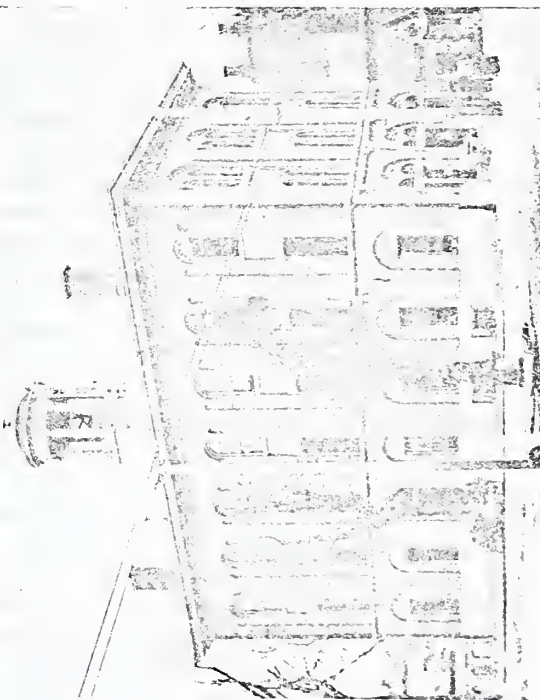
VIEW OF THE MAIN STREET IN COMMERCIAL POINT



COMMERCIAL POINT HIGH SCHOOL



CIRCLEVILLE HOME AND HOSPITAL



CITY BUILDING, CIRCLEVILLE



In 1906, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, about 200 acres of land lying along the Scioto River have been detached from the corporation limits.

\* \* \*

The city has one main line of sewer, which was originally put in by the County Commissioners and runs from the Court House to the Scioto River. It was later purchased by the city and several lateral mains connected on each side.

\* \* \*

The buildings owned by the corporation of Circleville are the following: City Building, Engine House, Market House and "City Cottage," a building bought for the home of the city marshal, but not used as such for several years.

#### THE CITY BUILDING,

Located on the corner of Franklin and South Court streets, opposite the Court House, was built in 1860-61. It is a brick structure, three stories high, 38 feet in width, fronting on Court street, by 75 feet in depth on Franklin street. William Doane was the designer of the plan and the superintendent of construction. The front part of the lower story was formerly occupied as an engine room of the Fire Department but is now under lease to W. R. Hosler and is occupied by the meat market of the W. R. Hosler Packing Company and J. P. Antill's retail confectionery. The mayor's office is in the west end, fronting on Franklin street. The Council-room is situated in the second story. The Board of Public Service, city engineer, city auditor and the Police Department are also accommodated in this building. In the basement under the mayor's office is the city prison. The building cost \$15,000, which included the cost of the furniture for the mayor's office and Council-room and the city prison.

#### MEMORIAL HALL.

Was erected jointly by the city of Circleville and the Soldiers' Monumental Association of Pickaway County, in 1890-91. This was the

culmination of a movement inaugurated over 20 years ago to erect a Soldiers' Monument. On May 17, 1886, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, authorizing the commissioners of Pickaway County, to erect such a monument. On March 19, 1889, another act was passed, which contained the same provisions as the first act and extended the time for doing the same. According to the terms of this act, also, the County Commissioners were authorized to pay to the order of the trustees of the Soldiers' Monumental Association of Pickaway County all funds raised in the county, and then in the said county treasury, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting thereon a building to be known as a monumental or memorial hall, to perpetuate the memories of the soldiers and sailors of the county, who served in the wars of the United States. The title of the site and of the building to be erected thereon were to be vested in Pickaway County, and it was further provided that this site and all buildings thereon should be under the control and management of the trustees of the Soldiers' Monumental Association, who were to be the building committee. The act also provided that if the city of Circleville donated a sum, in connection with the amount controlled or received by the trustees of the association, that would be sufficient to erect the building, the trustees were empowered to execute to the city of Circleville a lease for such part of the building, and fix such time and upon such terms, as might be agreed upon, to be used for public library and armory purposes.

A contract was then drawn up between the city, the Library Board and the Soldiers' Monumental Association of Pickaway County, which was signed by the contracting parties on May 19, 1890, and ratified by the City Council on May 21st. The term of lease for library and armory as provided was for 99 years, with privilege of renewal, forever. Plans for the building were furnished by H. C. Lindsey, of Zanesville, architect. On September 8, 1890, the contract for labor, material and construction was let to James Duvault, of Zanesville, his bid being \$27,838. On the 22nd





of September, James A. Graham of Circleville was appointed superintendent of construction. The site was purchased of Mrs. Myra Ballard, for \$5,500. The amount contributed by the city was \$25,000, while \$12,000 came from the Soldiers' Monumental Association.

The building is a three-story, pressed-brick structure trimmed in stone, located on the southwest corner of Main and Pickaway streets, the ground dimensions being 92 by 106 feet.

On the first floor are located the Armory (comprising a drill room, 60 by 60 feet, officers' room and gun room), and the quarters of the Public Library, which comprise a stack room 29 by 44 feet; children's room, 28 by 15 feet, which also contains the circulation desk and librarian's office; and two reading rooms, 25 by 32 and 23 by 35 feet, respectively. On the second floor are an assembly hall, 60 by 90 feet; a relic room and the lodge room of Groce Post, G. A. R. This latter room is 60 by 28 feet in dimensions; its walls are inlaid with marble tablets inscribed with the names of the soldiers of Pickaway County. A dining room, a kitchen and a circular balcony overlooking the assembly hall are on the third floor. Storage rooms and the furnace are in the basement. The building is heated and lighted with natural gas; it is also wired throughout for electricity.

Memorial Hall was dedicated on the afternoon of December 29, 1891, by appropriate exercises, the ceremonies being opened by an invocation by Rev. William MacMillan, of Lancaster, late of Circleville. M. B. Radcliffe, president of the Soldiers' Monumental Association, made an introductory address, which was followed by a concise sketch of the progress of the Public Library, given by Mayor J. Wheeler Lowe. Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, was the orator of the day. Assembly Hall was filled. The committee on dedication was constituted as follows: President and officers of the Soldiers' Monumental Association; commanders of Groce, Morrison, Ferguson, Parsons and Wyatt posts, G. A. R.; mayor of the city, president of the Library Board, president of City Council, president of the Board of

County Commissioners; Col. Milton Morral, Capt. John W. Lowe, Charles W. Murphy, W. R. Duvall, Hon. Aaron R. Van Cleaf, Hon. Joseph P. Smith, W. B. Marfield, G. C. Bayer, Col. Samuel W. Courtright and Col. Charles E. Groce. On the evening of dedication, a fair began which continued the remainder of the week, the proceeds of which were devoted to buying furniture for the library and assembly room. The Public Library was opened in this building on September 12, 1892.

The two cannons on the lawn were used on the U. S. gunboat "General Sherman," on the Mississippi River in the Vicksburg campaign. One of these guns fired the shot that destroyed the last supplies of the besieged and caused their speedy surrender.

#### CIRCLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

That the library spirit was early manifest in Circleville is evident from the fact that as far back as February 28, 1834, the Ohio Legislature incorporated the "Circleville Atheneum," an institution for the dissemination of knowledge through the channels of reading, discussions and lectures.

On April 10th, those interested in the movement met at the Court House and elected officers, among them being Sylvester Dana, librarian. Mr. Dana had been, for several years, a law partner of Guy W. Doane, and, a number of years later, this firm being dissolved, conducted a school.

In June, 1831, the *Herald* contained the following notice:

#### S. S. DEPOSITORY.

The books belonging to the S. S. Depository of Pick. Co. will be received on the 29th inst., and ready for distribution, on application to the subscriber in Circleville.

JAS. BELL.

June 24, 1831.

This probably referred to books belonging in common to the various Sunday-schools of the county, and could not be considered as a forerunner of our present library.

As early as December 25, 1830, a call was issued for a meeting of the citizens of





Bloomfield, then a thriving town, to establish a "social library" at that place, but as no further notice in regard to it ever appeared, it is probable that nothing was done there, and that the Circleville Atheneum Library was the first in the county.

Our first librarian had under his charge "one thousand volumes embracing a great variety of subjects" and also "the select reviews and periodicals of the day."

The first regular meeting of the Atheneum was held at the Methodist Meeting-House, on May 7, 1834, an inaugural address—"tasteful, appropriate and impressive"—being delivered to "the members of the association and a large assemblage of citizens" by the president, William B. Thrall, editor of the *Herald*.

During the entire existence of the Atheneum, a regular feature of the semi-monthly meetings was a debate, the question for the first meeting being "Is a republican or monarchical form of government the best adapted to the development of mind?" The hour of meeting was sometimes named, but more often the time designated was that which comes to our ears with a rather vague sound, known as "early candle lighting." At first the meetings were usually called for the Court House, although the basement story of St. Philip's Church was once named, and quite often the "library room." As no definite place was assigned to this room until a later date, it is probable that the room referred to was merely that set apart in the Court House for the use of the association. But the next year they evidently acquired their own room, for the meeting of October 19, 1835, was called to be held at "the Atheneum room, in the front chamber of Dr. Olds' new building on the circle, south corner of East Main street."

On April 6, 1835, new officers of the association had been elected, among them being R. D. Atwater, secretary, and Edwin F. Olds, librarian. The third set of officers was chosen on April 5, 1836, at which time Dr. James N. Fitch became librarian.

The next year the Atheneum was discontinued; a notice was inserted in the *Herald* asking that all persons having books belonging

to the Atheneum would return them and that depositors and owners of books (who had evidently loaned them for the use of the patrons of the institution) would withdraw them.

Two weeks later the following advertisement was inserted:

All persons having books or reviews belonging to the Atheneum are requested to return the same to the office of G. W. Doane; as a sale of the same is contemplated, to pay the debts of the Institution, unless soon provided for otherwise.

G. W. DOANE	} Committee.
E. EVERTS	
N. FRANKLIN	

Cir., Aug. 2, 1839.

The same committee requested the stockholders of the Atheneum to meet on October 26, 1839, for the purpose of deciding upon the sale of the property belonging thereto, and added that, the members failing to meet, they would consider themselves authorized to transact this business. No further notice appeared, and the supposition is, of course, that the books were sold, though who acquired them will probably never be known.

But there is no doubt that the Atheneum had ended at this time, for Mrs. Foster gave notice that she would begin the second quarter of her school on October 2nd, in the room formerly occupied by the Atheneum, immediately over the Circleville Drug Store.

About the time the older association was discontinued, a call was issued for those interested in organizing a lyceum to meet in the room over the Circleville Drug Store, on Saturday evening, June 16, 1838.

This first meeting must have proved successful, for, although no report can be found, a call was issued, the next week, signed by H. W. Smith, secretary, for a meeting to be held at the room formerly occupied by the Atheneum, to discuss the question "Has nature done more for the happiness of man than art?"

B. S. Olds was president of the Lyceum, while the secretary, Mr. Smith, kept a school in the room over Dr. Olds' drug-store, which was used for the evening meetings of the Lyceum, as it had been formerly, for those of the Atheneum.



The Lyceum meetings were held regularly every week, at first on Saturday night, at 6 o'clock, but later, on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock.

To the call for meeting, date of September 1, 1838, is added: "Clergymen are particularly invited. The ladies are most respectfully yet with all true deference also invited."

In the beginning only discussions were held, but we find a lecture announced for October 2nd, "on a scientific subject, which will be both entertaining and instructive."

On February 23, 1839, we find a call for a meeting, at which, beside the usual discussion, would be given a lecture on physiology. This is the last notice we find of the Lyceum, which was, very probably, continued as *La Societe des Debats*, a call for meeting of which, at the Circleville Academy, was issued June 28, 1839, by James M. Bean, secretary. Later J. H. Tyler was secretary.

In the paper preceding that which contained the notice for the sale of the old Athenaeum effects, appeared the last call, we have been able to find for a meeting of this French debating society.

It is doubtful if either it or its predecessor, the Lyceum, had in connection a library, for no mention has been found of either books or librarian. But the Circleville Lyceum was revived, though nothing definite as to how or when is found, except that on June 16, 1840, a call for meeting was issued by J. Cradlebaugh, secretary.

The Pickaway Lyceum was, without doubt, either the same association, with a slight change of name, or its immediate successor. It flourished from 1845 and ran along the same general lines as the earlier institutions. A most interesting description of one of the meetings of the Lyceum was given, verbally, by G. F. Wittich, who remembers very distinctly having attended meetings of both the earlier and later lyceum associations, the first held, as before stated, in the former Athenaeum room, over the Circleville Drug Store and the latter in the old Academy building.

The meeting in question, Mr. Wittich said, was of particular interest to him because the subject for debate was "Resolved, that immi-

gration is beneficial to this country." As he had recently arrived here from Germany, he listened with great pleasure to Matthew McCrea's handling of the affirmative and awaited with anxiety the verdict which, we are glad to record, upheld Mr. McCrea, as against the debaters on the negative, the names of whom Mr. Wittich does not remember.

Although there is no reference in the newspapers of the time either to library or librarian in connection with this later Lyceum, it is certain that they existed, for after a search through the books of Everts School Library, which at first seemed likely to prove fruitless, as the books had been relabeled, one was found at length, containing the Pickaway Lyceum label.

There is a tradition that in 1851 the building containing the Lyceum room was burned and that, upon the completion of the school-house, the books were taken there for safe keeping, where they formed the nucleus for a school library. But that these books were perhaps regarded more as a public than as a school possession seems obvious from the fact that in the Public Library collection, to-day, is a set of Dugald Stewart's works, in seven volumes, bearing the same label and the imprint "Cambridge, Hilliard and Brown, 1829." Whether or not the books of earlier publication, many of which we have, belonged to the Athenaeum or Lyceum collections, there is no way to determine.

There seems to be a feeling among some of our citizens, that the Pickaway Lyceum and the old Lyceum room at Everts school building had a direct connection; but I am sure this idea is erroneous, and that its only foundation is the similarity of names and the fact that in this room, where the pupils collected to "speak their pieces," were arranged in cases the books of the Ohio School Library.

But none of these latter books ever became the property of the public, except as they may have been acquired gradually by individuals.

So whether the Pickaway Lyceum may or may not have continued to hold their debates after the burning of their room is to us of no





particular interest, in this connection, as that event determined the disposal of the books.

Now, for almost 20 years, the library spirit in Circleville lay dormant, and one might have thought it entirely dead. But not so; for it revived when several women, among them Mrs. N. E. Jones, Mrs. Amos Beach, Mrs. Samuel A. Moore and Mrs. Kingsley Ray instituted a magazine club. They also collected quite a number of books, which became a circulating library among the club members. When a movement to create a public library was agitated, the ladies turned these books over to the city.

At the time of establishing this club, several other ladies, prominent among whom were Mrs. Aaron R. VanCleaf, Mrs. Sophia Crouse and Mrs. E. Z. Hays, were invited to join; but they declined as they wished to devote their efforts in this line to the establishing of a reading room, that the young men of the town might be benefited. They therefore, in 1869, in connection with several public-spirited men, established a Young Men's Christian Association, with a magazine reading room and some books. Among these gentlemen were George Gregg and William B. Drum, the latter of whom from this time until his death, in 1885, was connected with the Circleville Library.

In December of this year, they leased Wittich's Hall, for a period of 10 years, at \$300. a year.

This hall was, at that time, fitted up with a stage and gallery, and had been, since 1855, used for musical and theatrical entertainments.

But the opening of Peck's Hall had to some extent divided the profits from these sources and Mr. Wittich, upon renting to the Y. M. C. A., had the stage and gallery taken out and a partition put in, making the front part an audience room and the back part a reading room. Dr. Kingsley Ray had charge of the books at this time. In January, 1871, the ladies, in order to add more books gave a two-days' entertainment, features of which were a dinner, and the voting of a gold-headed cane to the most popular clergyman and a cross of "skeleton leaves" to the most beautiful girl. The sum of \$500 was cleared.

Soon after this, the Y. M. C. A. failing to receive proper support from the public, and it becoming evident that the class of young men which this movement was designed to reach did not care to read, the Y. M. C. A. was given up, the managers offering Mr. Wittich a bonus to release them from their contract.

A joint stock company or subscription library was then formed, each member paying an annual fee of \$2. This was early in 1872.

The same quarters were occupied in Mr. Wittich's building; but the subscription plan seems to have proved unsatisfactory, for on January 17, 1873, the City Council met to consider a proposition of the trustees of the Library Association to donate the library to the city.

The proposal was accepted and the Circleville Public Library became an established fact.

The first board of directors was elected on May 1st, with W. Marshall Anderson as president, and William B. Marfield, secretary and treasurer. A. J. Bennett was the first librarian under city management.

On July 1, 1873, the effects of the library were moved, under the superintendence of D. P. Barks, a member of the board, to the room in Odd Fellows' Hall, leased by the City Council for library purposes. In consideration of the use of an office room, fuel and light, E. B. Bauder undertook to look after the library, those wishing a book going to him for the key. But as this plan was calculated to interfere with his business, besides being inconvenient for the patrons of the library, it was soon given up, and Miss Ella Barks was elected librarian. Her first report (for two months) showed 974 volumes on the shelves, besides 51 volumes of unbound magazines; 935 books were issued for this period.

An interesting and perhaps unique feature of the library during the time it was kept up by subscription, as well as for a year or more after it became a public institution, was the series of public readings and entertainments given under the auspices of the board of managers. These readings, which were free, were held every Tuesday evening, at the library





room, and were participated in by nearly all the literary and musical people of the town. A lecture would occasionally be given—and once even, a comedy was enacted—at Peck's Hall, for which a small admission fee was charged. Almost the last of these entertainments advertised was a lecture on his travels in Mexico, to be delivered by Col. W. Marshall Anderson, "the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the use of the library room." Unfortunately, for those who might have heard him, Colonel Anderson was ill, and the lecture was never given.

The first president of the Library Board was a man of learning and culture and an enthusiastic student of American Archaeology. For several years a cabinet of Indian curiosities, collected by him, had a place in the Public Library, but upon his death this collection, which was considered by those versed in antiquities as an unusually rich one, was removed.

Colonel Anderson took a deep and active interest in all movements tending to the welfare of the little town built in a circle, and in none of these enterprises was his support more hearty and enthusiastic than in the affairs of the library.

At first, no regular appropriation was made by the city government for the support of their new protegee; the City Council merely made an allowance (I believe \$250) for the purpose of adding to the stock of books turned over by the stock company and the ladies. But as such support for a public educational institution was too uncertain, the board of managers in their first annual report to the City Council, recommended that a tax be levied for the support of the Library, it being estimated that the expenses for the next year would be \$1,000.

Pending this report, Colonel Anderson wrote an open letter which goes to prove that it is no new thing for City Councils to consider the Public Library of small importance compared with other enterprises, for he says, "the managers have been crossed by a false economy. \* \* \* We demand a fair, liberal and prompt advancement of the corporation taxes. \* \* \* A crochet has entered the minds of certain members of our

Council that they have drawn an elephant and that it will cost too much to feed him.

\* \* \* A gravel bank or a gutter is the height of their ambition!" We are glad to know that the appropriation was granted, and from that time to this, though the advancement has not been exactly fair and never liberal, it has always been prompt.

On May 25, 1875, Messrs. Ely and Leuthstrom bestowed upon the library a valuable gift—files of the *Olive Branch* and the old *Circleville Herald* from February, 1821, to February, 1837, inclusive. The library has from time to time, especially during the '80's, received the gift of valuable books both in separate volumes and in sets. These include some rare government publications.

Dr. Marcus Brown, who died in 1881, and who had through his life felt a deep interest in the library, bequeathed to the institution the sum of \$10,000, subject to the life estate of his niece.

The next summer the directors, in conjunction with the City Council, ordered a portrait of Dr. Brown to be painted; L. E. Johnson performed the work and accomplished a striking likeness to his subject. The picture now hangs above the mantel in one of the reading rooms. It is one of the most treasured possessions of the library.

During the summer of 1892 the library was closed in order to move, catalogue and rearrange the books, new quarters having been secured in Memorial Hall, the City Council having a 99 years' lease of the lower floor. It was again opened to the public on September 12, 1892.

"Mr. M. B. Radcliffe was elected an honorary member of the Library as a slight remembrance of his untiring efforts to procure for the Public Library the splendid suite of rooms they now occupy." (Extract from Secretary's report, May 25, 1894.)

After becoming a public institution, the library was managed as provided by ordinance passed by the City Council, until May, 1892, when, the General Assembly of Ohio having, on March 15, 1892, passed "an act providing for the creation of library boards for certain



cities and villages, and prescribing the duties of such boards," the library was reorganized, the City Council electing a board of six directors as follows: Hon. Aaron R. Van Cleaf, Gustavus A. Schleyer, Fred L. Fickardt, Prof. M. H. Lewis, Rev. J. H. Schneider and Samuel Morris.

With the enactment of the new municipal code, which took effect May 4, 1903, the power to appoint directors of city libraries was given to the mayor, with the direction that not more than three of the six directors shall be of the same political party.

Besides the board appointed in 1892, the following gentlemen have, since, served in that capacity: Dr. Thomas Blackstone, D. H. Lewis, F. M. Reiche, L. R. Drescher, Jacob Merz, I. N. Abernethy, Dr. Charles Naumann, Prof. C. L. Boyer, Dr. G. W. Heffner, C. C. Chappellear, B. F. Benford and Prof. T. O. Williams.

Since coming into its present commodious quarters, the library has grown from 5,000 to 15,000 volumes; new methods approved by advanced library workers have been adopted and many improvements made. Among these may be mentioned the classification of the whole library under the Dewey decimal system, and the making of a card catalogue based upon the Cutter rules; and the adding of the books of the "Ohio Pupils' Reading Course," together with supplementary reading for school children to the number of about 1,000 volumes.

Forty representative periodicals are subscribed for, to be read at the tables. Each year these are bound and added to the shelves.

A fairly good reference collection is kept up, and an unusually large amount of work done with the general public and particularly with school children and clubs.

In short as our Public Library stands today, it maintains the position which it took several years back—"considering the size of the town, it is the best library in the State."

Appended is a complete list of librarians, with time of service, since the library became a public institution: A. J. Bennett, May 1 to July 1, 1873; Ed. B. Bauder, July 1 to December 1, 1873; Miss Ella Barks, December 1,

1873, to June 1, 1874; Miss Emma R. Hedges, June 1, 1874, to March 16, 1875; Mrs. Mary Carper, March 16, 1875, to April 1, 1882; Miss Eva Wentworth, April 1, 1882, to June 1, 1888; Miss Anna G. Wolfley, June 1 to August 24, 1888; Mrs. Leila Fitzpatrick, August 24, 1888, to April 1, 1902; and Miss May Lowe, April 1, 1902, to date.

#### THE CIRCLEVILLE HOME AND HOSPITAL

Dates from the incorporation of the institution, April 11, 1894, the incorporators being Mrs. Elizabeth S. Renick, Mrs. Dorothy R. Turney, Mrs. Sarah A. Heffner, Mrs. Annie S. Sears and Mrs. Rose L. Morris. To Mrs. Sarah A. Heffner is given the credit of conceiving the idea of establishing an institution in Circleville, which should combine under one management the two features of a home for aged people and a hospital. Her indefatigable efforts brought about favorable action on the part of the benevolent women of Circleville, which resulted in the splendid institution of to-day, which is a credit to Circleville and Pickaway County. It is non-sectarian and can never be controlled or managed by any one church or denomination.

At the time the institution was incorporated the Ohio street school building for colored pupils had been vacant for eight years, ever since the passage of the act by the General Assembly, making it no longer possible to conduct separate schools for the colored youth. The ladies of the organization applied to the Board of Education and were granted the use of this building so long as the purposes of the institution should be maintained. The building, which had been erected as early as 1871, was greatly in need of repair, and was also of an inadequate size for the two departments of the institution; so it was remodeled throughout and an addition built before the institution was formally opened. It was dedicated May 9, 1895. Some three or four years later another addition was built. The cost of the two additions, with all the other improvements that have been made, is estimated to have exceeded \$8,000.





The whole structure, including the additions, is what might be termed a two-and-a-half story building. The hospital department, contained in the two additions, consists of six private rooms, one ward with six beds, a well-equipped operating room, a nurse's room and a doctor's room. At the present time there are 15 inmates of the home—14 women and one man—which is as many as the home can accommodate. All persons admitted to the home as members must be 50 years old, the admission fee being graded according to the age of the applicant. While the home and the hospital are treated as two separate departments, they are managed as one, both having the same kitchen, laundry, etc., and both being heated by the same furnace. The furnace and laundry are located in a building in the rear. There is also a stable and a chicken house.

The institution is now entirely free from debt, the large indebtedness that was incurred when the home and hospital was put in operation having been cleared. Ever since the institution was started, a Home and Hospital Fair has been held annually in October, in the County Commissioners' room in the Court House; donations from friends throughout the county and city are received here and meals are also served. This is the grand event of the year.

The first officers were: Mrs. Sarah A. Heffner, president; Mrs. Huldah A. Lewis, vice-president; and Mrs. Annie S. Sears, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Heffner has continued to hold the office of president from that time to this, and Mrs. Sears has been secretary for the same period. This past year, Mrs. Heffner also assumed the duties of treasurer, which office had been held by Mrs. Sears up to this time, while the latter took upon herself the duties of vice-president. Mrs. Sears shares with Mrs. Heffner the credit for the success of the institution. The executive committee is constituted as follows: Mrs. Sarah A. Heffner, Mrs. Annie S. Sears, Mrs. Hannah A. Row, Mrs. Rose L. Morris and Mrs. Eliza H. Grant. The members of the advisory committee are as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth S.

Renick, Mrs. Dorothy R. Turney, Mrs. Susan F. Harper, Mrs. Jennie R. Courtright and Mrs. Mary H. Dunlap. The members of the executive and advisory committees with the following-named ladies constitute the board of managers: Mrs. Nancy J. Evans, Mrs. Margaret E. Henry, Mrs. Elizabeth Moeller, Mrs. Sallie E. Crow, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Sweetman, Mrs. Ida H. Rife, Miss Flora Dunlap, Mrs. Missouri C. Bell, Mrs. Fannie D. Swearingen and Mrs. Sarah E. List. Mrs. Sarah A. Fulkerson was the first matron. Mrs. Sarah E. List now fills the position.

#### GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Circleville's handsome opera house was erected in 1888 and is one of the important structures of the city. The seating capacity of its auditorium is 900. Its stage is 34 by 60 feet in dimensions, with a height or loft of 40 feet. It is equipped with a gas furnace for heating and with both gas and electricity for lighting.

The original incorporators were: William Roth, Dr. Thomas Blackstone, H. P. Folsom, Charles K. Kellstadt, William B. Drum, George W. Bauder and Dr. M. H. Miesse, George W. Bauder being president and Dr. Thomas Blackstone, secretary and treasurer.

The present officers are: Gottlieb Hartmeyer, president; Harp Van Riper, secretary; and Dr. M. H. Miesse, treasurer. The board of directors includes the officers and, also, George H. Pontius, Henry P. Folsom, William Roth and Dr. George T. Row. The above parties own the building, but they have given a lease on it until 1908.

#### CIRCLEVILLE POSTOFFICE.

Circleville had mail facilities at a very early day, soon after the town was organized and became the county seat. The first mails were carried between Columbus and Chillicothe, which provided the city with a regular mail service. Caleb Atwater, one of the earliest postmasters, was succeeded in January, 1822, by George Wolfley; he in turn was succeeded,





in the fall of 1824, by William B. Thrall, who held office until 1831, when John Ludwig became postmaster, continuing until 1845. W. C. Taylor, who was postmaster during Polk's administration, was succeeded, about 1849, by J. Thomas Knox. The postmasters since Knox have been the following: Jason Case, who served from 1853 to 1861, C. B. Mason, W. H. P. Denny, B. F. Thomas, who died in office and was succeeded by William Foresman; Samuel Marfield, who took the office April 1, 1876; Harry E. Lutz, Dr. G. A. Wilder, who received his appointment in August, 1885, and served to 1889; Harry E. Lutz, who succeeded Wilder and served until September, 1890, when he resigned; John L. Kent, who held the office from 1890 to 1893, when he resigned; Charles McLean, who held the office from 1893 to 1897; W. R. Duvall, who served from 1897 to March 1, 1902; F. M. Shulze who followed Duvall and served until his resignation, 11 months later; and Charles C. Chappleear, the present incumbent, who received his appointment on January 19, 1903, and took charge of the office on February 1st.

The office is ranked as second class and the salary of the postmaster is \$2,300. W. J. Graham, assistant postmaster, whose salary is \$1,100, received his appointment on December 22, 1902. John A. Fissell, money order clerk, was appointed August 28, 1897, on which day Mrs. Anna Van Ness, general delivery clerk, also received her appointment. Edward H. Blum, stamper, was appointed December 8, 1902. There are four city carriers—Charles Will, Charles H. Gusman, Homer H. Troutman, Harry T. McMahon; and one substitute—Harry G. Stevenson. The pay of a mail carrier is \$850. Frank V. Lewis is the mail messenger.

The volume of business transacted at the postoffice in 1905 amounted to almost \$13,000, which sum included stamps and stamped paper, but did not include the money order business. Circleville has had free delivery of mail since November 1, 1897. The postoffice has been located in the Pythian Castle since March, 1894.

Rural free delivery from the Circleville

postoffice was established in 1901 with one carrier, John W. Lewis. On March 1, 1902, six more carriers were added, namely: Horatio A. Brown, George H. May, Samuel Kindler, George H. Fissell, George H. Henderson and William B. Watts. Guy Culp was added to the force in 1905. All the eight rural carriers named above are still in the service except John W. Lewis, who was succeeded by Frank T. Gearhart. Each carrier gets \$720 per year and the eight cover a territory of about 200 square miles. The substitutes are: Mrs. Electa Gearhart, J. C. Rigg, J. W. Mackey, James W. Trimmer and Noah Culp.

#### HOTELS.

In the early history of Circleville, as was the case in other towns of that period, hotels were much better patronized than they are now. People traveled in coaches and in all kinds of vehicles, as well as on horseback, and they generally lodged, took their meals and had their horses fed at the hotels on their route. There were but few turnpikes and the common roads were impassable for vehicles in winter and spring consequently the leading farmers and traders in live-stock came to town on horseback and put up at the hotels. Now, with good turnpikes reaching every section and with excellent rail communication, either on steam or electric road, a large portion of the country people come to the city, transact their business and return home in a half day; and those that stay all day leave their horses and buggies at livery stables and take their meals at restaurants.

The first tavern in Circleville was kept by John Ludwig in a log house, which was the first built within the circle, in 1810. The first license for keeping a tavern in Circleville was issued by the Court of Common Pleas to Charles Bodkin, on July 25, 1810. The village tavern, in 1819, was kept by Olney Payne. In 1824 William Henry conducted the Bentley Tavern, which had other landlords previous to this date. It was a brick building.

The Circleville House was one of the first hotels conducted here, being kept in the brick



building on East Main street known as the Harsha house. We have been unable to ascertain who were the first proprietors and landlords or when the hotel was established. It is known, however, that it was in operation before 1837, in which year the landlord was Jacob Gossler, a clever and sociable Pennsylvania German, who set an excellent table. Isaac Douthirt, who at a later date was landlord of the Mansion House, kept the Circleville House in the early '40's, being succeeded, about 1844, by Henry Heffner, who ran it for two and a half years. The property at this time was owned by George Riegel, Heffner's father-in-law. It is thought that Heffner was the last landlord.

The Ohio House, also known as Morgan's Tavern, which was kept by Gen. John E. Morgan, was a small tavern near the corner of North Court and Watt streets, on the site later occupied by William Bauder's carriage shop and near where the depot of the Scioto Valley Traction Company is now situated. It was in operation as early as 1836, when G. F. Wittich, located in Circleville, and as late as the memorable presidential campaign of 1840, when Gen. William Henry Harrison stopped at it as a guest. The tavern was discontinued soon afterward.

The Valley House, originally known as the Red Lion Tavern, situated on the east side of South Court street, between Union and Mill streets, was one of the oldest hotels in Circleville. Joseph Adamson was one of the first landlords. George Try, a Pennsylvania German, was an early proprietor. The house was patronized by the laboring class and the small farmers, to whom he furnished square meals of plain, substantial and well-cooked food and common whiskey, such as they were accustomed to. He made some money and paid for the hotel property, but made a bad investment when he traded it to Dr. Edson B. Olds for the National House property, agreeing to give about \$7,750 difference. He did not succeed in this venture as he had expected, and lost the property through foreclosure proceedings. He afterward kept a boarding-house for many years. J. H. Carper next purchased the

Valley House and ran it as a hotel. It never made him any money. It was finally sold at sheriff's sale to N. J. Turney and was an elephant on his hands as long as he lived. His widow had the old building torn down and taken away.

Another old hotel of the city was the American House, which stood where the New American Hotel is now located. It was a two-story frame and brick building and as a hotel rated a little higher than the Valley House. John Rodgers, well advanced in years, was proprietor of this house in the early '50's. He was succeeded by his son, Philo W. Rodgers, who repaired and enlarged the house and made it the best hotel in the city. In his youth he was a fine specimen of physical development, but he later grew "fat and jolly" and died in the prime of life. He was very popular as a landlord. His wife conducted the hotel for many years, finally selling the property to the Roth brothers, who disposed of the old buildings and in their stead erected a brick building, which constitutes the New American Hotel of to-day. Mrs. Rodgers afterward kept the Pickaway House for a period.

The National House, a two-story frame structure, located on the east side of Court street in the block north of Franklin, was established at a very early day. Henry Darst, who located at Circleville in 1835 or 1836, ran the house for three years and then moved upon a farm in Muhlenberg township. In 1845, according to O. E. Niles, who came to the city in that year, John and Jacob Sweyer were landlords. In the spring of 1850, the large stable in the rear belonging to the hotel was set on fire by an incendiary and burned to the ground, 22 valuable horses, nearly all owned by guests, perishing in the flames. Jonathan Boyd, the next landlord, was well qualified for the business, popular with all and would have made money if he had allowed for a sufficient margin of profit. He died in indigent circumstances. William Eckhardt succeeded Boyd. During the period he conducted the hotel, a three-story brick addition on East Franklin street was built. The first story of this building was used for a dining-





room, the second was partitioned off into bedrooms and the third story formed a hall room, known as Eagle Hall, where entertainments were held. At this time the National House was the leading hotel and many dances were held in this hall. Mr. Niles, in referring to the cavalcades of pleasure seekers that came to and departed from this hostelry, says that the young men and ladies came to the dance on horseback, often in parties of 30 or 40, each lady carrying on the right horn of her saddle a long carpet-bag, which contained her fancy ball dress. Eckhardt was succeeded as landlord by George Try who, as mentioned before, purchased the property of Dr. Edson B. Olds, who had come into possession of it through litigation. The property was long since cut up and is now owned by various parties.

The old building on West Main street and the canal, now occupied by the Colonial Carriage Company, was built as a hotel about 1836 by Andrew Cradlebaugh, who conducted it several years. It was known as the Canal Hotel and was a popular hostelry in its day, being especially patronized by the travelers on the Ohio Canal. In 1845 this hotel, then known as the Mansion House, was owned and conducted by Isaac Douthirt, who was a noted hotel man in his day. The property a few years later ceased being a hotel. In 1850 Bright & Bierce took possession of the property and converted it into a machine shop.

The Pickaway House also has a very extended history, dating back, at least, to the '30's. Originally it was a one-story building and for many years was known as the Henry House. It was later owned by James Carlisle, under whose regime it was known as the Carlisle House. After Carlisle, came Jonathan Boyd, who later ran the National House. R. D. Atwater finally purchased it and had the building raised two stories and the name changed to the Pickaway House, which it has ever since borne. About 1850, when H. M. Sweyer was the landlord, it was the leading hotel of the city. It was the stopping place for the stage-coaches which ran on the line between Columbus and Portsmouth and also had a large number of regular boarders—busi-

ness men of the city. Robert T. and Thomas Coverdale were here in the early '60's and as late as 1868. Shortly after the Civil War, the property came into the possession of a stock company, of whom the principal members were William Doane and John Groce, which company made extensive improvements and additions.

The following are the more recent landlords of the Pickaway House: Newman, Jonathan Boyd (who was landlord a short time, about 1870), C. D. French, Adam McCrea (who ran it from April, 1874 to 1882), Mrs. Philo W. Rodgers (who had previously conducted the American House), Robert H. Taggart, Pontius & Anderson, Rev. J. R. Hall, Alexander Lemon and Henry Seyfried, the present proprietor and landlord who has had the hotel since 1898.

In 1880 William Roth and his brother George purchased the old American House property of Mrs. Rodgers and in 1882 tore down the old structure, rebuilding it with a modern one, containing 65 rooms, which was named the New American Hotel. It was first conducted by Harry Sheridan, who was landlord for eight or ten years until his death, after which his widow ran the place for a short time. Then Mrs. Rodgers & Son ran the place; the son died here. The hotel was next conducted by D. F. Millet, who died after one year as landlord. Edward I. Leveen ran the place for eight years and was succeeded by Samuel W. Morgan, who was landlord for nearly three years. The next landlord was Henry Seyfried, proprietor of the Pickaway House, who conducted it for 18 months, during which period he was landlord of the two leading hotels of the city. The hotel, which is now conducted by T. H. McNamee, has been recently refitted and put in first class shape. New tile floors have been laid in the office, hall, bar-room and closets and new plumbing and new bath-rooms have been put in.

The Hotel Tremont, which was established about 50 years ago, was rebuilt in 1880 by William Heffner and J. J. Egan. Mr. Egan ran the hotel for some five years. Since then it has had several tenants. The property is





now owned by William Heffner and William R. Pickens.

The Florence Hotel was originally put up for tenements and offices. One room on the ground floor was used by Mrs. Ellen Nightengale for a millinery store for a number of years. In 1894 Mrs. Nightengale converted the building into a hotel and as such it has since been exclusively used. The property came into Mrs. O. H. Dunton's possession in 1904 by inheritance; she still owns and operates it.

#### BANKS.

The Bank of Circleville, the first banking institution of the city, was organized in the fall of 1834, under a special act of the Legislature, passed on March 3rd of that year. The commissioners, Joseph Olds, Samuel Rogers, Noah S. Gregg, Andrew Huston, William Renick, Sr., William Renick, Jr., Elias Florence and Samuel Lybrand, opened the books for subscriptions to the stock on the first Monday in June, 1834. The capital of the bank was \$200,000. During the 20 years it did business, it had three presidents, viz.: Joseph Olds, Noah S. Gregg and Joel Franklin; and two cashiers, of whom Hoel Lawrence was the first and his son, Hoel K. Lawrence, the second. The bank was under able direction during the first 17 years of its existence and it prospered to a high degree. At length in 1853, the elder Lawrence died, which event was soon followed by the resignation of the president, Noah S. Gregg. In 1854 the bank failed.

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The second bank of the city, also known as the Bank of Circleville, although commonly referred to as the "old" Bank of Circleville, had its real beginning on August 16, 1839, when John Barr, Jacob Shoemaker and Jonathan Renick, three of the 12 commissioners, opened books for subscriptions to the stock of the bank, whose act of incorporation reached back to January 14, 1818. The authorized capital was \$300,000, and the bank was given the right to engage in business when \$150,000 was subscribed and 15 per cent. thereof paid in,

and the Governor's certificate secured. There does not appear to have been much readiness on the part of many citizens of the county to become shareholders, and the organization was only perfected when non-residents of the county and State entered their names for the deficient sum. Mr. Brown, a resident of New York, was elected president and a Charles Cornwell, cashier. The Governor of Ohio, however, declined to certify that the bank had complied with the provisions of the statutes. It was deemed important, therefore, that this official declaration by the bank should have a verification by dis-interested parties, and the board appointed Dr. E. B. Olds and P. N. White to make examination of the books and count the funds. While these examiners found that the institution had in its possession \$23,000 in gold and silver, a sum \$500 in excess of the 15 per cent. necessary to have before operations could be begun legally, it is more than likely that these funds represented a loan that was of short duration. On April 6, 1840, the bank opened its doors for business. Before a year had elapsed Seymour G. Renick became president and William McCulloch, cashier, succeeding the first officers. But even this move did not improve matters. At length an hour of paralysis came and on April 14, 1842, the bank expired. For a long period thereafter, amounting in all to 29 years, the bank's affairs were a matter of controversy in the courts.

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Shortly after the failure of the Bank of Circleville (the second of the name), which occurred April 14, 1842, a banking institution, known as the Pickaway County Savings Institute, was organized, with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which Dr. Marcus Brown was made president and Otis Ballard, Jr., cashier. From this organization finally sprang what is now known as the First National Bank of Circleville. In 1851, not long after the Pickaway County Savings Institute was organized, it was merged into the Pickaway County Bank, a corporation organized under an act of the Legislature to authorize free banking, with capital stock of \$200,000. The board of



directors consisted of Samuel Rogers, James E. Rice, J. A. Troup, James R. Hulse and Dr. Marcus Brown.

On October 10, 1863, the Pickaway County Bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Circleville, under the national banking laws. The capital was increased from \$200,000 to \$260,000. The original board of directors consisted of Noah S. Gregg, Samuel Rogers, Samuel H. Ruggles, James E. Rice, Hanson Rock and Dr. Marcus Brown. Dr. Brown was elected president and continued to fill the position until his death, January 6, 1882. He was succeeded by J. A. Hawkes, who filled the office until his death on December 12, 1895. About a month after Mr. Hawkes' death, at a meeting of the stockholders, held on January 14, 1896, there developed a contest for the control of the institution, which resulted in the election of an entire new board of directors, viz.: L. H. Sweetman, Charles E. Groce, Alexander Renick, Gottlieb Hartmeyer, B. F. Benford and George J. McMullen. The resignations of the officers of the company were accepted and L. H. Sweetman was elected vice-president. Shortly afterward a full list of officers was elected, Mr. Sweetman being chosen president, which office he held several years, until his death, when B. F. Benford, the present head of the institution, succeeded him. Otis Ballard, Jr., the cashier of the first organization known as the Pickaway County Savings Institute, continued as cashier when the institute became the Pickaway County Bank and afterwards was cashier of the First National Bank until the reorganization of the company in 1896, when he was succeeded by William B. Drum, who a few years later was succeeded by the present cashier, George G. Stouch. On July 8, 1896, soon after the new management took charge, it was decided to reduce the capital stock from \$260,000 to \$130,000.

The present directors are: Charles E. Groce, Clarence Curtain, Alexander Renick, George J. McMullen, Gottlieb Hartmeyer and B. F. Benford. At the close of business September 4, 1906, the First National Bank had \$60,000 in its surplus fund and \$12,413.43 in

undivided profits. The individual deposits at this time were \$363,363.61. The resources totaled \$704,786.25, chiefly represented in the following items: Loans and discounts, \$335,143.83; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$130,000; cash and sight exchange, \$117,205.21; and bonds, securities, etc., \$96,510.

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The People's Bank, later known as Marfield's Bank, was a private bank started in 1848 by Samuel Marfield. It lasted until May, 1877, a period of 29 years.

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The Scioto Valley Bank was another private banking institution of Circleville. It was started in the early '50's and was owned and conducted by W. W. Bierce and Col. Samuel A. Moore, the latter being the cashier. The bank sailed a fairly smooth course until the failure of the Scioto Machine Works, owned by Bierce, in November or December, 1863, when it also foundered on the rocks. At this time Bierce was the sole owner of the bank.

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About 1854 or 1855, soon after he had ceased his connection with the Bank of Circleville, Noah S. Gregg started the Exchange Bank, a private banking institution, of which he was president and Henry N. Hedges, Jr., cashier. This institution continued until 1862, when it was reorganized as the Second National Bank of Circleville.

The Second National Bank of Circleville opened its doors for business in January, 1882, with capital stock of \$125,000. The first president was Noah S. Gregg, and Henry N. Hedges, Jr., the first cashier. The first board of directors was made up of the following capitalists: Noah S. Gregg, Samuel H. Ruggles, Dr. Marcus Brown, Otis Ballard, Jr., J. A. Hawkes and Henry N. Hedges, Jr.

On January 10, 1882, Samuel H. Ruggles was elected president, and on November 17, 1882, E. E. Winship, Sr., was elected cashier. On April 18, 1904, Samuel H. Ruggles died and was succeeded by his son, S. T. Ruggles.





The present cashier, Gustavus A. Schleyer, was elected on January 10, 1902. This bank has had but three presidents and three cashiers since its organization. The present board of directors is constituted as follows: S. T. Ruggles, William Foresman, John Wardell, William S. Reber and Gustavus A. Schleyer. The bank has a surplus fund and undivided profits amounting to \$54,000, and deposits amounting to \$580,000. This institution has never failed to pay a dividend every six months since its organization; these dividends, according to the government report, have amounted to the sum of \$490,000.

The Third National Bank of Circleville was established September 2, 1882, with capital stock of \$100,000 and the following officers: Cyrus Benford, president; William J. Weaver, vice-president; and Samuel Morris, cashier. The first board of directors was made up of the following named gentlemen: Henry F. Page, Cyrus Benford, Dr. N. E. Jones, Joseph P. Smith, Alexander Smith, Alexander C. Bell and William J. Weaver. The bank opened its doors for business at the northwest corner of Main and Scioto streets.

William J. Weaver followed Cyrus Benford as president, Alexander Smith becoming vice-president. Later, Cyrus Benford was elected president and William J. Weaver, vice-president. After the death of Mr. Benford, Mr. Weaver served as president until the following January, when John Groce became president and William J. Weaver again became vice-president. On the death of Mr. Groce, Samuel Morris, who up to this time had been cashier, became president, Mr. Weaver still remaining vice-president and W. G. Jacob becoming cashier. On the death of Mr. Morris, William J. Weaver again became president and George Bennett was elected vice-president. Subsequently, Mr. Weaver resigned his position at the head of the bank in order to devote his whole time to the wholesale grocery business, and then Alexander C. Bell became president. W. G. Jacob has been cashier ever since Samuel Morris became president. The present officers are: Alexander C. Bell, president; George Bennett, vice-president; W. G.

Jacob, cashier; and Charles Shulze, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of Alexander C. Bell, George Bennett, W. G. Jacob, James I. Smith, Milton Morris, George H. Pontius and Wayne Caldwell. According to a statement of the bank's condition at the close of business September 4, 1906, the Third National Bank had deposits of \$414,306.08; its surplus fund and undivided profits amounted to \$37,500.62. The resources at this time totaled \$591,123.26, of which amount \$409,712.69 was represented in loans and discounts. The bank is now located at No. 138 West Main street.

#### BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANIES.

The history of building and loan companies in Circleville dates back to the year 1868, when the first companies were organized. These early concerns were very successful in their work and accomplished a great amount of good. The first company in the field was the Circleville Building and Loan Association, which was organized by leading Germans of the city on January 20, 1868, when the following officers were elected: William Van Heyde, president; William Gilley, vice-president; C. F. Krimmel, secretary; and George M. Van Heyde, treasurer. Of the original organizers of this concern, only two are now living.

On the 17th of February, 1868, the Enterprise Building and Loan Association elected their first officers which were as follows: John A. Lutz, president; John Bayer, vice-president; Alfred Williams, secretary; E. P. Garaghty, treasurer; John A. Lutz, solicitor.

In the newspaper files of January, 1870, we find, in addition to the two companies mentioned above, two new concerns known as the Pickaway Building and Loan Association and the Home Building and Loan Association. In 1872 there were two more companies in the field—the Mechanics' and the Scioto building and loan associations. All of the associations named above were created for a definite period and were successfully terminated. We also find early mention of the Golden Rule, German and other building and loan associations.



## FAILURE OF THE THREE BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANIES.

The city of Circleville was stirred to its very depths in the first week of January, 1903, when it became known that State examiners had found discrepancies in the accounts of the three building and loan companies then doing business here. The failures were attributed to G. C. Bayer, who held the office of secretary in each of the organizations. Upon the first intimation of trouble, he disappeared and was next heard from in Honduras, Central America, where he is reported to have died a year or two later. The total embezzlements or deficiencies, as later found, amounted to about \$165,000.

When the discrepancies, indicating wholesale embezzlements, were found on January 6, 1903, immediate proceedings were instituted looking to the placing of the companies in the hands of receivers. An action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas for this county by S. C. Gamble, trustee for Jane Popejoy, who asked for the appointment of a receiver and for a winding up of the business of the Circleville Building, Savings and Loan Association Company. On the 19th of February the company dissolved and joined with the petitioner in the action for the appointment of a receiver, and on the following day Charles H. May was appointed. In the meantime a suit against the Germania Building and Loan Company was brought by Jennie McGath, a depositor. S. L. Grigsby and J. P. Winstead were appointed receivers on February 19th. A suit was also brought against the New Citizens' Building and Loan Company by Frederick Dunn, an infant, by his next friend, Samuel W. Courtright. Henry P. Folsom and Barton Walters were appointed receivers on February 19, 1903.

The oldest of these companies, the Germania Building and Loan Company, was incorporated March 28, 1881, and on April 2nd a temporary organization was effected, with the following officers: James Harsha, president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; George M. Van Heyde, treasurer; and S. L. Grigsby, solicitor.

On May 13, 1881, the following permanent officers were chosen: T. K. Brunner, president; W. E. Bolin, vice-president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; George M. Van Heyde, treasurer; and S. L. Grigsby, solicitor. The officers at the time of the collapse were: H. B. Clemons, president; Christopher Wefler, vice-president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; William Chaney, treasurer; and S. L. Grigsby, solicitor. The liabilities of this company were found to be \$46,224.66, while the assets were only \$27,907.77, leaving a deficiency of about \$18,000. Since the failure, the receivers have paid dividends amounting to 50 per cent. and it is thought will pay from 25 to 30 per cent. more.

The New Citizens' Building and Loan Company was organized in July, 1882, the original stockholders being: Simon Bayer, G. C. Bayer, E. E. Bock, Andrew R. Bolin, S. L. Grigsby, A. J. Grigsby, Henry R. Heffner, William Heffner, B. H. Moore, W. T. Price, James Reichelderfer, Joseph P. Smith, Edward Smith, George M. Van Heyde and William Vieth. The company was capitalized at \$12,500. The first officers were: Joseph P. Smith, president; William Heffner, vice-president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; George M. Van Heyde, treasurer; and Bolin & Grigsby, solicitors. The last officers of the company were as follows: Joseph P. Smith, president; H. S. Heffner, vice-president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; E. E. Bock, treasurer; and S. L. Grigsby, solicitor. George M. Van Heyde was treasurer of this company from its organization in 1882 until 1894, when he was succeeded by E. E. Bock. As near as can be found, the liabilities of this concern amounted to about \$178,935, while the assets were about \$80,500, leaving a deficiency of nearly \$98,500.

The Circleville Building, Savings and Loan Association Company was incorporated September 28, 1894, with a capital of \$10,000, the incorporators being: Samuel Rindsfoos, G. C. Bayer, Percy A. Walling, Gustavus A. Schleyer and Joseph P. Smith. The other original stockholders were: E. E. Winship, Sr., Minnie Smith, T. K. Brunner, Charles A. Smith, Matilda Bayer, Samuel Morris and Edward Smith. The first officers were: Joseph





P. Smith, president; T. K. Brunner, vice-president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; Charles A. Smith, treasurer; and Percy A. Walling, solicitor. At the time of the collapse, this company had the following officers: Joseph P. Smith, president; George W. Bauder, vice-president; G. C. Bayer, secretary; Charles A. Smith, treasurer; and Percy A. Walling, solicitor. The total amount embezzled from this company was about \$50,000. Charles H. May, the receiver, has since paid 50 per cent. in dividends and it is expected that the remaining assets will realize from 20 to 25 per cent. more.

#### NEW HOME BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY.

On April 6, 1903, shortly after the failure of the three building and loan companies in Circleville, a new concern, the New Home Building and Loan Company, was organized with a capital stock of \$450,000. The board of directors and officers were the same at the organization of the company as they are at the present, namely: George W. Bauder, president; S. M. Lewis, vice-president; George F. Grand-Girard, treasurer; R. C. Weldon, secretary; S. C. Gamble, attorney and George J. McMullen, F. B. Brunner, John C. Goeller and E. S. Neuding. The company is in a flourishing condition.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

**Circleville Light & Power Company.**—As far back as 1859, Coverdale & Bierce established a coal gas plant in Circleville and began furnishing gas in January, 1860. In 1863 Col. Samuel A. Moore became sole proprietor. The original capital was \$26,000. Colonel Moore turned the plant over to his son Edward, who held it until his death, in 1885, when it was purchased by the Circleville Gas Light & Coke Company, organized for this purpose. The first officers of this company were: Dr. Howard Jones, president; Frank C. Hubbard, vice-president; Charles J. Delaplane, secretary and treasurer; and J. L. Stribling, superintendent. In 1887 the plants and business of this company and of the Edison Incandescent

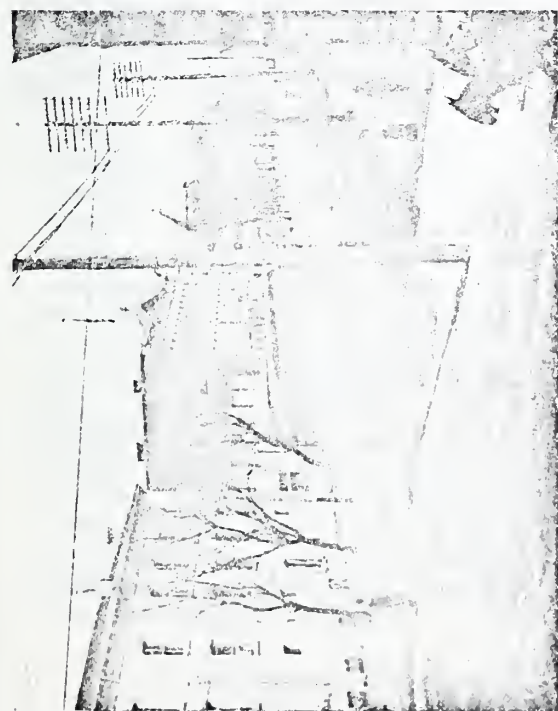
Company were combined, and the following became the officers of the combined concerns: Joseph P. Smith, president; Dr. Howard Jones, vice-president; J. H. Sweetman, secretary and treasurer; and J. L. Stribling, manager. In 1891 the Circleville Light & Power Company was organized with the following officers: Dr. Howard Jones, president; Frank C. Hubbard, vice-president; Charles J. Delaplane, secretary and treasurer; and J. L. Stribling, superintendent. In that year they established the arc light plant, which went into operation in February, 1892. The following March the company purchased the plant of the Edison Incandescent Company, and the following September moved that plant to their present location on West Mound street. The present officers are: Dr. Howard Jones, president; Frank C. Hubbard, vice-president; Howard B. Moore, secretary and treasurer; and J. L. Stribling, manager. The plant is operated by two Hamilton-Corliss engines of 150 and 250 horsepower, respectively, one Ball engine of 40 horse-power, two Babcock boilers and one Sterling boiler. There are three arc light generators and six Edison incandescent light generators. The employees number about 10 on an average. The company supplies the city with 133 arc lights and can furnish current for about 2,500 incandescent lights. The gas tank has a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet. The company has about nine miles of gas mains.

The Buckeye Natural Gas Company furnishes the natural gas consumed in Circleville, which is piped here from the Sugar Grove field. The company, whose headquarters are at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was incorporated in 1895; J. C. McDowell is president, while R. P. Miller is in charge as local manager of the Circleville office, which is located in the Grand Opera House on North Court street.

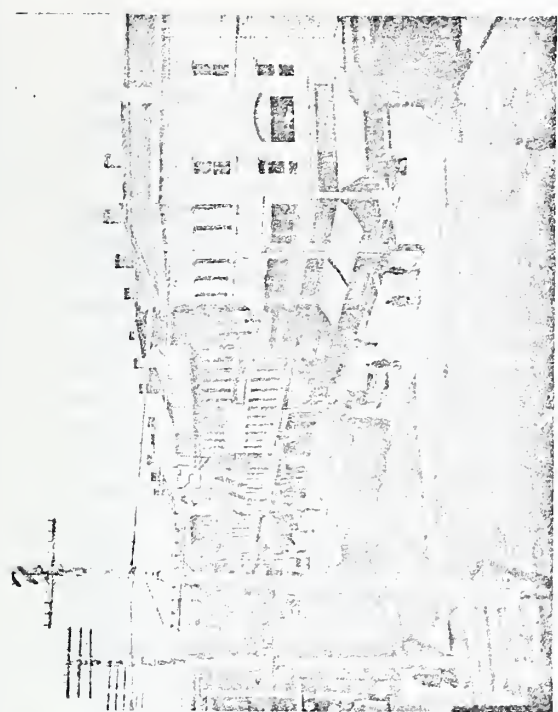
The Circleville Water Supply Company was incorporated by Eastern capitalists in 1886 and the plant established and put in operation the following year. The pumping station and stand-pipe are located on the west side of the river on the Niles farm. The pumping capacity of the plant is 3,000,000 gallons daily; the Holly system is used. The stand-pipe is 150



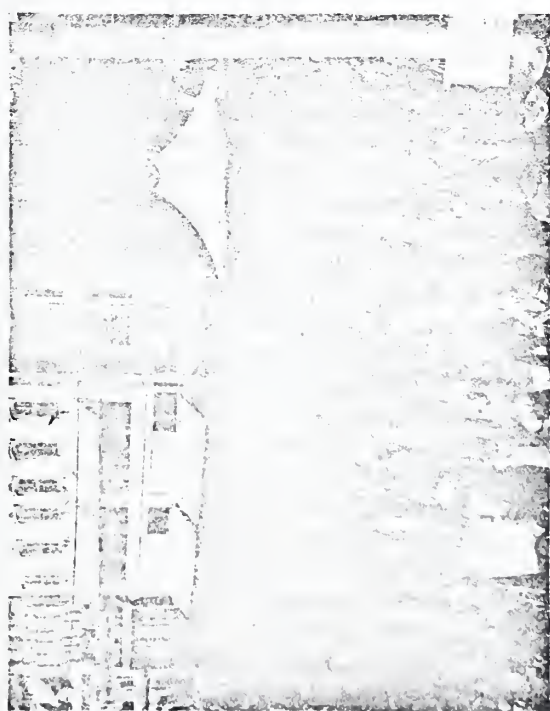




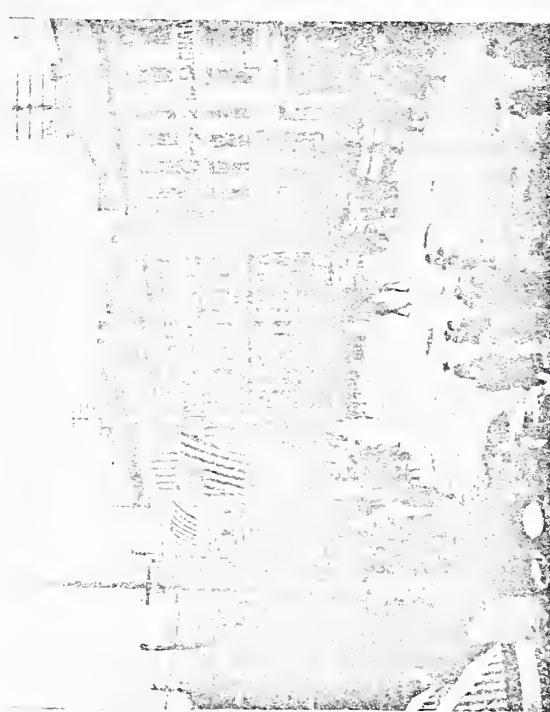
COURT STREET, NORTH FROM MAIN



MAIN STREET, WEST FROM COURT



PUMPKIN SHOW, 1905  
Court and Main Streets.



PUMPKIN SHOW, 1904  
West Main Street.

STREET VIEWS IN CIRCLEVILLE



feet high and 24 feet in diameter. Fourteen and a half miles of mains are in operation. George R. Haswell is superintendent and T. D. Krinn, clerk.

The Central Union Telephone Company, familiarly known as the Bell company, has had telephone lines in operation in Circleville and the county since 1886. The company has two exchanges in the county: Ashville and Circleville, the former with three operators and the latter with ten. Three trouble men are employed. There are 24 toll stations in this district: Ashville, Atlanta, Bell's Siding, Bazore's Mills, Clarksburg, County Line, Darbyville, Deer Creek, Fox, Elmwood, Kinderhook, Hayesville, New Holland, Meade, Oakland, Union Chapel, Stoutsville, Spunketown, South Bloomfield, Tarlton, Thatcher, Williamsport, Woodlyn and Ryan's Crossing. The company has 810 subscribers. H. S. Grant is local manager.

The Citizens' Telephone Company was organized in the fall of 1901, with capital stock of \$200,000. The first officers were: Edward E. Smith, president; Henry P. Folsom, vice-president; Germain Joseph, secretary; and Gustavus A. Schleyer, treasurer. These officers with L. M. Long and Frederick J. Schleyer composed the board of directors. The company has the same directors and officers at the present time. The company has four exchanges: Ashville, with four operators; Williamsport, with three; Laurelville, with two; and Circleville with 18 operators and six trouble men. The manager is E. W. Lutz. There are 1,600 subscribers and 28 toll stations, namely: Stoutsville, East Ringgold, Thatcher, Leistville, Stringtown, Haynes, South Perry, Hayesville, Nash, Yellowbud, Tarlton, Adelphi, South Bloomfield, Kinderhook, Woodlyn, Deer Creek, St. Paul, Duvall, Commercial Point, Carrie, Clarksburg, Atlanta, Pherson, South Bloomfield, Nebraska, Matville, Cedar Hill and Meade.

#### THE CANNING INDUSTRY

In Circleville has a history extending over a period of 30 years. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs.

Cyrus E. Sears came to this city from Groveland, Livingston County, New York, and started putting up corn from a farm of 300 acres. The corn, which was a variety known as "Excelsior," was dried in pans and put upon the market under that name. This was the first plant of its kind west of the Alleghenies. In 1876 Evans, Day & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, came here and put their canning apparatus into one of the drying houses, Sears & Company furnishing the corn and Evans, Day & Company doing the packing. The process first used for putting up corn in cans was one that was invented or rather discovered by John Winslow Jones, of Maine, to whom the canners had to pay large royalties. Finally the heating process was invented, which did away with the old method, in which tartaric acid was the preserving agent. From that time to this, the progress of the sweet corn canning industry has been rapid. The year of largest production was 1904, when 867,000 cases were packed in Circleville. This was the banner year for the industry so far as amount of production was concerned; but when the goods were put upon the market, it was soon found that there had been an over-production, which resulted in the canning companies selling their product at cost or less than cost. The experience was a wholesome one to the packers, for they got together and agreed to curtail production 40 per cent. in 1906.

The canning industry has been a most beneficial one for this section and especially for the city of Circleville, where many important companies have either their headquarters or their factories. The industry also brings good returns to the farmers. It is said that 15,000 acres of sweet corn are necessary for the factories controlled from Circleville. The price paid to farmers in 1904 amounted to about a third of a million dollars. The cost of the tin cans was nearly as much and other expenses such as labor in field and in factory, packing boxes, solder, labels, sugar and salt brought the total amount paid out to almost a million dollars.

The business of drying and evaporating corn, which was started by C. E. Sears & Com-





pany back in 1873, prospered for a number of years, until the canning process became perfected and popular, when the demand for the evaporated product fell away. At the present time the demand is supplied by Mrs. Annie S. Sears, widow of Cyrus E. Sears, who conducts a small evaporating plant and gets out quite a number of packages of dried corn, which is put up in one-pound cartons.

At the present time there are six canning companies located in Circleville, as follows: C. E. Sears & Company, Esmeralda Canning Company, Pressing & Orr Company, Scioto Canning Company, New Circleville Canning Company and Central Ohio Canning Company.

The canning plant of C. E. Sears & Company, as stated above, was the pioneer one west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was conducted as a canning plant by Cyrus E. Sears from 1876 until his death in 1893. Mrs. Sears then operated it for three years, after which it passed into the hands of J. M. Dunlap, Festus Walters and R. G. McCoy. It was purchased later by the Crites brothers and McCoy, and in 1903 Mr. McCoy disposed of his interest to H. M. Crites. Mr. Crites then sold a half interest to Sears & Nichols, of Chillicothe, who with James Reichelderfer and H. M. Crites now own the plant. The fancy brands of this concern are: "Excelsior," "Sears' Cream," "Faultless," "Sears' Choice," "Pride of Ohio" and "Progressive." The standard brands are: "Riverside," "Pickaway," "Scioto Valley," "Snow White," "Blue Bell" and "Cupid." The company has several third grade brands, namely: "Swiss," "Egyptian," "Island" and "Myrtle." The plant has five lines, with a capacity of putting up 4,000 cans an hour. In 1904 the company packed 300,000 cases. The same year the company also packed 40,000 cases of tomatoes at their Laurelville plant.

Esmeralda Canning Company.—In 1899 Smith Brothers started a tomato packing and preserving plant, which was merged into a new concern known as the Esmeralda Canning Company, which was incorporated for \$100,000 in 1904. The directors are R. G. McCoy, Boyd Trout, James L. Edward E. and Joseph

S. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Renick. The officers are: R. G. McCoy, president; James L. Smith, secretary; and Edward E. Smith, treasurer. The factory occupies five acres of ground and has three lines for corn and one for tomatoes. Its annual capacity is 150,000 cases. The company uses the calcium system, and is the only company that seals its cans with the hem cap. Sprague machinery is used throughout the plant. All cans used are purchased from the American Can Company. The company packs two fancy brands—"Esmeralda" and "Columbia;" and two standard brands—"Our Country" and "Circle City."

Pressing & Orr Company.—In 1901 the Winorr Canning Company was established by Messrs. Winters and Prophet, of Mount Morris, New York, and Pressing and Orr, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The company changed hands January 1, 1904, and the name was changed to the present style. Messrs. Pressing and Orr are sole owners. The factory was put in one combination with the canneries at Norwalk, Ohio, and capitalized at \$150,000, paid up. The officers of the company are: S. M. Orr (residing in Circleville), president; W. C. Pressing (who lives at Norwalk), secretary and treasurer; and C. D. Hess (a resident of Circleville), superintendent. The pack of the Pressing & Orr Company at Circleville consists of green lima beans, peas, stringless beans, beets, spinach, tomatoes and "Winorr kernelled corn"—"The corn without hulls," which is their specialty. At Norwalk the company packs all kinds of fruit and also sour kraut, peas, green lima beans and manufactures catsup. This factory is in operation the year round, putting up baked beans, salad dressing and condiments of all kinds. In the spring of 1906 the Pressing & Orr Company purchased the Scioto Canning Company's tomato canning plant at New Holland, where they have packed tomatoes during the past summer. Many improvements have been made in the last named plant, among which has been the erection of a fireproof warehouse, 30 by 80 feet in dimensions, built of concrete and tile. In its busy season the company employs upwards of 600 hands; its pay roll in Circleville



amounts to about \$25,000 a year. Last year the company packed 40,000 cases of kernelled corn. The Circleville plant occupies over four acres. The kernelled corn is put up in wrappers of royal colors: Red, blue and gold. The regular corn is put up under the names of "Rainbow," "Omega," "Vesper" and "Wilton."

The Scioto Canning Company, whose plant is located at Ashville, was incorporated in 1899 for \$100,000, under the laws of Ohio, the incorporators being Festus Walters, James Reichelderfer, Wayne Caldwell, John L. Krimmel and H. C. Allen. The present officers are: Festus Walters, president; Milton Morris, vice-president; S. P. Deeds, secretary; and Wayne Caldwell, treasurer. The plant, which covers an area of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres, is described in the sketch of Ashville, appearing elsewhere in this work. The fancy corn is put up under the brands of "Logan Elm" and "Scioto;" while the standard brands are, "Zenith" and "Prize." Sprague machinery is used throughout the plant. During the season of 1906 the company has put up corn without hulls under an entirely new process. Last year can-making machinery was added to the plant and the company is now able to manufacture its own cans at the rate of 50,000 a day.

The New Circleville Canning Company was originally established by I. N. Abernethy, Ira Busic and George W. Inskeep, who built a plant in Circleville for the canning of tomatoes. The New Circleville Canning Company was incorporated in 1901, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and purchased the plant above named, the incorporators being: Samuel W. Courtright, Irwin Boggs, Julius H. Helwagen, W. T. Bell, W. G. Jacob and John P. Given. In November, 1904, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000 and a corn-canning plant of two lines was built at Washington Court House, with a capacity of 100,000 cans daily. Both corn and tomatoes are put up under the same brands. The fancy brands are: "Just Out" and "The Colonel;" while the standard brands are, "Pride of Circleville," "Alpha," "Royal Imperial," "Sweet Morsel," "The Baron" and "Washington Belle." The officers of the company are: Samuel W. Courtright, president;

Irwin Boggs, vice-president; W. T. Bell, treasurer; and Julius H. Helwagen, secretary.

On June 20, 1904, the Central Ohio Canning Company was incorporated with capital stock of \$20,000, paid up. The incorporators were: Marion Corwin, Louis W. Berry, Herman Shade, Charles L. Boyer, Irvin F. Snyder and John L. Krimmel. The present officers are: Irvin F. Snyder, president; William Heffner, vice-president; Charles L. Boyer, secretary; Louis W. Beery, treasurer; and Herman Shade, manager. The office of the company is located at Circleville, while the factory is situated at Canal Winchester and occupies three acres of ground. Corn is packed in fancy brands under the names of "Little Queen" and "Sweetheart;" the standard brands are, "Sweet Clover" and Winchester." The cannery is a one-line affair; Sprague machinery is used and corn is put up under the calcium system. Forty thousand cases of corn were packed in 1905.

R. G. McCoy, the president of the Esmeralda Canning Company, is also interested in a canning company at Urbana, in which he holds a controlling interest.

#### THE OHIO CEREAL COMPANY

Is the result of a combination of the business and plants of the Smith Mill Company and Crites Brothers & Company. The Smith Mill Company was established in 1888 for the manufacture of meal and feed stuff, being the successor of the milling firm of J. S. Smith & Brothers. In 1893 flour-milling machinery was put into the plant, and from this date the business rapidly increased in volume. In the meantime the mill of Crites Brothers & Company on Canal street had been growing in importance and establishing a reputation for the quality of its products. In 1900 the Ohio Cereal Company was incorporated under the laws of Maine, with capital stock of \$260,000 and the plants of the Smith Mill Company and Crites Brothers & Company were combined under the one management. In the course of a few years, H. M. Crites disposed of his interests in the Ohio Cereal Company.

The present officers and chief employes of





the Ohio Cereal Company are as follows: Joseph S. Smith, president; Edward E. Smith, vice-president; James I. Smith, secretary and treasurer; C. J. Barbeau, head miller; Lee S. Simison, assistant miller; Richard Northam, assistant engineer; Matthew Smith, manager of the Crites mill; and Boyd Trout, book-keeper. The yearly pay-roll of the hands employed in the mills amounts to \$20,000. About 80,000 barrels of flour and 160,000 barrels of meal and feed are produced annually, which requires about 1,000 car-loads of corn and wheat. The flour for export is put up in barrels and the meal in Osnaburg sacks. The Ohio Cereal Company's brands of flour are "Paradigm," "Needa" and "Diamond Dust." For the Southern trade there are two brands of flour, "Monogram" and "Crown." In the early years of the business the flour was exported almost exclusively, but of late years it has been introduced in this city and in Columbus and has met with popular favor. There are only two larger milling concerns in the State than the Ohio Cereal Company.

#### THE HEFFNER MILLING COMPANY,

One of the most important of Circleville's successful manufacturing concerns, engaged in the preparation of corn-meal and other corn products, was incorporated in March, 1905, for \$175,000, by Henry R., William, Harvey S. and W. Frank Heffner and Wade H. Cook, the first two incorporators being old, experienced grain men of many years standing. For a period of nearly 40 years, Henry R. Heffner has been engaged in the grain and milling business in Circleville. The present officers of the company are: Henry R. Heffner, president; William Heffner, vice-president; Harvey S. Heffner, secretary and treasurer; and W. Frank Heffner, manager.

The Heffner mill occupies 25,000 square feet of space and is divided into three mills—for white meal, yellow meal and feed. Its capacity is 1,500 barrels of kiln-dried meal and 100 tons of corn feed daily. Employment is given to 27 men in the mill and elevator, besides 30 coopers, who can turn out 500 bar-

rels daily, if necessary. The company ships annually 667 car-loads of food stuffs for domestic use and exports 575 car-loads, all the goods manufactured being shipped in car-load lots. Three-fourths of the meal is packed in Osnaburg bags, on account of the increased cost of cooperage stock. The capacity of the elevator is 45,000 bushels. The plant has every modern equipment for the expeditious loading and unloading of cars. The mill shells 900 bushels of corn in an hour and in the same period 1,400 bushels of wheat can be elevated. The products of the corn mill consists of bolted and unbolted, white and yellow, kiln-dried corn-meal, feed chop, cracked corn, corn chop, feed meal, corn bran and corn and oats chop. The corn-meal of the Heffner Milling Company is put upon the market under the "Sagamore" and "Dixie" brands. While the Southern States and Atlantic Coast are large consumers, great shipments are made to the West Indies, Canada, South America, Europe and Africa. The mill covers two acres of ground, has its own electric light plant and uses its own power to move the cars on the company's sidings. The annual business amounts to about \$1,000,000. The amount paid to employes yearly is about \$25,000. The Heffners also control elevators at Jasper and Woodlyn.

#### AMERICAN STRAWBOARD COMPANY.

The largest strawboard works in the world are located at Circleville and are owned by the American Strawboard Company, of Chicago. The works in Circleville were originally built (in 1884) and owned by the Portage Strawboard Company, which was later absorbed by the American Strawboard Company. The company was attracted to Circleville as being the center of the richest valley in the State, where the raw material needed for the strawboard business could be secured to the best advantage. The citizens subscribed some \$35,000 bonus and secured the land on which the buildings stand, located west of the N. & W. tracks, north of Ohio street. The value of the plant is placed at a round million dollars. Em-





ployment is given to 200 men and the weekly pay-roll amounts to \$2,000. The plant has been of advantage not only to the city of Circleville, but also to the farmers in the surrounding country, who are able to dispose of the surplus straw they would otherwise burn.

The plant is known as a four-machine mill and is run night and day. There are 11 rotary steam cookers in the mill, which use up 100 tons of straw daily. Besides the loose straw hauled in from the country by the company's own teams, four cars of baled straw are daily shipped to the factory. Besides acid, a car-load of lime is used daily to decompose the straw. The finished product amounts to 65 tons a day. The strawboard is used for building purposes, for making strawboard boxes and cartridges and for many other purposes. The engines in the mill have 1,600 horse-power and four car-loads of coal are daily required. The mill has its own fire department and water power and two dynamos furnish light for 400 incandescent lamps. The company owns its own tracks and occupies 30 acres, 10 of which are occupied by the buildings alone. The officers in control at Circleville are as follows: Frederic Gerdue, mill manager; C. L. Moeller, cashier; Benjamin Bolender, shipping clerk; and J. G. Davis, bookkeeper.

#### M. G. GOELLER'S SONS BROOM FACTORY

Does a business of \$200,000 annually, and is the largest establishment of its kind in the State of Ohio. In 1866 a small broom-making shop, with a weekly output of 25 dozen brooms, was started here by M. G. Goeller, employment being given to three men. This was the beginning of the present extensive business. Shipments of the finished product are sent to all sections of the Union, while orders for Canada, Honduras, Cuba and even Ireland, are frequently filled.

After the death of the founder, in 1886, the business was continued by John C. Goeller, his son, who, in 1891, purchased the old woolen mill on Canal street, where a steam plant and machinery were introduced and preparations made for a large extension of the

output. On July 3, 1892, the building was burned, Mr. Goeller thereby losing plant, machinery and stock and finding himself in debt after the insurance was paid. He immediately rented the old Gregg mill, which he occupied for three years and then moved to the glass factory, where he employed 22 hands. From this building he moved in 1898 to his present location, the Half lounge factory, which was later purchased. In 1898 he admitted his two brothers, Charles and William to partnership, and the present firm name, M. G. Goeller's Sons, was adopted. The capacity of the plant at this time was increased to 600 dozen weekly. At the present time 50 hands are employed and the weekly pay-roll amounts to \$325.

The annual purchase of broom corn is 100 car-loads, a large part of which is used in the factory, the remainder being sold to other dealers. The firm is also a jobber in broom handles and wire. The brooms are put out under the brands of "Blue Room," "Empire," "Luxury" and "Jim Dandy."

#### THE EAGLE COOPERAGE WORKS.

Back in the '60's and '70's there were a number of prosperous cooperage concerns in Circleville. In 1875 Lewis Atkinson, Gideon Rife, James and George Sapp, John Maiden, Jacob Burgett and Conrad Richards did a thriving business in this line. The coopers were one by one driven out of business on account of the rise in cooperage stock and outside competition. Conrad Richards was engaged in this business here for a great many years. In 1899 his shop on Canal street was purchased by F. M. Fritsch, of Cincinnati, who moved his plant here and established the Eagle Cooperage Works. The concern was first founded in Cincinnati in 1871 by Nicholas Fritsch, father of the present proprietor. In August, 1904, five years after the business was established here, the manufacture of slack cooperage was discontinued and in its stead a specialty was made of the manufacture of mop-wringers, 100 dozen being made the first year. The following year 3,000 dozen were made and it is expected that the present year



will see a doubling of this figure, for the Eagle mop-wringer has become a very popular article, although there are many other designs on the market. The wringer was patented by Mr. Fritsch and is considered as the most original and successful mop-wringer ever manufactured. The daily capacity of the plant is 100 mop-wringers. The bucket is made of white cedar and the metal parts of steel. The mop-wringers are made in three sizes. A little over a year ago Mr. Fritsch started in to manufacture the Ohio detachable floor mop, of which his daily output is now 5,000. Dish mops to the extent of 50,000 daily are also made. The business from a few thousand dollars in 1901 has increased to \$50,000 annually. Shipments are made to many sections of the United States and even to foreign countries. Twelve hands are employed in the plant.

#### HASWELL STEEL RANGE & FURNACE COMPANY.

About 1840 the firm of Bright & Bierce established a foundry, which, after the failure of W. W. Bierce late in 1863, came into the possession of Haswell, Wright & Company, who conducted the foundry business and also a house-furnishing store, of which an important feature was a tinshop. This firm was succeeded by Haswell & Company, which in 1885 became W. B. Haswell & Company. In 1904 the present style was adopted, the owner of the business being W. B. Haswell. The business of the company is entirely a manufacturing one, the following articles being made in the company's extensive plant, namely: Haswell steel ranges, steel furnaces, steel or iron smokestacks, breeching and all kinds of heavy steel and iron work; coke, soft coal or hard coal radiator furnaces, furnace pipe and fittings; and Haswell's galvanized steel tanks.

#### CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING.

*The Colonial Carriage Company*, which owns one of the largest light vehicle factories in Ohio, is a successful business enterprise of Circleville, which has been built up in the past seven years, and now has a pay-roll of \$700 weekly, 75 men being employed.

This company was incorporated in 1899, with a capital of \$20,000. Its original stockholders were: William Schleyer, Joseph P. Smith, Charles A. Smith, Benton T. Hedges, G. Christy Bayer and H. C. Martell. The present officers of the company are: W. G. Jacob, president; Benton T. Hedges, vice-president; and H. C. Martell, secretary and general manager. The board of directors is thus constituted: W. G. Jacob, James I. Smith, Germain Joseph, Benton T. Hedges, Frank Hamilton and H. C. Martell.

The company manufactures light vehicles and medium-priced phaeton buggies, runabouts and "bike" wagons, with either steel or rubber tires. The plant is located with favorable railroad facilities and occupies 40,000 square feet of space. Rapidly increasing business make the securing of additional quarters a matter of almost immediate necessity. The first year's output was 225 jobs; that for 1906 will run far above 2,000, while the output for 1907 is expected to reach 3,000 jobs. On forced orders, 20 buggies can be turned out daily. A business of about \$150,000 will be done this year. Benton T. Hedges, vice-president of the company, is manager of the sales department and has as his special field the State of Ohio. Four salesmen represent the company on the road. The field of sale is a wide one, embracing many States.

*J. A. McLaughlin & Brother.*—About 1866 William McLaughlin established in Circleville a plant for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. In 1888 J. A. McLaughlin became a partner. The present concern, J. A. McLaughlin & Brother, was established in 1892. The firm occupies a brick building, two stories in height and two frame buildings, which are used for storage purposes. From 6 to 12 hands are employed and a full line of buggies, carriages and delivery and transfer wagons is manufactured. About \$10,000 is invested in the business.

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURING.

*D. Strahm & Company*, manufacturers of cigars and wholesale and retails tobacconists, conduct a large business which was estab-





lished in 1880 in a modest way by D. Strahm, father of John P. Strahm. They employ six expert cigarmakers and their principal brands are "Plantation" and "D. S."

*L. M. Long & Company.* This business was established in 1894 by L. M. Long, who is the sole owner. The business is manufacturing and jobbing. Employment is given to individuals, in the factory and on the road. The factory is a building of three stories and basement. The leading brands are: "Pickaway," "Esmeralda," "Old Trusty" and "Florida."

*Circleville Cigar Company.*—The plant of this company was first established here in October, 1902, and was operated for about three years. After closing down for about eight months, it was reopened again on September 24, 1906. The factory, which is located in the Ruggles building on High street that was formerly used as a pork packing house, is under the management of J. F. Cherry of Newark, Ohio, where the company owns and operates a large jobbing house. It is expected that this factory will be run with a full force if the necessary help can be obtained. It is its intention to have a working force of about 150 hands.

#### THE CIRCLEVILLE SEALING WAX COMPANY

Is the largest manufacturer of sealing wax in the United States or Canada, the output amounting, in 1905, to three-quarters of a million pounds. This company was established in 1884. The factory is located on East Franklin street, where excellent facilities for the business are enjoyed. The Circleville officers are; Emanuel S. Neuding, secretary and treasurer; and Irvin F. Snyder, legal adviser.

The trade mark, under which the product of the company is put out, is the "Red Virgin," although the wax is made in any color. It is guaranteed to be free from all minerals. In 1905 the firm used more than 1,000 barrels of rosin, which came from the pine woods of the South, with which paraffine and special oils are so blended that the finished product has no equal for cohesive qualities. It adheres readily to almost any surface and can be profit-

ably used wherever any article of the kind is needed. Unlike many products, age increases the value of the wax and it will keep intact in any climate, not being affected by moisture. For about seven months of the year the factory is a very busy place. A large force of girls attend to the wrapping and packing of the product.

#### SCIOTO MACHINE WORKS.

In numbering the early business enterprises of Circleville, which have been continued to the present time, few can claim greater age than that now owned and operated by John McEwing, under the name of the Scioto Machine Works, which were established as early as 1850 by Bright & Bierce and embraced a machine shop and foundry. The first iron was melted in August, 1851. Bierce sold out his interest in 1852 to Bright, who took in as partner Hoel J. Lawrence under the firm name of Bright & Company. Later George West took Mr. Lawrence's place in the firm, which continued under the same name as before. This firm failed in 1855. Several parties rented the property and carried on the business from 1855 to 1858, when W. W. Bierce purchased it for \$9,000. He carried it on until his failure in November or December, 1863. During this period of the plant's operation a specialty was made of the manufacture of steam engines, threshing machines and stoves. In 1864 the property passed into the hands of Haswell, Wright & Company, who owned it until August, 1878, when the plant was sold to the Scioto Machine Company, which was incorporated August 12, 1878, with a capital of \$30,000 and the following officers: T. S. Wallace, president; J. Q. A. Oliver, secretary and treasurer; and A. R. Dumin, superintendent. In 1886 the present proprietor, John McEwing, came into possession of the works. He conducts a very successful business, employing four hands. The works were formerly located on the corner of Main street and the Ohio Canal but are now situated north of the Norfolk & Western tracks, west of South Court street.



## THE HOSLER PACKING COMPANY.

The business conducted by this company was established at Circleville, in 1886, by W. R. Hosler. The company has a well-equipped slaughter house on Hargus Creek in the north-east part of the city, owns its own electric light plant, makes its own ice and has the reputation of giving superior meats to the public. The company conducts two retail markets at Circleville and gives employment to 25 men.

## OTHER INDUSTRIES.

*Grain Elevators.*—C. M. Rife leases and operates the Jackson elevator, which was established shortly after the canal was opened. In its early history the elevator passed through many hands, some of its first owners being Oscar Ormsby, Ormsby & Bradford and then W. E. Delaplane. The elevator was purchased in 1880 by Florence, Delaplane & Williams. Then Williams leased the building and operated it about three years, when it was leased by H. A. Jackson, who finally purchased it and, in 1887, rebuilt it. After his death, his widow leased it to J. F. Bales for a few years. The elevator was then operated by H. D. Jackson, son of H. A. Jackson, until 1906 when it was leased to its present operator, C. M. Rife. The capacity of the elevator is 10,000 bushels. Coal is also dealt in.

The elevator of J. F. Bales & Son, which is situated on the C. & M. V. R. R. in the eastern part of the city just outside the corporation limits, was built in 1901 by Bales & Ashbrook. On October 1, 1904, Bales bought out Ashbrook's interest and six months later took in his son, Robert R. Bales, as partner. The capacity of the elevator is 30,000 bushels. The firm also handles grain, wool, coal and fence posts and manufactures cornmeal.

*Creamery.*—Bentley & Son, are proprietors of a large creamery and cold storage plant, situated on West Water street, are progressive business men of Circleville. This business was established in 1886 by the firm of Bentley & Julian and the business was continued under the same name until 1889, when J. T. Bentley

purchased the interest of Mr. Julian. Mr. Bentley continued in the business alone until 1891, when he admitted his son, George H. Bentley, to a partnership.

The creamery building was erected in 1886 and is well equipped with up-to-date machinery. The cold storage plant was erected in 1890. The firm manufactures fine creamery butter, obtaining their milk supply from Pickaway and adjoining counties. They deal in poultry and eggs and also handle hand separators.

*Bakeries.*—The Fritz Steam Bakery, on East Main street, which is owned and operated by H. Fritz, is a thoroughly modern institution. The business was located at this stand, in 1892, by George Blank. The bakery was then known as the Busy Bee. In 1894 Mr. Fritz purchased the plant and immediately introduced improved machinery of latest design, including a patent oven. The average daily product is 1,800 loaves of bread, the capacity of the oven being 5,000 loaves. In addition, Mr. Fritz turns out large quantities of fine cakes and pies. He runs three wagons and has seven well-trained employes.

The Washington Bakery, on West Main street, was established by I. S. Cyre and later was conducted by Hartley R. Clarke. From Clarke the business was purchased by H. C. Tootle, the present proprietor, in 1904. The daily output of this bakery is 700 loaves. Two wagons are run and four men given employment. A restaurant is also conducted in connection with the bakery.

Frank Resch & Company operate a first-class bakery on South Pickaway street, which has an output of 275 loaves of bread a day. This business was established in 1904 by Frank Resch at the present stand. He conducted it alone until the summer of 1906, when George Blank became a partner and the firm name of Frank Resch & Company was adopted.

*Circleville Ice Company.*—In 1862 J. H. Bennett established an ice business, of which his son, H. J. Bennett, took charge in 1870. The latter conducted it until three years ago, when the plant was purchased by a company and incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The first officers were: John L.





Krimmel, president; George Bennett, vice-president; Irvin F. Snyder, secretary; and W. C. Morris, treasurer. The present officers are: George Bennett, president; Milton Morris, vice-president; Irvin F. Snyder, secretary, and W. C. Morris, treasurer. The board of directors includes the four officers just named and Emanuel S. Neuding. In 1895 Mr. Bennett built new ice houses on the west side of the river, which were destroyed by fire the following year. He then purchased a tract of land on the Island road, where the present company's plant is now located. The buildings were again destroyed by fire in the summer of 1906. The company is now erecting large and better structures on the same site.

*Circleville Mineral Water Company.*—The business of bottling carbonated water was established here in 1882 by John D. Kernan and was conducted under his name and the name of Kernan & Company until 1904, when he sold out to Lynch & Dodd. The new firm operated the concern for two years, assuming the trade name of the Circleville Mineral Water Company. At the termination of this time, Frank A. Lynch, the present proprietor, bought his partner's interest.

*Laundries.*—Circleville has two laundries—the Union Steam Laundry and the Sam Sing Chinese Laundry, of which Tom J. Pong is proprietor. The Union Steam Laundry, conducted by J. T. Tompkins, is located on West Main street. It was established in 1897 by B. M. Holcomb, who sold it to May C. Bush; the latter conducted it until July, 1903, when it was purchased by its present owner, J. T. Tompkins. Five hands are employed and modern methods and machinery are used.

*Florist.*—J. J. Brehmer, who has been established at Circleville as a florist for the past 20 years, conducted a florist and nursery business for four years on the east side of the town, from which locality he moved, in 1890, to the Folsom place, on the old Fair Grounds, where he continued in business for 13 years. In 1902, he purchased his present property on the Columbus turnpike, where he has a fine nursery and well-equipped greenhouses, having 12,000 square feet under glass.

*Blacksmiths.*—The oldest blacksmith in Circleville in point of continuous service is J. H. Hedges. Moses Moyst was engaged in blacksmithing here for possibly 50 years, being succeeded by his son, Wilson H. Moyst, and he by Philip Peacock, who is conducting the shop at the present time. Charles Schwarz is the proprietor of a blacksmith business that was established over 50 years ago. For many years an important part of the business was the manufacture of plows. The following named parties also conduct blacksmith shops here: John Thatcher, Elisha Hazlewood, John Enck, W. F. Tolbert, Charles Eaton, Harry Whittington, Henry Blum, Charles Denman, Henry Williams, W. F. Valentine, Mr. Shaeffer, Jerome Smith & Son, Milton E. Jones, H. S. Miller & Son and A. T. Anderson. Jerome Smith & Son also have a well appointed machine shop. Milton E. Jones, H. S. Miller & Son and A. T. Anderson are also engaged in carriage and wagon repairing.

*Brickmaking.*—S. M. Lewis began the manufacture of brick in Circleville as early as 1878. He is also a manufacturer of brick and cement blocks at a plant he owns and operates at Ashville.

The Standard Brick and Tile plant, owned and operated by Emor Larrick, was established in 1892 by John Heiser, who conducted it until February, 1906, when it was purchased by its present owner.

*Repair Shops.*—C. D. Buchwalter and W. H. Palm conduct small machine shops for the repair of light machinery. The former also makes stencils and rubber stamps, while the latter is a worker in tin and sheet metal. G. W. Kinney makes a specialty of the repair of sewing machines, in which he also deals.

*Job Printing.*—There are four establishments of this nature here—those conducted by George M. Fitzpatrick, Reuben P. Dresbach, the Circleville Herald and the Circleville Union-Herald.

#### THE PRINCIPAL MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Dry Goods.*—The business now conducted by the S. Rindsfoos & Son Company was es-





established in 1854 by S. Jacobson, in the room now occupied by Krimmel & Hamilton's drug-store, which at that time was a two-story building 20 by 50 feet in dimensions. At the breaking out of the Civil War, William Jacobson, a brother of S. Jacobson, came to Circleville from North Carolina and entered into partnership with the latter, the firm becoming W. & S. Jacobson. Prior to this, in 1857, S. Rindsfoos had been a clerk in the establishment; he continued with the new firm and in 1865 was admitted to partnership, the firm style then becoming W. & S. Jacobson & Company. In 1859 Charles S. Siesel, a nephew of the Jacobsons, came here as a clerk and he was admitted as a partner in 1867, the firm name remaining, however, the same. In 1870 the business had so expanded that removal was necessary and they secured quarters at their present location in the Olds Block. In 1877 S. Rindsfoos and Charles S. Siesel purchased the interests of the two Jacobsons, and the firm became Siesel & Rindsfoos and so remained until 1896, when Mr. Siesel retired. The name then became S. Rindsfoos. In 1901 Mr. Rindsfoos associated with him his son, William J., and the firm name became S. Rindsfoos & Son. In 1905 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, when the firm name became The S. Rindsfoos & Son Company. The business has been developed into large proportions. The firm occupies the entire building on the northwest corner of Main and Court streets, fronting 45 feet on West Main and 150 feet on North Court street. The building is a commodious and attractive one, with three stories and basement. When the incorporation took place, the concern became a department store and now complete lines of dry goods, carpets, rugs, floor coverings, shoes, china, bric-a-brac and silverware are carried. They employ 25 salespeople. The capital involved in this large enterprise is \$100,000. S. Rindsfoos is president; Mrs. S. Rindsfoos, vice-president; and W. J. Rindsfoos, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: S. Rindsfoos, Mrs. S. Rindsfoos, and W. J., Elizabeth and Mary Rindsfoos (son and daughters).

The business now conducted by Crist & Mason was established many years ago by Wallace & Brother, on West Main street. The business was later conducted by Joseph Wallace, the present firm coming into possession in 1893. In 1896 removal was made to the handsome new structure on North Court street that had just been completed by the senior member of the firm, William E. Crist. The firm occupies two floors and basement, the dimensions of the building being 30 by 150 feet. Since coming to the present quarters, the firm has greatly enlarged the business. They carry complete lines of dry goods, shoes, carpets, rugs, floor coverings, china and bric-a-brac, silverware, wall-paper, millinery and house furnishing goods and employ 15 salespeople.

The dry goods and carpet business conducted by Moeller & Schleyer was established seven years ago by Mr. Moeller. Four years later he took in J. F. Schleyer as partner. The firm occupies two floors, with dimensions of 25 by 40 feet. The carpet department is on the second floor. Ten salespeople are employed.

The firm of I. U. Finkel & Son carries on a business which was established in 1870, at the Town Pump Store, by D. Pierce and John Ray. Mr. Ray soon sold his interest to Mr. Pierce, who continued alone until 1888, having moved to the Masonic Temple in 1876. After the death of Mr. Pierce, the firm of Finkel, Henderson & Hinkle came into possession and continued as such for two years, when Mr. Hinkle sold his interest to his partners and the name became Finkel & Henderson. After two years more, Mr. Henderson sold his interest to Oscar Howard, and the firm became Finkel & Howard. In 1900 Mr. Finkel bought Howard's interest and at the same time consolidated with Schleyer & Henderson, then merchants on Main street, and the firm became Finkel, Schleyer & Henderson, the business being at the same place as at present, in the Masonic Temple on South Court street. After three years, I. U. Finkel and his son Charles bought out Messrs. Schleyer and Henderson and the firm became I. U. Finkel & Son. Al-



though the junior member of the firm died on May 26, 1905, the senior member retains the same firm name as before. Mr. Finkel has been associated with all the firms named above, either as clerk or partner, since the founding of the business in 1870.

Friedman's Bazaar, located at Nos. 121-123 West Main street, was established by Benjamin Friedman, in 1888. He started his business where Katz Brothers are now located, but two years later removed to the Parrett Building. In 1895 Mr. Friedman moved to his present location. He carries a large and varied stock and gives employment to 22 salespeople.

Wilkes' Cash Store, located on West Main street, was established in 1883 by Wilkes & Meeker, who continued the business for seven years, when Mr. Wilkes purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business under the name of A. C. Wilkes until 1897, when he adopted the trade title of Wilkes' Cash Store. The store building which he purchased in 1900, is commodious, being three stories in height in the front and one in the rear, the ground dimensions being 50 by 115 feet. Twelve salespeople are employed.

*Drugs.*—The oldest drug-store in Circleville is that conducted under the name of George H. Fickardt & Son, on West Main street, which was established in 1830 by Dr. Erastus Webb. In 1839 George H. Fickardt engaged as a clerk in Dr. Webb's store and shortly afterward became a partner. At a subsequent date, Dr. Webb's interest was purchased by J. A. Troup, and the firm became Troup & Fickardt. After some years, Dr. Marcus Brown bought Mr. Troup's interest and the firm then became George H. Fickardt & Company. Thus it continued until the death of Dr. Brown, in 1882, when Mr. Fickardt became sole proprietor, remaining such until 1886, when he admitted his son, F. L. Fickardt, as a partner, when the firm became George H. Fickardt & Son. The senior member of the firm died in 1896 and F. L. Fickardt became sole proprietor, but has retained the old name in honor of his father.

Joseph G. Wilder is the proprietor of a drug-store, whose history goes back as far as 1849, when Dr. Wayne Griswold and W. W.

Ballard, under the firm name of Griswold & Ballard, established the Pickaway Drug Store. Dr. Griswold retired from the firm in 1865, and from that year, until his death, September 21, 1882, Ballard conducted the business. E. D. Bryant & Company (E. D. Moore being the "Company") then had the store for a short time until the death of Mr. Bryant, when it was disposed of, in 1885, to William J. Weaver, from whom the present proprietor, who had learned the business under W. W. Ballard, purchased it two years later.

Krimmel & Hamilton, pharmacists, are proprietors of a first-class drug-store. William L. Krimmel learned the drug business and then purchased the interest of the late John L. Krimmel, and is now in partnership with Frank Hamilton. The business at the present stand, Main and Court streets, was established by Evans & Krimmel.

George F. Grand-Girard has been in the drug business here since October 1, 1883, when he purchased his brother's store, which at an early date had been conducted by Chester A. Olds.

J. R. Noecker conducts his drug business on North Court street, where he has been located since January, 1901. He established the business in May, 1896.

*Jewelry.*—The oldest established jewelry firm in Circleville is that of T. K. Brunner & Son, which was established in 1852 by Thomas K. Brunner, who purchased the business of David McHenry in that year. The first place of business was on West Main street, on the site of Darst's printing office. Mr. Brunner remained alone in the business until 1889, when he admitted his son, Fred B., to partnership. The senior member of the firm died in 1899, but the old firm style is retained. The location of the business has been several times changed. Its first removal was to the present site of Germain Joseph's clothing establishment, where it was continued until a new building was erected there, when Mr. Brunner removed to the Odd Fellows' Block and occupied No. 105 East Main street for about 25 years. In 1905 removal was made to the present commodious and well-appointed quarters.

L. C. Butch & Son, jewelers, have been at





their present location since 1889. The business was established by L. C. Butch, on the present site of Wilkes' Cash Store, in 1883. Mr. Butch continued alone in the business until 1895, when he admitted his son, Leonard M., to a partnership. The founder of the house died in 1902, but the old name is still retained.

E. Sensenbrenner established his jewelry business in 1894 at his home on Clinton street. Later he was located at other points in the city, finally removing to his present fine quarters on West Main street in April, 1906.

*Clothing.*—Germain Joseph, who is one of the best known clothing dealers of Circleville, engaged in business here in 1892 and has been located at the same stand on West Main street ever since. He keeps a full line of men's ready-to-wear apparel.

Mack Parrett conducts the oldest established clothing store in the city. The business was founded in 1868 by Frank Bloom. In 1870, it was moved from its original location, in the Curl Block, on East Main street, to where it is now situated—on West Main—Mr. Parrett becoming manager soon after the removal. In 1887 he purchased the business; he has owned the building since 1878.

Katz Brothers, clothiers, conduct a large business in men's clothing and furnishings, which was established in 1904. They are located at Court and Main streets.

Simon Brown is the proprietor of a clothing, boot and shoe business, which he established in 1891. He has been at his present stand on East Main street since 1901.

*Hats and Furnishings.*—The firm of J. Miller & Son conducts an extensive business in hats and men's furnishings. A hat business was established at the present stand, in 1849, by Miller & Burns, which subsequently became Miller & Wentworth, then Miller & Schultz and still later, Miller & Clark. In 1866, William W. Miller, son of John Miller, was taken in as a partner, and the firm name has since then been J. Miller & Son, although the senior member died in 1877. At his father's death, William W. Miller came into full possession and to the original line of hats he added the feature of men's furnishings. He also enlarged and modernized the building, which

had been purchased by Miller & Burns in 1849, by constructing an addition of 30 feet in the rear, and putting in a complete new front. The father of the present proprietor was a practical hatter and in the early days the manufacture of hats was carried on. From the inception of the business, the house has dealt in raw skins, buying them from local hunters and forwarding them to New York. Formerly this was a very important branch of the business.

*Boots and Shoes.*—Among the oldest boot and shoe houses is that of John S. Ritt, whose business was established on East Main street, in 1864, by George Van Houten, who conducted it until 1891, when it was sold to George W. Inskeep. Mr. Ritt entered into partnership and the firm became Inskeep & Ritt, which continued until April 1, 1896, when Mr. Inskeep sold his interest to Mr. Ritt, who has since continued alone.

In 1871 the late Joseph B. Ambler established a shoe business on West Main street, which is now owned and conducted by C. K. Howard. After Mr. Ambler died, his widow continued the business until she disposed of it to Atkinson & Hedges. Mr. Hedges died and Mr. Atkinson carried on the business alone for 13 years. Mr. Howard acted as his manager for six years and, on the death of Mr. Atkinson, in 1899, he purchased the business, which he has successfully conducted ever since.

The boot and shoe business owned by A. D. Schumm was established by C. A. Helwagen, who sold out to George Bowers, who was succeeded by Christian Roof and he by Charles Kemmler. In 1876 Mr. Schumm came into possession.

In 1904 the shoe business of J. F. Mader was established on East Main street by the present proprietor, who has been very successful. There are other smaller firms, but the ones mentioned control the bulk of the trade.

*Books and Stationery.*—Hiram Cook first engaged in his present line of business in 1873, when he established a news stand. In 1876 he opened a regular book store and since 1902 he has been at his present place of business on West Main street.

Lawrence Weldon is the proprietor of a



well-appointed book and stationery store, located on South Court street. The business was established in 1892 by Ludwig & Weldon. Mr. Weldon became sole proprietor in 1894 and has been at his present stand since 1893.

*Hamilton's Five and Ten Cent Store.*—A five and ten cent store, established by a man named Wilbarger, came into the possession of Aaron Hamilton in 1888. Mr. Hamilton continued to conduct the business at the old stand for about six years, and then opened up a store of the same kind, at No. 110 West Main street, continuing the operation of both stores up to the time of his death, in 1903. The business responsibilities were then assumed by his widow and son, William, who combined the two stores, retaining the stand at No. 110 West Main street and the business has been since continued under the firm name of N. G. & W. G. Hamilton.

*Musical Instruments.*—Carl F. Seitz has been engaged in business here since 1891 having succeeded A. H. Neuding in that year. He sells several makes of pianos and organs and all varieties of musical instruments.

*Notions.*—Charles Steinberger has conducted a general notion store since 1892, when he established the business. He carries a complete line of notions, cutlery, queensware, etc., and occupies a store room 20 by 70 feet in dimensions.

*Millinery.*—The millinery business of Rea Brown was established in 1903 at the present place of business on West Main street. A line of Singer sewing machines is also carried.

*Spectacles and Eye Glasses.*—H. P. Lorbach, scientific optician, was graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, under Dr. Julius King in 1888. He established his business in 1886 and for the two years preceding his graduation did prescription work. He has a complete outfit for grinding all kinds of glasses and receives work from adjoining States.

*Sporting Goods.*—C. M. Titus, whose store is located at No. 156 West Main street, has been in business here for the last five years and carries a very complete line of sporting goods, guns, ammunition, bicycles, etc.

*Crockery and Glassware.*—Otis D. Mader

engaged in this business seven years ago. He is located in the Odd Fellows' Block on East Main street, where he carries a well-selected line of crockery, queensware, glassware, cut-glass and silverware.

*Confectionery.*—In the manufacture of confectionery, Circleville has several houses which have kept the standard of goods very high and for years have been household names. This is particularly the case with the confectionery owned and conducted by G. F. Wittich, who, since he established the business in 1839, has been the leader in the manufacture of ice cream and candies. This business was commenced on North Court street, where Mr. Wittich, in partnership with his brother, F. F. Wittich, conducted a fancy bakery. In 1842 they removed to the circle and there continued in business until 1857, when the business was established in the present quarters at No. 105 West Main street, where Mr. Wittich has an establishment thoroughly equipped for every line of his business.

J. P. Antill, who conducts an ice cream factory on East Franklin street, established his business here in 1899 and commands a large and very satisfactory trade. He supplies a large part of Circleville and also has the bulk of the trade at Ashville, Williamsport, New Holland, Stoutsville, Yellow Bud and other nearby points. He has an average daily sale of 50 gallons of ice cream. During the winter seasons he is engaged mainly in the manufacture and jobbing of choice candies. The house has an established reputation for the purity of its goods. A retail store is conducted in the City Building.

The Circleville Candy Kitchen was established at its present stand, in 1901, by its present proprietors, Maniskas Brothers, who manufacture all the ice cream and candies they sell. Their business is in a flourishing condition.

*Groceries.*—Emanuel S. Neuding, who is one of the leading grocers of Circleville, was trained in the grocery business for 10 years prior to 1870, when he formed a partnership with William B. Christy, under the firm name of Neuding & Christy. After two years of business, Mr. Neuding purchased his partner's





interest and has continued as sole proprietor ever since.

Herman M. Goldfredrick became his father's partner in the grocery business immediately after leaving school. His father, C. R. Goldfredrick, established the present house in 1862, and continued to deal in staple and fancy groceries here until 1900, since which year Herman M. Goldfredrick has been sole proprietor.

Jerome Sapp, an extensive dealer in staple and fancy groceries, embarked in the business for himself in 1891. In 1894 he located at his present stand in the Pythian Castle.

James J. Egan, another large dealer in staple and fancy groceries, has been in the business here since 1879.

Jacob Merz, whose grocery business has always been located at the corner of Watt and Pickaway streets, enjoys a large and profitable patronage. For two years he was trained in the store of C. R. Goldfredrick.

Noah A. Warner, one of the representative grocers of Circleville, has been at the same location for the past 18 years. The business was established by Elias Rife, who carried it on for about 15 years. After several business changes, it came into the possession of Pontious & Morris, from whom Mr. Warner purchased it.

Frank X. Lynch, who conducts a successful grocery business on West Main street, came into the possession of the business in 1904, upon the death of his father, J. H. Lynch, who had established it in 1874.

Duffy Brothers, an enterprising grocery firm, made up of C. G. and L. G. Duffy, established their present business on West Main street, in March, 1895. They employ three clerks and run one delivery wagon.

S. E. Hosler conducts a grocery business on West Main street, which he purchased from S. J. Lutz in 1899.

Roth Brothers operate the Cash Grocery, located on West Main street. This business was founded by H. E. Langdon & Company; later, an interest was purchased by L. L. Creasey, when the firm became a stock company, known as the Langdon-Creasey Com-

pany. The business was taken over by the court, in 1904, and was purchased by Roth Brothers, of Cincinnati. Charles Hall is the manager.

Among the other retail houses may be mentioned: George F. Presler, Thomas & Stout, C. & E. Wolf, Albert Dodd, George Smith, E. E. Root, Samuel Holdren, W. E. Hampp, Robert Pickens & Son, George W. Snyder, Charles E. Stocklen, P. M. Presler, W. H. Kinney, Daniel Dumm, T. N. Caskey, E. A. Sells and J. F. Jeffries. Of these, Albert Dodd enjoys what is, perhaps, the largest trade in the city.

*Wholesale Grocery.*—The wholesale grocery business conducted at Circleville by the firm of W. J. Weaver & Son was established July 1, 1886, by William J. Weaver and F. M. Shulze. They conducted the business as a partnership until January 1, 1899, when Mr. Weaver purchased Mr. Shulze's interest and at the same time took his son into partnership, the firm becoming as it is at present. The son had been, prior to this, the bookkeeper of the firm. This business has been expanded to large proportions and the territory covered is Pickaway and adjoining counties. Experienced traveling men represent the house and a capable force is kept at headquarters. The firm took possession of its new building, consisting of two stories and basement, 40 by 130 feet in dimensions, on May 1, 1904.

*Meat Markets.*—While meats are dealt in at quite a number of the groceries of the city, the following are considered the leading meat dealers: Beck Brothers, Joseph Wolf, Amos C. Wilson, George W. Limebaugh and the Hosler Packing Company, which conducts two retail markets.

*Fruits.*—Fred H. Fissel has been proprietor of the fruit store at No. 135 West Main street, under the Second National Bank, since 1900. For some years prior to this, Mr. Stephens conducted the business and from him Mr. Fissel purchased it.

Al. Cook, the proprietor of the fruit store in the Odd Fellows' Block, purchased the business, in September, 1906, of William E. Caskey, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. The





business was established in 1902 by Mr. Caskey's father, Alphonso Caskey, who died two years later.

*Furniture.*—Among the old furniture houses here may be named the Cincinnati Furniture House, on West Main street, which is under the proprietorship of O. S. Howard. This house is now and has been for years in the lead in the business. As nearly as can be recalled it has been managed by these proprietors: George Myers, B. K. Kathe, Maddy & Probst, W. A. Maddy, Crist & Howard, E. L. Howard, E. L. Howard & Brother and O. S. Howard. This business was established over 40 years ago.

The furniture business of Mason Brothers was established by D. C. Throckmorton, who sold it in 1899 to Charles and D. Edward Mason. These progressive, enterprising business men have made it one of the leading furniture houses in Pickaway County. Five salesmen are employed and the business is in a prosperous condition.

At No. 127 East Main street, White Brothers conduct a furniture store, which they purchased of William Sells, in 1903. It was established by J. R. Murray, who was succeeded by Harry Albright and he by William Sells.

*Hardware.*—The oldest established hardware house in Circleville is that owned and conducted by B. F. Benford, under the firm name of C. Benford & Son. The business was established in 1845. The late Cyrus Benford became proprietor in the '60's and in 1870 admitted his son, B. F. Benford as partner, when the present firm name was adopted.

Another large hardware house, that of Schleyer & Barrere, has been in existence for the past 40 years, having been established by Battaal H. Moore. In 1890 E. Barrere purchased an interest and for the following four years the firm name was B. H. Moore & Company. In 1894 William Schleyer bought Mr. Moore's interest, and since that time the firm name has been Schleyer & Barrere. Mr. Schleyer died in 1904, but his widow still retains an interest.

Hoffman, Brown & Wilson represent large

hardware interests here; stoves, tinware and household utensils are their specialties. The house was founded in 1872 by Hoffman & McMullen, which firm continued in control until 1889, at which time the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hoffman continuing alone until 1891, when he admitted Mr. Brown and Mr. Wilson, and the firm became as at present. Mr. Hoffman owns the property where the business has always been conducted. Employment is given to from 6 to 12 men, according to the season.

George J. McMullen & Son is one of the old hardware firms of Circleville. In the early '70's George J. McMullen formed a partnership with Mr. Hoffman, which continued until 1889 under the firm name of Hoffman & McMullen. The partnership was then dissolved and the McMullen Hardware Company was formed, the store being established at the present place of business. Later, W. M. Murray, a nephew of Mr. McMullen, was a member of the firm for five years. In 1899, Roy McMullen, a son of George J., was taken into partnership and the style of the firm became George J. McMullen & Son. The firm deals in all kinds of hardware, house furnishing goods and mantels, and also does expert plumbing and gas-fitting.

The hardware business conducted by Crist Brothers on West Main street was founded in 1880 by Henry Hirt. Henry Crist purchased the business in 1886 and conducted it until December 21, 1898, when he sold it to his two sons, Harry and Harvard Crist, who have since continued the business under the firm name of Crist Brothers. Since this business was established a specialty has been made of stoves and tin-work. At the present time tin and slate roofing is one of the main features of the business.

J. M. Morris has been at the head of an extensive hardware business since 1900. The firm of W. A. Ainsworth & Company preceded him. Both members of this firm—W. A. Ainsworth and Capt. John N. Brunner—dying in 1899, the business was then purchased by Mr. Morris.

*Vehicles and Implements.*—George W.



Bauder, whose carriage repository is located on East Franklin street, was admitted to partnership in 1874, by his father, William Bauder, who had established the business, a carriage manufacturing business in Circleville in the '30's.. In 1884 the son bought the father's interest and has conducted the business alone ever since, handling buggies, carriages, harness, implements, etc.

M. F. Reiche, Jr., an extensive dealer in hardware, buggies, agricultural implements and farm seeds, is an experienced man in this line, having been in the business here for almost a quarter of a century. The present business was established by his father-in-law, William A. Wardell.

John J. Patton established his implement business in 1898, in association with N. Dumm. In 1902 Mr. Patton and Mr. Dumm divided their interests; both occupy the same building, but handle different lines of goods.

Wagoner & Leist established their carriage repository on West Main street in 1903; they deal extensively in hardware, wagons, buggies, implements and harness.

*Harness.*—William H. Moyst has resided all his life in Circleville, where his birth occurred in 1844. He learned the business of harnessmaking, with George E. Wolfley. In 1870 he established his present business, with H. Strayer, under the firm name of Moyst & Strayer, but in the following year he bought his partner's interest and has been alone ever since. He carried on the business on West Main street until 1883, when he moved to his present quarters at No. 639 North Court street.

The harness business of T. W. Stofer & Son is conducted at No. 154 West Main street, where a large and varied assortment of harness and horse equipments are carried. This business was established in 1876 by T. W. Stofer. His son, Charles B., became a partner in 1901.

The harness business of H. B. Clemons was established here in 1875. The stand has been on East Main street since 1880. The firm carries a small but carefully selected stock of all kinds of goods pertaining to their line.

*Lumber.*—Philip Herrnstein owns an extensive lumber-yard on Elm avenue. Frank

Hoffman came to Circleville in 1900 and bought his present plant, which was operated many years ago by C. B. Tyler. Mr. Hoffman newly equipped the planing-mill and has a large lumber-yard. I. B. Barnes has a lumber-yard in connection with his sawmill.

*Coal.*—The following are dealers in coal: O. E. Niles, Henry Schleyer, Samuel C. Grant and John Kochensparger. O. E. Niles also deals in lime, plaster and cement. C. M. Rife operating the Jackson elevator and J. F. Bales & Son are also dealers in coal.

#### OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

There are two undertaking firms at Circleville, Henry & Lehman and W. H. Albaugh. John Henry engaged in this business in 1891, when he purchased the undertaking business of Acker King, who had been in this business in Circleville since 1863. Acker King, who died February 19, 1905, was preceded by George Hammel, deceased about 1862, who for some years conducted a pioneer undertaking business here. In 1893 Mr. Henry admitted C. F. Lehman to partnership, and the present style of the firm was adopted.

The undertaking business conducted by W. H. Albaugh was established about 1873 by his father, W. H. Albaugh and Rollin Fletcher, under the firm name of Fletcher & Albaugh. This firm was succeeded by Harrison & Albaugh, after which Lanum & Albaugh came into possession. W. H. Albaugh, Sr., died about 1901, and his place in the firm was taken by his son, W. H. Albaugh. In 1902 Mack A. Lanum died and the business has since been conducted by the present proprietor.

The only dealer in monuments at Circleville is E. F. Anderson, who has a fine business here and is also proprietor of the Mount Sterling Marble and Granite Works, at Mount Sterling, Ohio. This business, which was established by James Harsha about 1862, has been under the control of Mr. Anderson since 1898. He has a well-equipped shop on East Main street, with a modern crane for moving heavy work, the only piece of machinery of its kind in several surrounding counties. A





large stock is carried and his trade reaches all over this section of the State. He gives employment to from four to eight men and deals in monuments and statuary.

One of the oldest livery concerns at Circleville is that conducted by John Henry & Son. It was probably established about 1850, but came into the hands of John Henry, who bought it over 30 years ago, when he came to Pickaway County from New York. Mr. Henry conducted the business alone, with the exception of a period of six months, until 1896, when he admitted his son, Elliott Henry, as a partner.

About 1870 the livery business of W. H. Albaugh was established here by the late W. H. Albaugh. After his death, his son, W. H. Albaugh, came into possession. Other firms now in business are: William Bass, James F. Taylor, George W. Wolf & Son, Franklin Kibler and Charles E. Roof.

W. H. Mason and Charles Bass conduct transfer lines. The business of the former was established by Daniel Metzger who disposed of it to Nelson Bogenrife, from whom Mr. Mason bought it in 1902. His equipment consists of three drays, three sprinkling wagons, three vans and 12 head of horses.

Milk and cream are supplied to the residents of Circleville by a number of dealers, whose establishments are either located in or near the city. Among these may be mentioned: H. R. Clark, John H. Foresman, Walter M. Gray and A. M. Mooney.

Circleville has two photographic studios—those of G. E. Thornton and E. T. Hulbert. The business conducted by Mr. Thornton is one of the oldest in the city, having been established about 80 years ago, by Thomas Spencer. He was succeeded by Michael K. Marshall, but Mr. Spencer subsequently became proprietor again. The business was purchased by Mr. Thornton in 1896. The business conducted by E. T. Hulbert was established here by O. H. Spencer, who sold to King & Anderson, who were succeeded by Edward King, and he by F. F. Martin. E. T. Hulbert came into possession in 1906.

In the same building occupied by Crist Brothers, dealers in hardware, stoves, etc., a

plumbing business is carried on by Edward Crist. This business was established 11 years ago by Lutz & Pearsal at the corner of Pickaway and Franklin streets. Henry Crist purchased Pearsal's interest in 1896 and the new firm removed to Henry Crist's hardware store where the business was carried on by the partners under the name of Crist & Lutz until 1898, when Edward Crist purchased his father's interest. The business still continued under the old name until 1902, when Edward Crist became sole owner. He occupies one-half of the store room for his office and for the display of plumbing and heating fixtures, etc., while the other half is occupied as a hardware store by Crist Brothers.

W. M. Murray, who is located on West Main street, established his plumbing business in 1901, having been formerly with George J. McMullen. He carries a comprehensive line of plumbing and gas fixtures.

A number of the hardware firms in the city are also engaged in plumbing and gas-fitting.

The following are engaged in the tailoring business: George G. Groom, merchant tailor; Joseph Groom; William Herbert; William Littleton & Son; Elliott Voll; A. E. Washburn & Son and Joseph P. Duffy. Martin O'Connor conducts a cleaning, dyeing and repairing establishment, of which he has been proprietor for many years.

The principal barber shops are those conducted by John Drum, Clayton A. Palm, G. F. Wolf, L. O. Harris, James Smith, Dan Weaver and D. E. Brungs.

There are two billiard parlors and at the present time there are 23 saloons. The number of saloons shows a marked decrease from that of last year, when there were 34. The falling off has been caused by the increase of the license fee to \$1,000. The following are brewers' agents: Z. Pickens & Son, Albert Dodd, T. N. Caskey & Son and H. M. Gold-fredrick.

The four principal restaurants of Circleville are conducted by the following: James W. Baldwin, Daniel Gephart, Z. Pickens & Son and the Washington Bakery.

The following are the best known contrac-



tors and builders in the city: H. W. Fossnaugh, W. K. Salter, Frank Salter, John Pickel and William H. Mowery. Adam Goldhardt is a mason contractor for either brick or stone work.

Stephens Brothers are in business as painters, decorators and paperhangers.

E. W. Newton & Co. are dealers in flour and feed. George W. Wolf & Son, who also conduct a livery and feed stable, deal in baled hay and straw.

T. J. Urton & Son conduct a second-hand store; M. Dulsky, a junk-shop; and O. G. Oppihle, an upholstering establishment.

There are two veterinary surgeons located here: Charles Hedges and E. L. Price. The latter is a graduate of a veterinary school at Toronto, Canada, and has had 13 years' experience. He came to Circleville in 1899.

The Valentine Hoof Ointment Company, owned by W. F. Valentine, has been established here for some years.

T. P. Brown, William Vieth, William H. Wentworth, Hummel & Plum and Ward & Boyle have general insurance agencies. Frank M. Peters is assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, at Circleville, while J. G. Hays is agent for the New York Life Insurance Company.

There are a number of real estate dealers in the city who combine this business with insurance or the law.

The Circleville Business Men's Association has been in existence since November 1, 1905, when it succeeded the Commercial Club, whose predecessor was the Board of Trade. Joseph G. Wilder is president of the organization; George R. Haswell, vice-president; Philip Herrnstein, treasurer; and John A. Dodd, secretary.

#### MANUFACTORIES AND INDUSTRIES OF THE PAST.

Col. Valentine Keffer engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil on a small scale about 1818-20, but did not conduct the business long.

About the same time a woolen mill on Hargus Creek was built by a Mr. Reed. The mill

ceased operations sometime between 1840 and 1850, having previous to this time changed hands twice.

A distillery was established here about 1820 by a Mr. Josinski, who continued to operate it but a few years. The building was used as a boarding-house for the hands employed in building the aqueduct, about 1832.

A small factory for the manufacture of cut nails was established here about 1820 but it lasted only a short time.

About 1825 or 1826, a sawmill and carding machine was built on Hargus Creek, near the old Circleville Cemetery, by Frank Head. It was conducted for some 10 years. A carding machine near the canal, a little above Groce's packing house, also existed at one time.

About the year 1831 a three-story brick building was built on the left bank of the canal, a little below where the gas works are now located. It was erected by George Crook as a commission and storage warehouse and was conducted by him until his death, when it came into the possession of J. W. Finley & Company, who carried on the business for some years. P. B. & J. G. Doddridge purchased the building in 1844, and turned it into a woolen factory. The Doddridges were succeeded by Drakely, W. W. Bierce & Company, T. W. Gillis and Miller & Hassenpflug, who failed in business about 1875. Before this time, David Miller, of the last mentioned firm, had run a woolen mill south of the brick building mentioned above, nearly opposite Union street.

About the year 1840, the manufacture of fanning-mills was commenced by Wilkes Allen in a building located on the bank of the canal; this business continued to be conducted for some 14 years.

About the same period, G. A. Hartmeyer established a soap and candle factory. This business was conducted until his death in 1874.

Darst & Yerington started a foundry about 1845, which was kept up for five or six years.

For one year in the early '50's, the manufacture of matches was carried on in a house which stood near the present City Building. J. Wyman and T. Bussert were the proprietors, the former furnishing the capital and the latter





attending to the manufacturing end. After supplying Circleville with matches, they employed C. C. Niebling, to peddle the remainder of their stock, consisting of a wagon-load or more, in the neighboring towns.

In the early history of the town, continuing for some decades, there were a number of shoe shops conducted here. Robert Hall is said to have had a shoe shop in which as many as 20 hands were employed. In 1879 there were quite a number of shoe shops located here. Charles Fismer, who conducted a shoe shop at this time, was in business here for many years. E. E. Bock also had one and at a later date was proprietor of a shoe store. A. D. Schumm, who is still here, engaged in the retail shoe business, conducted a shoe shop at this time. T. J. Epps, Thomas Hallam and Hiram Bowling also made boots and shoes at the time mentioned.

In the Circleville *Herald and Olive Branch* for September 4, 1830, appear advertisements of G. W. & F. Myers, cabinetmakers, of George Wildbahn, cabinet and chair-maker, and of Joseph Landes, hat manufacturer. The advertisement of the last named calls for "one or two good boys, 16 or 17 years of age, as apprentices to the hatting business." These were not the only manufacturers of cabinet work or the only hatter in the city, for these branches of industry were carried on by quite a number of people, 50 and 70 years ago.

In the '30's, Andrew Cradlebaugh established a tannery at the rear of his hotel, the Canal House, situated on the south side of West Main street near the canal. On the opposite side of the street a tannery was established about 1850 by Robert Hayes, who sold the property in July, 1856, to Howard & Jackson for \$4,000. In 1858 Howard sold his half interest to George Metzger. George and William Roth purchased the tannery from Jackson & Metzger in 1871, paying \$10,000 for the building and grounds. During the next 10 years they tanned a great deal of leather, especially a great deal of harness leather, of which they turned out about 75 hides a week. About 10 men were employed in the business. Both brothers continued to operate the tannery until

some 10 or 12 years ago, when they sold out to what is known as the leather trust. The tannery soon ceased to be operated. In addition to the two tanneries already named, there were two other tanneries conducted in Circleville, the proprietors being James Bell and James Long.

The manufacture of saddles and harness was once an important one in Circleville. W. A. Empie, who was in business here in 1879, was an early saddle and harness maker of the city. Sapp & McCollister and Albertus Smith were also engaged in this business.

\* \* \*

The packing of pork for export and shipment to other sections of the country early became a prominent interest of this section. At an early period when the farmers did not enjoy the transportation facilities that they do now, it was difficult to market their corn. The corn was therefore fed to hogs, great droves of these being kept in this section. The business of slaughtering and packing pork became a very important one, especially after the Ohio Canal was put through this region. In a short historical sketch of the county, published in 1843, the statement is made that there were four pork establishments located here, at which as many as 1,500 hags could be slaughtered and packed daily. During the winter of 1843-44, 40,000 hogs were slaughtered here for export. In the '80's, however, the business of pork packing in Circleville began to decline, owing to outside competition.

On the opening of the Ohio Canal, in 1832 or 1833, a pork packing business was commenced in a small way by Samuel Rogers and William Martin, with whom was associated a Mr. Baldwin, of Cleveland. Samuel H. Rugles became proprietor of the concern in 1843. The establishment which was located on the south side of High street, near the canal, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1869. During the 10 years following, the average number of hogs slaughtered annually varied from 10,000 to 15,000. From 50 to 60 hands were employed during the slaughtering season. The last kill-





ing was in 1889, although the curing of hams and other green meats continued until 1896.

On the north side of High street, a pork packing business was commenced by Olds & McCoy in 1837, which was disposed of to Atwater & Groce in 1848. Four years later Mr. Atwater died and John Groce became sole proprietor. In 1870 a heavy rain washed out the supports of the old wooden building and the whole fell into ruins, out of which sprang the brick structure which now occupies the ground. In 1878 a summer packing house was added, in which the temperature was kept low by a large refrigerator filled with ice. This was a decided innovation at the time. From 10,000 to 12,000 hogs were annually slaughtered in this plant, during the pork-packing era of Circleville. The last slaughtering was done in the winter of 1895, but even to this day Charles E. Groce, who succeeded his father in the ownership of the plant, continues to cure hams and other green meats. Groce's hams have been favorites for over 30 years.

\* \* \*

As early as 1836, and probably for some years previous, Circleville had a brewery, located on North High street between Court and Scioto, known as Wilkes' Brewery. An Englishman by the name of Wilkes was the proprietor.

Philip Glick came to Circleville in 1837, when 18 years of age and learned the trade of brewer, probably in Wilkes' Brewery. In 1838 he rented the brewery from his employer and conducted business for himself in the rented quarters until 1843, when he built the brick brewery building on North Court street on the bank of Hargus Creek, which he sold to Krimmel & Hoover in 1868. He then moved upon a farm and lived there until his death on June 21, 1896.

John Jacob Krimmel, of the firm of Krimmel & Hoover which succeeded Philip Glick, came to Circleville from Germany in 1853 and for some years after his arrival was employed by Glick in the brewery business. He was later employed at various pursuits, from 1858 to 1866 being janitor of Everts School Building. In 1866 he started a small brewery at

South Court and Corwin streets, and two years later, in association with Michael Hoover, under the firm name of Krimmel & Hoover, he purchased Glick's brewery on North Court street, which they operated until the death of Mr. Krimmel on September 10, 1882. The brewery buildings were later used for a laundry and are now divided into tenements.

From some time in the '40's to early in the '70's, a man by the name of Goeller conducted a brewery on Corwin street, opposite Everts School Building.

\* \* \*

William Bauder was for many years engaged in the manufacture of buggies and carriages. The first buggy ever made in Circleville was built by him—about 1839. His son, George W. Bauder, was in partnership with him, under the firm style of William Bauder & Son, from 1874 to 1884, when the senior member of the firm retired. George W. Bauder continued to manufacture carriages until about 1895. The annual output of the factory was from 250 to 300 vehicles a year, from 25 to 30 hands being employed. A large local demand was supplied and carriages were also shipped to Columbus, Zanesville, Lancaster, Chillicothe and other nearby points.

Other firms who were engaged in the manufacture of carriages, in the '70's were: Brobeck & Denman and James M. Duffy.

\* \* \*

Circleville was once famous throughout the country for the broom corn that was raised in its vicinity and shipped from this point. The pioneers in this business were the Gales, who grew the first crop of broom corn on the Hopkins farm, south of Circleville, in 1832. Eaton Brothers engaged in the business about the year 1835 and continued until about 1851, but it remained for Edward and Joseph P. Smith to expand the business to really remarkable proportions. They engaged in growing and shipping broom corn in 1852. Four years later, Joseph P. Smith left and Edward Smith carried on the business alone for one year, when James H. Lynch became a partner, which partnership continued for two years. Joseph P. Smith returned to Circleville in 1860 and from



that time until they closed out the business, some eight years ago, the brothers continued together. At first they cultivated 200 acres but their business soon expanded, so that the average acreage they had in broom corn during the entire period of their connection with this business was not far from 1,000 acres. At one time they had as much as 1,100 acres in broom corn and were known far and wide as the most extensive growers in the United States. In the year 1864 they paid to the government a tax on \$42,000, as the income from their business for that year. Up to 1862 their corn was grown for the most part on rented land; the returns from the business, however, soon enabled them to acquire large tracts. During the cultivation of the crop about 60 men, with as many horses and mules, were employed, while during the harvesting period, which covered a period of two months, some 300 persons—men, women and children—were employed. Their average annual product was about 350 tons, which was distributed to almost every section of the north. After the corn was gathered, the seed was removed by machinery; the corn was then taken to the drying sheds, where it remained until it was thoroughly air-dried; after this, it was pressed and baled, when it was ready for shipment. It was the custom, however, to store most of it in their large brick warehouse on the west side of Court street, south of the railroad tracks, until the accumulation of orders demanded its shipment.

O. E. Niles, also, was engaged in the broom corn business, his connection with it extending from 1867 for a period of about 30 years. His average acreage was about 400. Justin Pomeroy was also engaged in raising broom corn. The prosperous years of the business was between the years 1862 and 1890.

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About 1840 Samuel Rogers erected a building at the corner of Main and Canal streets for the storage of grain, which continued to be used for this and similar purposes until it was destroyed by fire in July, 1906. It was the oldest building used for the grain trade in the city and had various owners and lessees. W.

E. Delaplane was the owner and operator for more than 25 years, commencing previous to 1860, and had the largest grain business at the time in the city. The Circleville Grain Company, composed of Henry R. Heffner, William Heffner, Harvey R. Heffner and William F. Heffner, entered into possession January 1, 1903 (having purchased the plant of Alexander C. Bell), and increased the facilities and added new and improved machinery. It was used as a grain elevator and also had machinery for the grinding of corn-cob meal.

There was formerly a flouring-mill near the canal beyond the gas works, which was in operation early in the history of the town. W. E. Delaplane operated this at one time, being succeeded by Morris, Bortz & Company. The mill has been gone for about 20 years.

Jacob Young had a steam flouring-mill in the southeast part of town in the '70's. It was operated by his son-in-law, George A. Irwin.

\* \* \*

In 1852 William C. Schwartz established a blacksmith shop in the large brick building at the corner of Franklin and Pickaway streets, which had been erected sometime previous to that date, as a place of worship, by a branch of the Methodists who called themselves "Mutual Rights Methodist Episcopal Church." As the business of Mr. Schwarz increased, he added the manufacture of plows, harrows, wagons, etc. It was his practice to buy castings for the plows in various markets, make the wrought-iron portions at his own forges and the wood work in the upper part of the building. The business was conducted under the firm name of Schwarz & Son. He continued to manufacture plows from 1855 to 1875, after which he gave his attention almost wholly to general blacksmithing. During the period of greatest activity at this plant, as many as 200 plows a year were turned out. In 1902 his son Charles succeeded to the business. In 1866 an addition was made to the works, where the blacksmith shop is now conducted.

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Among the other manufacturing concerns that were here in 1870 were the bakeries conducted by Jacob Mader, John Mader and Mar-





tin Bish. The first named was a pioneer baker, with bake-shop located on North Court street, and was in business here for a very long period. John Mader was his son. Martin Bish was also here for many years. James Sapp and Gideon Rife conducted extensive cooperage establishments for many years. Conrad Richards was also engaged in this line of business and was succeeded by F. M. Fritsch, the proprietor of the Eagle Cooperage Works. In 1879, in addition to the marble shop conducted by James Harsha, there was the one operated by Price & Glick; afterward it was conducted by Perley W. Price, who sold it recently. Richardson & Trone conducted an extensive tin-shop here at one time and at a later date the business was conducted by the former member of the firm, J. W. Richardson. In 1879 Charles M. Seibert was engaged in the manufacture of woodwork for guns and rifles, having been here at that date for some time and subsequently continuing for quite a period.

#### CEMETERIES.

Within the limits of the city of Circleville or just beyond those limits there are at the present time three cemeteries, all of which were established at first to meet the city's wants, though they have been largely used by those outside of it. These cemeteries are: Forest Cemetery, St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery and the old Circleville Cemetery. The first cemetery in the city was

#### THE LUTHERAN CEMETERY.

There was formerly a cemetery in the city on East Mound street, adjoining Trinity Lutheran Church. It consisted of lots 115 and 116 of the original town plat and was set apart in 1810 by order of the Court of Common Pleas for the use of the Trinity Lutheran and Calvinistic congregations. No costly monuments were erected here and no interments were made later than 1857. The oldest inscriptions were in German. The two lots adjoining this cemetery on the east, numbered 113 and 114, were at a very early day set apart for a similar pur-

pose. The two grounds were kept separate by a fence, and the one on the east was called sometimes the public, sometimes the English and sometimes the city burying-ground. In 1863 a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, having been obtained for that purpose, most of the bodies were removed from this part and the Trinity Lutheran Church and parsonage were erected here.

On May 16, 1891, an enabling act was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, which authorized the trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Evangelical Trinity Lutheran Church to remove the remains from the Lutheran Cemetery, comprised in lots 115 and 116, to the Circleville Cemetery, after 30 days notice had been given. The trustees were to pay the cost of removing and reintering the remains and of removing and setting up the tombstones anew. They were also given the right to sell the property. The residence of Mrs. John L. Krimmel now occupies the site of this cemetery.

#### THE CIRCLEVILLE CEMETERY.

The second burying-ground set off for this purpose in Circleville was what is known as the old Circleville Cemetery. It was established by the Town Council, which purchased on March 19, 1831, of Samuel Watt and wife, a five-acre tract of land on East High street along the border of Hargus Creek. The price paid was \$125. Interments are still occasionally made in this cemetery. It is now controlled by the Board of Public Service, of Circleville. In 1891, when the Lutheran Cemetery was abandoned, many of the bodies from that cemetery were reinterred in the Circleville Cemetery.

#### FOREST CEMETERY.

About a mile north of the center of Circleville, on the west side of the Columbus turnpike, lie the beautiful grounds of Forest Cemetery.

In June, 1857, a subscription list was circulated among the leading citizens of Circleville.





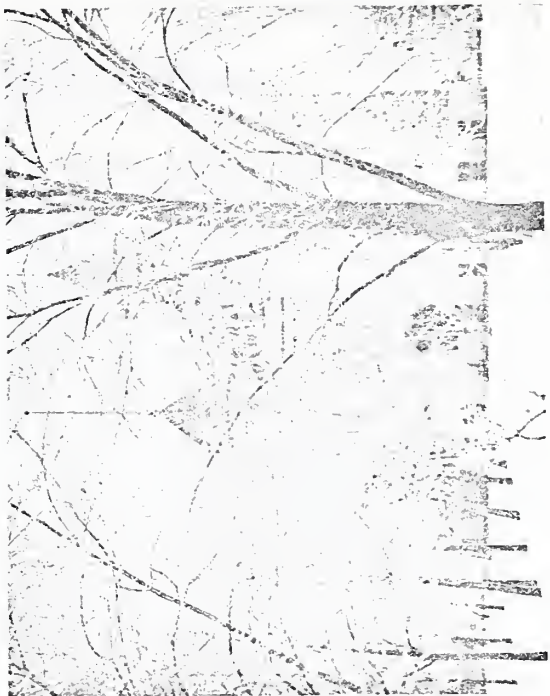
CRADLEBAUGH MONUMENT



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT  
SCENES IN FOREST CEMETERY, CIRCLEVILLE



SOLDIERS' LOT, FOREST CEMETERY  
Circleville.



DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL  
Williamsport





ville for the purpose of buying and embellishing grounds to be used forever for a rural cemetery, which resulted in \$7,200 being subscribed by the following named persons in amounts of \$100 and \$200: William Renick, W. W. Bierce, John Groce, Samuel A. Moore, Samuel H. Ruggles, Nelson Franklin, Samuel Marfield, Josiah Renick, E. C. Clarke, William Bauder, Samuel Rogers, Adam McCrea, S. M. Baker, William L. Peck, Henry N. Hedges, Sr., R. A. Foresman, Otis Ballard, Jr., Dr. Marcus Brown, W. E. Delaplane, J. T. Delaplane, J. S. Wilkes, J. Y. Duncan, John Boyer, George H. Fickardt, L. N. Olds, G. F. Wittich, Nathan T. Bradford, W. M. Triplett, W. Baker, C. Olds, Einsell, Wagner & Company, Noah S. and G. W. Gregg, Harness Renick, W. J. Wolfley and E. G. Shulze, Israel Gregg, D. Pierce and R. H. Wilson, Wayne Griswold, C. A. and A. King, Jonathan Renick, J. A. Hawkes, George Hammel, William Van Heyde, G. E. Wolfley, William Doane, Michael Kellstadt, Philip Glick, John Lynch, A. J. Haswell, William Hughes, Peter Weiler, Jr., David Snider, Henry N. Hedges, Jr., P. C. Smith and J. Solliday.

At a meeting held at the Court House, attended by 32 citizens of Circleville, on July 30, 1857, Adam McCrea was elected chairman and George H. Fickardt, clerk. Articles of association were adopted this day and the following seven gentlemen were elected trustees: William Renick, William Doane, Wayne Griswold, John Groce, W. W. Bierce, Jonathan Renick and E. C. Clarke. The name chosen for this association was "The Forest Cemetery of Circleville." The first officers were as follows: William Renick, president; Jonathan Renick, vice-president; George H. Fickardt, secretary, and Samuel A. Moore, treasurer.

The cemetery corporation in 1857 purchased about 51 acres of land for \$100 per acre, most of it being secured from Mrs. Agnes McCrea, although some was bought of Jacob Mader. The grounds, which were laid out the same year under the direction of William Renick, exhibit taste and skill in the art of landscape gardening. The cemetery was dedicated on July 28, 1858, by an oration by Rev. Joel Swartz, pastor of the Evangelical Luth-

eran Church of Circleville, and by appropriate exercises. The first body laid at rest in the cemetery was that of Mrs. William P. Darst, on October 12, 1858. There are many fine and costly monuments erected here. The most noticeable is that of Col. John Cradlebaugh, of a grayish marble, which is distinguished from all the rest by its life-size statue of Christ, the work of an Italian sculptor. A view of this monument and other scenes in Forest Cemetery are shown elsewhere in this work.

The most striking object in this beautiful city of the dead is the imposing Soldiers' Monument, situated near the entrance, which has an interesting history. At the time the second Court House was being replaced by the present structure, the contractor for the work offered to erect in Forest Cemetery at a very moderate cost one of the pillars from the old Court House, if a suitable base and surmounting figure were furnished. The offer was accepted and the work done, the column being adorned with a medallion, said to represent Capt. John H. Groce, after whom Groce Post, G. A. R., was named, who fell at the storming of Fort McAllister. The column was provided with a suitable base and with a surmounting figure of bronze, representing an Ohio infantryman of the War of the Rebellion. The column is of noble proportions, made in segments, of a very fine quality of Columbus limestone, presenting an appearance very similar to granite.

Forest Cemetery has been a popular place of burial. The last report of the cemetery association, dated January, 1906, shows that at that time 4,612 interments had been made. Since the cemetery was originally laid out, it has been enlarged and now covers an approximate area of 60 acres. From 4 to 18 men are employed; a foreman and his assistant are always in attendance.

The present board of directors is made up as follows: William J. Weaver, George W. Bauder, Judge Festus Walters, James Reichelderfer, William C. Row, Solomon D. Reigel, and Israel U. Finkel. The officers are: William J. Weaver, president; George W. Bauder, vice-president; Charles F. Weaver, treasurer; and Jonathan R. Florence, secretary and superintendent.





**ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY.**

The first cemetery of this name was located on the Columbus pike, nearly opposite Forest Cemetery, but a little nearer the city. Six acres of land were purchased August 20, 1878, of Casper McCabe for \$1,000, by Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, D. D., who on October 4, 1880, deeded the tract to Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, his successor as Bishop of Columbus. The cemetery was consecrated July 4, 1878, and the first interment occurred on that day, that of Miss Mary Roach, a young lady about 18 years

of age. The last person to be interred here was the mother of Matt. C. Smith.

On account of the wet condition of the first cemetery, a tract of land, 19 acres in extent, adjoining Forest Cemetery on the north, was purchased on December 12, 1892, and all bodies that had been interred in the first cemetery were soon after reinterred in the new one. Many interments have since been made here. The cemetery is very well improved and presents a very pleasing appearance. Josiah Wilson is in charge as sexton.

**THE TOWNSHIP OF CIRCLEVILLE**

Until the year 1833, Washington township included what is now the township of Circleville. There seems to have been no little trouble in bringing about the separation, but it was finally accomplished and the first election of officers was held about the 1st of April, 1833, and on the 2nd of April the following officers were inducted into office: Trustees, Ferguson Flemming, John Groce; clerk, Jacob Leiby; constables, Henry B. Joy, William L. Pembroke and Edwin R. Reigen; fence viewer, George C. Gephart. If there were other officers elected or inducted into office at this time the record does not show it. The following is a complete record of the officers elected on March 4, 1836: Trustees, Matthias Robbins, Thomas Pedrick and Jacob Try; clerk, Valentine Keffer; constables, Jerome Wolfley and James Gill; supervisors, Andrew Briner, Francis Dana and Thomas Moore; overseers of the poor, William R. Rinehart and Henry Foresman; fence viewers, John L. Green, James Gill and William McArthur. The present officials of Circleville township are the following: Trustees, F. R. Washburn, George M. Pontius and Lawrence Sullivan; clerk, Joseph P. Duffy; treasurer, C. E. Stocklen; assessor, Wilson Stout; justices of the peace, J. Wheeler Lowe and Edson E. Stout; constable, George W. Darling. The total number of inhabitants in Circleville township, outside of the city of Circleville, according to the census enumeration of 1900, was 452.

**LAND ENTRIES.**

The original entries of land in what is now the township of Circleville were made in the first years of the last century, practically all the land being entered before 1806. Nearly all the persons making these entries settled on the land thus entered. The township contains sections 5 to 8 (inclusive), 17 to 20, 29 to 32, and fractional sections 1 to 7. The original entries of these sections and fractional sections are as follows:

Section 5, by John and James Reed, George Moots, John Justice and Peter Bunn, in 1804, 1805 and 1806; section 6, by George and Philip Moots, Joseph Yates, West Miller and Thomas McNeal, in 1804 and 1805; section 7, by Conrad Moots, West Miller, John and William McNeal and Thomas McNeal, in 1804, 1805 and 1806; section 8, by John Dunkel, Benjamin Yates and John Stine, in 1805; section 17, by Jacob Hosselton, Mitten & Clark, William Walker and Henry Zimmer, in 1804 and 1805; section 18, by Weaver & Roush, Thomas McNeal, Jesse Kent and John Gehres, in 1804 and 1805; sections 19 and 20, by Jacob Zeiger, Sr., May 7, 1801; section 29, by Samuel Hill, May 7, 1801; section 30, by John Wright, Joseph Lane and Adam Weaver, in 1804; section 31, by Joseph McCune, June 8, 1803; section 32, by Robert F. Slaughter, June 9, 1801; fractional sections 1 and 2, by Anthony Boucher, who procured his government patent, April 30, 1813; fractional section 3 and 4, by John Mc-



Neal, July 10, 1804; fractional section 5, by Jacob Zeiger, Sr., May 7, 1801; fractional section 6, by William Stump and George Breyfogle, November 12, 1805; fractional section 7, by Joseph McCune, January 8, 1803.

It is said that the first settlers on section 32 were Samuel and John Thomas, brothers, who came from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hill, who settled on section 29, came here from Kentucky. John Wright who purchased one-quarter of section 30, was an uncle of Mrs. George Try. In early life he had been captured by the Indians and spoke their language readily. About 1805, Daniel Ludwig came to this county from Berks County, Pennsylvania, and purchased section 32, situated in what is now the southeast corner of Circleville township, which had been entered by Robert F. Slaughter. Here he built a fine brick mansion, which was the first residence in the county to be constructed of this material. David S. Ludwig now lives upon the property. John Rowe about 1808 purchased the farm west of John Wright's, in section 30. Henry Tiece (Trees) came here about 1806 from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and purchased land where Forest Cemetery is now located.

#### CEMETERIES.

In various parts of Circleville township, family and neighborhood burial-grounds were started at an early period, but most of these have gone into disuse. At an early date there was such a grave-yard, near the river, north-west of the city, which was used as early as 1813. This burial-ground has been gone for a number of years, the bodies having been re-interred in other cemeteries.

#### THE HITLER-LUDWIG CEMETERY.

Which is located in the southeast corner of Circleville township, is one of the best known, as well as one of the oldest, burying-grounds in the county. It was started as a family burying-ground and it is thought was first used as early as 1807. In 1810 Thomas Ludwig, a young man 21 years of age, was buried here.

The cemetery now comprises a lot three acres in extent, and is controlled by an incorporated association, which was organized on December 7, 1889, there being 11 incorporators. The first officers were: Nelson Hitler, president; B. F. Dreisbach, secretary; and George H. Lutz, treasurer. These officers have continued to the present time, with the exception of Mr. Lutz, upon whose death, in 1898, David S. Ludwig was chosen treasurer, which position he has since held. The trustees, five in number, are as follows: Nelson Hitler, Thomas L. Hitler, George W. Hitler, Cyrus Bartley and Amos Hoffman. The cemetery is very well kept up and contains quite a number of very fine family monuments. The erection of a sexton's house and a church is contemplated and it is thought they will be built within a few years.

#### SCHOOLS.

Outside the city of Circleville, there are three school districts, in each of which there is a one-room schoolhouse built of brick. The township Board of Education, elected in November, 1904, was constituted as follows: John B. Majors, Jacob Gehres and Edward Valentine—four years; George M. Pontius and John Walters—two years. Since then, there have been two changes on the board, Charles Kline and Floyd Shisler taking the places of Jacob Gehres and John Walters. Joseph P. Duff is clerk of the board.

#### LOGAN GRANGE.

The third organization of the sort in Pickaway County, was established in Circleville at the time the Grange movement was popular. This organization went out of existence after a few years.

#### RITT'S CROSSING.

At the small settlement in the northern part of the township known as Bell's Siding or Ritt's Crossing, is the elevator of C. E. Groce and blacksmith shop of Edward Hoffman.





## LIVINGSTON.

Was laid out about 1806 by Daniel Dreisbach, being situated on the eastern border of the plains in Circleville township. It competed with Circleville and Jefferson for the location of the county seat. During the short period of its life, it was the resort of rough charac-

ters, whose actions were a constant menace to the neighboring farmers. At its period of greatest prosperity it contained some 30 or 40 families and had three or four stores, the first store established being that of William Carlisle. The town ceased to exist about the year 1830 and every trace of it has disappeared.



## CHAPTER IV

### REMINISCENCES OF OLD CIRCLEVILLE

In our search for descriptions of early Circleville, we have found nothing more suited to the purpose than the following articles, which have been supplied by G. F. Wittich, who has made it a practice to collect all items of interest relating to the early town. Some of these have appeared in the columns of the local press.

#### CIRCLEVILLE IN 1825.

The following article, signed by “\* \*,” appeared in the Circleville *Daily Press*, issue of October 16, 1885, being entitled “Sixty Years Ago:”

“Sixty years ago (1825) the east corporation line was the alley between the dwellings of Mack Parrett and Henry Piennig, then called a lane. Then the quarter-mile race track was from this line east through the farm of Samuel Watt, the farm house being the house in which George H. Fickardt now lives, and the termination of the quarter-mile track was opposite the McCrea property. At the termination of every race the regular fist fights took place, as then about every other man wanted to be counted a bully.

“There were at that time regular training days for the militia, which comprised all men between the ages of 18 and 45. The training day for companies was the first Friday in September of each year and the general musters were on the Monday following, when all the companies of the county came to town to muster, the arms being generally cornstalks. It was a great time for us boys as there were

plenty of fist fights, keeping the boys running from one side of the circle to the other to witness the fights.

“In those days every family raised their own hogs for their meat, the hogs being slaughtered in their own yards, in winter, neighbors helping neighbors. The hogs were cut and sausages made in the evening, and generally all cleaned up in one day. Numbers of families also kept a flock of sheep running at large over the then open country. The sheep were sheared in the spring, the wool washed, picked and carded by hand and spun on the big spinning wheel and woven into cloth on hand looms, for winter clothing for both men and women. Wool picking was done by inviting the women to spend the evening, which took the place of the party of to-day. Refreshments or a regular supper of flannel cakes, stewed chicken, store coffee, store tea, warm ginger-cakes, etc., were served. No angel-food or pound cakes were to be found in those times. Flax was also raised by numbers of citizens of the town, who had their flax pullings. When ripe, the flax was hauled in and, when the husks were sufficiently rotted, broken on a regular flax brake. It was then hackled on long iron prongs, set in a piece of wood, put up in bunches and spun on the small wheel, and afterwards woven into cloth, for summer wear for men and women.

“There were at that time two spinning wheels in town, one owned by Isaac Warren and the other by Mathias Myers, grandfather of Allen O. Myers, the statesman.



"For hats for men and boys, we depended on the hat manufacturers here in town. We had fur hats for the men and wool hats for the boys. The measure of the head was taken and we waited for the hat to be made. For shoes (no boots in those times), the leather owned by the head of the family was taken to the shoe shop, where each member of the family, boys and girls alike, went to have their feet measured to have shoes made for the winter. No shoes were worn by boys in summer, particularly; usually only the girls had shoes in summer.

"Clothing, such as it was, was also made at home. There were no clothing stores, no hat stores, no shoe stores, no stores to sell groceries exclusively, no queensware stores, no furniture stores, no stores for hardware exclusively. The so-called stores then kept groceries, queensware and a general assortment of goods, with usually a bottle of whiskey on the counter for such customers that wished to help themselves.

"There was more manufacturing in Circleville then, than now. Shoes, hats, clothing and furniture were all manufactured here and we had a nail factory here then.

"Wagons were sent to Zanesville for loads of salt, to be distributed through town and country. All dry goods and articles brought from the East were hauled over the mountains in large wagons, drawn by six large horses, which were generally provided with bells. There were no railroads anywhere in this country at that day. No cooking stoves in those days. In their place were the large fire-places in the kitchen with cranes for pots and the tin reflector to set before the fire to bake bread.

"Wood only was used for heating purposes and cooking, the fire being covered at night, to be rekindled in the morning, and if the fire went out, some one was sent to the neighbors for a coal. Failing in this the steel and flint to strike a fire were resorted to. We had no matches in those days.

"The culinary department of a household was not then as now. No fruit was put up in cans in their season, but fruits of all kinds were dried and preserved. Tomatoes were not

known as an article of food, but were known as 'Jerusalem apples' and were set on mantel-pieces as ornaments only.

"The schools of those times would not at all compare with those of the present day. For school books we had Webster's Spelling Book, Murray's Grammar, Smiley and Pike's Arithmetic, Olney's Geography, and the Bible and New Testament were used as readers. For books to read at home by the fireside in winter we had Scottish Chiefs, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Children of the Abbey, Alonzo and Molise, Charlotte Temple, Robinson Crusoe, lives of Washington and Marion, etc. We had no newspapers, except the one printed in Circleville, a small weekly sheet by the name of the *Olive Branch*, the grandfather of the *Union-Herald* and *Daily Press*.

"We had no gas or coal oil for lights in those days, but instead we used the candle dips, which each family made for itself, just as they made their own soap for washing.

"Laborers received 50 cents per day in those times and worked from sunrise to sundown; no talk about eight hours for a day's work. By the month they got \$7 or \$8 per month and board. Female help was then 75 cents per week.

"As store coffee was then high and but little money was to be had, rye coffee was used through the week, and store coffee Sunday morning.

"The boys had no glass or stone marbles to play with, but instead we would go to the brick-yard, make mud marbles and have them burned like bricks.

"For currency there were 6¼ cent pieces, called 'fips,' 12½ cent pieces, called 'nine pence,' and quarter, half and whole dollars. We had no 5 or 10 cent pieces; money of all kinds was so scarce, that a half dollar looked to almost any one as large as a cart wheel.

"In those days a large part of the mechanics of the town would go in the country at harvest time to help the farmers reap their wheat, as nothing but sickles were used for cutting. We had no wheat cradles and no reapers and binders in those days. Fifty cents per day was paid for a day's work, for a full hand; 25 for





a half hand. The writer then made a half hand, coming home from a full week's work, Saturday evening with six bright quarter dollars jingling in his pocket.

"We had no buggies or carriages, no livery stables; we all went horseback or in common road wagons. On Christmas our stocking was hung up with the prongs of a fork and filled with gingerbread, mint candy and nuts. An occasional concert was given with such songs as 'Pretty Polly Hopkins,' 'How Do You Do,' 'My Long-Tailed Blue,' 'Jim Crow,' 'Coal Black Rose,' 'Barbara Allen,' etc.

"Men worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 were considered very wealthy, and a family with an income of \$200 to \$300 per year, well-to-do.

"There were no high-priced undertakers in those days. Coffins for an adult person cost from \$5 to \$8. There were no hearses; the coffin was carried on a bier borne by the pallbearers to the village grave-yard. There were no envelopes for letters. The paper was folded and sealed with wax. We had no steel or gold pens; we used the goose-quill for pens. We had no blotting paper, but black sand for blotting.

"We had what we then regarded as comfortable houses, but not elegant or costly ones. Plumbing was an unknown art. We had no water or gas pipes in our walls, no water closets in our houses, no fixed bath tubs and no door bells.

"Boys were modest, girls virtuous and old age respected in those days. Finally, things in general were not then as now."

#### CIRCLEVILLE IN 1837.

In an issue of the *Circleville Union-Herald*, in October, 1887, appeared the following letter from an old citizen of Circleville, W. H. Yerington, dated "Banning, California, October 3, 1887," and addressed to the editor of the *Union Herald*:

"Fifty years ago this night (October 3, 1837), I landed from the canal-boat 'Circleville,' Capt. John H. Sunderman, at the foot of Main street, with my father's family, and was taken to the old National House then kept by Mr. Darst, the father of Mrs. Henry N. Hedges, Sr,

"The circle was then complete and nearly all the business was done in it. Jacob Lutz and Messrs. Gregg and Wolfley had moved on Main street the winter before. In going up Main street from the canal, we passed Samuel Briner's grocery and bakery on the corner of Canal and Main; then the McArthur Block which was just up to the second story; then came Lutz's store in the room now occupied by Lynch & Son, then Gregg & Wolfley, William and Hugh Bell, William J. Pyle, M. S. Butler and Israel Gregg and Lenant, all in the block then known as Commercial Row; the next was the Market House, where Messrs. Clark, Steele and Jones' block now stands. The next house I remember was Jacob Leiby's (saddler), a two story frame, where the Second National Bank now stands. The upstairs he occupied as a workshop and the lower room as a salesroom and justice of the peace office; adjoining that was another two-story frame occupied by Major Bright and Capt. S. Swindell as a tin-shop; from there on to the circle was a row of wooden buildings—two of them are still remaining, those occupied by T. J. Epps and Caddy Miller. On the corner of Main street and the circle was a one-story frame grocery, kept by William Hamilton; next to him on the circle going south was John Hedges' cabinet-shop; next to him on the corner of Bastile avenue was a two-story frame house, one half occupied by Isaac Darst as a store, the other half as a dwelling. The next house was Dick Jenkins' saloon (in 1842 and 1843 used by Mr. French as a young ladies' seminary and in 1844 as Wittich's confectionery); the next was a little one-story frame occupied by Henry Sage as jeweler and watchmaker; then came Thomas Moore's grocery (the Masonic Temple now occupies the ground).

"After crossing South Main street (now called South Court street), the only business houses I recollect between that and the avenue was Samuel Diffenderfer's grocery and Dr. Webb's office; then came the avenue leading to the old stone jail. On the east side of this avenue were the county offices and where the elections were held. On the corner of East Main street and the circle was a drug store kept by Dr. E. B. Olds (the Star saloon now oc-







BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CIRCLEVILLE IN 1836, LOOKING SOUTH

(DRAWN BY G. F. WITTICH)





cupies this site). On the opposite corner was the old Circleville House, kept by Jacob Gossler; a part of the old tavern is now occupied by James Harsha as a marble shop. As the old man was a very clever and social Pennsylvania German and had two very nice girls and kept an excellent table, he was well patronized by the young men. The next building was Matthew McCrea's dwelling, a two-story frame on the corner of the avenue leading to the old Academy building and the old Methodist Church, which afterwards burned down. On the opposite corner was a frame building occupied by the widow Jackson and the three Bell girls. One of them married William Entekin and is still living; another married a Presbyterian minister by the name of Wells; the other I do not know whom she married, nor do I know whether they are living or not. The next was a two-story frame, one part occupied by Francis Kinnear as a dwelling and the room on the corner of North Main street (now North Court street) as a store. North of it, fronting on North Main, was the residence of Joseph Johnson; immediately north was a tavern, kept by Gen. John E. Morgan, the site now occupied by William Bauder's carriage shop. On the northwest corner of North Main and the circle stood an old yellow frame building, then occupied by Matt Whitesel as a grocery. I cannot call to mind now, who occupied the premises from there to the avenue. On the west corner of the avenue was the two-story brick residence of Samuel Rogers and adjoining was the store of Rogers & Martin.

"In the rear of the store and fronting on the avenue was an old, red frame building occupied by Rock & Rutter as a tailor shop. Mr. Rutter is still living and occupies the same house on Scioto street that he did when we first came to Circleville. Next was the store room of Renick & Hurst; it fronted on the circle and in squaring that quarter of the town it was turned around to front on West Main street and is the same building now occupied by Joseph Richardson. On the corner was the store room of Joseph Johnson, a one-story frame, which was also turned around on Main street.

"I have now completed the circle and the

only brick buildings on the north side of Main street was the grocery of Harvey and Samuel Littler, now occupied by Snider. The building now occupied by the *Union-Herald* office was a store kept by Z. R. Martin and Henry Sunderman. The next was a building occupied as the Bank of Circleville, Hoel Lawrence, president, and Mr. Gillette, cashier; and I am glad to know that Mrs. Gillette is still living and remarkably active for her age.

"Adjoining the bank on the east was the harness and saddlery shop of John A. Wolfley. The next was a two-story brick building occupied by George E. Wolfley as a dwelling, now turned into a hotel, and on the canal was the large brick warehouse belonging to Rogers & Martin.

"The block, which is Benford's hardware store, was built in the summer of 1838 and when finished Rogers & Martin and Renick & Hurst moved from the circle into it, the former parties occupying the corner room and the other the room east; I do not remember who occupied the east room.

"The old circular embankment was perfect then, except where the streets crossed it, which were cut down. The old square fortification was nearly whole, and a part of it was used annually by the militia as muster grounds.

"South of that, what was familiarly known as 'Darling's Lake,' were corn fields, farmed by John O'Day, who lived in a log cabin, somewhere near the residence of Mrs. William McCrum. I recollect going to his house one day to buy some corn and he gave me three half bushels of ears for a bushel; I thought he was cheating himself, but I found out different afterwards.

"There was not a turnpike in the county; the Maysville and Zanesville was not built for three years after. There was no bridge across the Scioto then, although there had previously been a floating bridge; all the crossing was done in a ferry-boat just above the aqueduct, kept by an old man by the name of Richardson. The piers of the old bridge, that was burned a few years ago, were laid the summer before we came and the woodwork the same fall and winter.

"The contractor was a Mr. Day. I believe



he was from New York and report said he lost money on the contract, but I am certain there never was a better bridge erected in the State, and if it had not burned it would have lasted for 50 years longer.

"At that date there was not a railroad in Ohio; all the produce was shipped by canal and all the goods were brought here by the canal or by wagon. All the traveling was done by stage. It took two days and nights to go from Columbus to Cleveland and then often the passengers had to get out and pry the stage out of the mud.

"After the National road was built, our merchants went East by that route; goods were generally sent by rail to Cumberland and from there to Wheeling by wagon. If there was plenty of water in the Ohio River, they were put on a steamboat to Portsmouth and from there to Circleville by canal. If the Ohio River was low, they usually wheeled them clear through.

"I recollect one spring D. Pierce, the veteran merchant, had his goods wagoned from Cumberland; one wagon carried 9,600 pounds. It was a large Conestoga wagon, four-inch tire, six horses, bells on each horse, driven by a single line and the driver rode the off horse, and when the wagon was backed up to the pavement in front of his store the team reached across the street.

"The merchants carried everything—hardware, glassware, queensware, earthenware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries and liquors. It was a very common thing, but was thought no disgrace then, to get drunk; everybody drank, and if you went to a farmer's house, the first thing he would do would be to hand out the bottle; if you did not take some he would consider it an insult.

"Whiskey was cheap; I have sold many a barrel, when they were building the Washington turnpike, of Dick Ward's fine corn juice for \$5 and used to retail A. & M. A. Ashbrook's best rectified fine whiskey and not doctored for 20 cents per gallon.

"Money was very scarce and not much in circulation and what was in circulation was paper money. There were plenty of banks

throughout the State, which issued their paper freely, and their standing was not the best.

"Most all the business was done in trading. If anybody wanted to go to housekeeping, the merchant would give them orders to the furniture store, to the stove and tinshop, or if he wanted a saddle or a set of harness, the merchant would send a clerk or an order and get them and the manufacturer would pay his employes by giving them orders on the store.

"Everything in the produce line, or everything that the farmer manufactured, was very low and as he could not sell it for cash he had to trade it out. I have bought wheat when I was with Doddridge & Company, at 40 and 50 cents per bushel, corn at 12½ cents, oats at 10 cents; good fat hogs would only bring 2½ cents per pound dressed, and one season, Messrs. Gregg and Wolfley packed pork at that price, shipped it to New York via New Orleans and lost money on it. You could then buy good beef at 3 cents per pound; chickens, 75 cents per dozen; turkeys, from 25 to 30 cents each; butter in the summer 6¼ cents; eggs 2 and 3 cents a dozen, and I have seen barrels carted away and dumped in the bottoms, could not sell them, and they spoiled on their hands.

"I remember Doddridge & Company shipping 30 barrels of dried apples to Cleveland, for which they only paid 37 cents per bushel; when they got return of sales, they did not realize first cost.

"Common home-made blue jeans brought 50 cents per yard in trade, linsey 25 cents, plaid flannel 50 cents, home-made linen 30 to 40 cents.

"Wages were exceedingly low. Good mechanics got from \$1 to \$1.25 per day, and common laborers from 50 to 65 cents, while farm hands were working for \$8 to \$12 per month and board. They did not stop at 10 hours for a day's work either, nor did they go to town every Saturday afternoon, as most of them do now. The farmer boys all wore homespun, stayed at home and worked for the best interest of their employers.

"But what a change has taken place in the last half century. Now he must wear the best





of store clothes, have a horse and often a buggy and come to town every Saturday afternoon; in fact, I have known young America plowing in \$12 doeskin pants and \$10 boots.

"There was not a book store in town. I had to go to Chillicothe to get my school books. The first book store was opened by William McArthur on the corner in a one-story frame house, now covered by the Odd Fellows' Block. The first regular hardware store was opened by Samuel Marfield in the room adjoining the Third National Bank.

"The squaring of the circle was commenced by Dr. E. B. Olds in 1839 by erecting the large three-story brick known as the Olds Block. The corner room was completed early in the year of 1840 and occupied by Olds & Baker as a dry goods store. I do not now remember who did the excavations, but Dick Wilson and Joe Carr did the stone work, W. C. Joseph and Jacob Taylor did the brick work and Stanley Cook & Sons did the wood work. That fall was the great campaign, when Harrison ran against Van Buren for president. Dr. Olds being a strong Democrat and believing that Van Buren would be elected, he offered to sell and did sell quite an amount of goods at double price if Van Buren was elected or nothing if Harrison was elected. The result was that he supplied a good many Whigs with dry goods for nothing. I shall never forget the exciting times during that campaign.

"The political meetings were immense with their long processions. Everybody seemed to be fully aroused and excited and to see the log cabins, coonskins, strings of buckeyes and hard cider was wonderful. On one occasion I remember of seeing a very large wagon made for the express purpose, filled with men, drawn by 36 yoke of oxen.

"General Harrison came here one evening; the people built a temporary platform around the sign post, that stood in front of the Ohio House (I think it was called then) and he made a speech from it.

"During that season we had some of the most able and talented speakers in the State, such as Thomas Ewing, Sr., the old salt boiler; Thomas Corwin, the wagoner boy; Henry Stanbery and others.

"The meetings were generally held in the woods, which is now built up and known as "Briartown." The evening meetings were held in the old Court House, which was not torn down until the next year, 1841. The southeast quarter of the circle was next squared by Olds and Cradlebaugh, and a row of one-story frame buildings was erected on Main street (now Court). Two of them are still standing, one occupied by Aker King and the barber shop next to it.

"On the grounds now occupied by the Wagner Block, the Old School Presbyterians erected a frame church, which was later on moved over to the northeast quarter of the circle and is now occupied by Ensworth & Brunner as a hardware store.

"The northeast quarter was next squared by the same parties. The southwest quarter was to be squared, but was not for several years afterwards, by W. W. Bierce. In this quarter was 'Bastile Avenue.' It was the most popular avenue in town and the most populous. A short reminiscence of one of its residents by 'Lex' was published a few weeks ago in your paper, which was perfectly familiar to me, as we lived on the avenue and scarcely a stone's throw from the place.

"The first residence on the avenue was Isaac Darst's, which was sold to John Conn and was moved on Mound street opposite Mrs. Dr. Stribling's house. On the rear of the same lot was a story and a half frame, formerly used by Darst as a warehouse, afterwards converted into a dwelling and my recollection is, that Dr. Terry and wife were the first to occupy it. Afterwards S. D. Turney lived in it. In squaring that quarter it was moved to Franklin street and is now owned by the Lounsherry heirs.

"Directly opposite was the residence of Dick Jenkins, who died there and whose widow married George Dalton and who a short time afterward moved to Southern California near Los Angeles. \* \* \* Next to that was a one-story frame. I do not recollect who lived in it when we came here, but it was where Dr. Griswold and wife went to housekeeping, after they moved to Circleville.

"On the other side of the Avenue was a one-





story frame used by George C. Gephart as a tailor shop, until Mr. Diffenderfer built his store on West Main street, when he moved into the second story of that.

"After the General moved, the room was occupied by James Civils and John Butler as a paint shop. Mrs. Butler is still living at Circleville.

"On the same lot farther west was the two-story residence of George C. Gephart, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Alice D. Hawkes. General Gephart raised a large family and moved West many years ago and lived to be quite old. He has only been dead a few years.

"Next to this on the west was the one-story brick cottage of Dr. Gibson, the residence of the 'Belles of Bastile Avenue' mentioned by your correspondent 'Lex,' who is mistaken when he said the Doctor left two children. He left three—Hannah, Susan and George. Hannah married a Mr. Stiner, Susan married Peter Bohn and George died quite young from white swelling of the knee, aged 11 or 12.

"Opposite General Gephart's lived Col. Henry Sage in a two-story frame; he also had a large family. My impression is that the children are all dead except the youngest boy Harleigh, who is living at Dayton. The youngest daughter married a Mr. Cherry, who died. She afterwards married Dr. Sharp, who became notorious for his fighting proclivities during the late war, but always backed down when anybody wanted to fight him. They moved from Circleville and I don't know whether she is living or not.

"Next was the residence of Dr. William N. Luckey and wife; a more generous, clever, whole-souled couple never lived in Circleville. Aunt Luckey was the personification of generosity and goodness, as every one that lived by her could testify. They never had any children. One peculiarity the Doctor had—you could never get him to go on the ice; no difference how thick it was, he said it had no joists underneath.

"The next building was the Lutheran Church, which stood back a little of the present church. The pastor was Joseph A. Roof. Although he left Circleville a number of years

ago, I believe he is still living. There never was a preacher in Circleville that was more highly esteemed by everybody than he. He was very generous to the poor, although his salary was small. He did a great deal of good during the cholera of 1850. He was on the Board of Health and one of the most active members. He was taking care of the sick, helping to bury the dead and urging the living to prepare for death. He was one of the most useful ministers Circleville ever had.

"Opposite the church was a one-story frame, occupied by Abraham, Emanuel, John and David Gephart, four brothers, as a carpenter shop. Emanuel is the only one of them now living in Circleville and I think the others are dead.

"The next residence was that of George Downs, a man universally known throughout the county. He had some very peculiar traits, was rather rough in his language, but had a heart in him as big as an ox—a more liberal and generous man could not be found anywhere; the latch-string always hung outside and he never turned any away if they needed help. I speak from personal knowledge, for we lived beside him for several years. He was a hatter by trade and had a shop on the public grounds in the rear of the Market House. His hats were very heavy and durable and I have heard of them lasting as long as seven years.

"On the other side of the avenue next to the church was Jacob F. Mader's grocery and bakery. The house was built on the side of Mount Gilboa, the basement being used as a bakery, while the upper rooms were used as a grocery and dwelling. He moved to Chillicothe and lived there quite a number of years, but moved back to Circleville, where he is now living, a very hale, hearty old man. The next house was built and owned by Henry Sunderman, into which we moved, when we came to Circleville; it was a one-and-a-half-story frame and in squaring that quarter, it was moved around to front on Mound street and is still standing. There were no other houses for several years. At that time Mount Gilboa was almost complete. A road had been cut through it.



"The old Episcopal Church was built on the mound on the south side of the road on the same grounds of the present church building but at a greater elevation; the floor of the old building would be as high as the roof of the present one.

"The north part of the mound was a great place for bonfires, holding rejoicings over success of elections, etc.

"I recollect on one occasion the Democrats had achieved a victory and they were having a big demonstration on the mound. They were all pretty full and felt happy, when one, William Strevey, got too near the edge of the bank and fell off down to the road. They thought he was killed, when old Anthony Bowsher hallowed out, 'Cover him up! Cover him up so those d—— Whigs wont find him!' It happened that the man was not hurt at all.

"There was no foundry then; all the plows and castings sold here were brought from Columbus.

"In the year 1838 my father entered into partnership with Isaac Darst and they put up a foundry on the land belonging to Mr. Darst, nearly on the site where the gas works stand. It was literally a one-horse concern, for the power was produced by a large bay horse walking on a large horizontal wheel. It was quite a novelty to the young folks and a large number of the older people, who used to come down there by the score every time he took a cast. It was sold after the death of Mr. Darst to Judge Bierce, who had it removed to the old Cradlebaugh tavern stand, where it has remained ever since and is now known as the Scioto Machine Works.

"There was another foundry started by a Mr. Jones on the south side of the canal near the aqueduct, but it soon fizzled out.

"There were three furniture shops—John Hedges, Solomon Hedges and Michael Pontius; two chair shops—Matthias Myers and Emmet & McLain; the last named did all their turning by dog power, two large and heavy dogs traveling in a large wheel about 30 feet in diameter. There was also a wood-turning shop owned by Jonathan Moore, on the race from the mill near the aqueduct. There were

two carding machines, one over the turning shop just mentioned and one just above Groce's slaughter house, run by Jacob Diffenbaugh, who also had a sawmill in connection with it turned by water from Hargus Creek.

"There was also a sawmill on the same creek near where Pickaway street crosses the creek and another on the basin close by the old Doddridge mill.

"The canal did a large business, as it was the only way to get rid of the surplus corn, wheat, flour, pork and lard. During the dry summer and fall of 1841, all the country mills were stopped on account of the creeks drying up and the farmers from Clinton, Fayette, Madison and part of Highland counties used to come here to get their wheat ground, and I have known them to wait three days for their grist and have seen as many as 50 wagons camped out near the mill at one time.

"There were three tanneries: James Bell's, near the Academy; Robert Hays', on the street between George Gearhart and Daniel Demuth; and Andrew Cradlebaugh's, on the lot owned by the Scioto Machine Works.

"There were three cooper shops: James Sapp's and George Burgett's on Water alley and a very large one on the mill race, run exclusively on flour barrels for the mill carried on by William and John Maiden.

"There was only one flouring mill, owned by J. G. Doddridge, which turned out 100 barrels every 24 hours and which is still standing.

"Now after saying so much about the town, let me say a word of the inhabitants at that time. There are barely a dozen persons who were men grown that are living there now. All I can call to mind now are: Samuel A. Moore, Jerome Wolfley, George Gearhart, Jacob Rutter, Michael Pontius, George Pontius, Acker King, Benjamin Myers, Bentley Groce, Emanuel Geplart, Jacob F. Mader and Joseph Richardson. There are a few others, that are living, but have moved away: J. G. Doddridge, Hugh Bell, Daniel Pontius, Harvey Johns and Joseph A. Roof. There may be others but I cannot call them to mind.

"There is not a single man in business now, that was doing business when we came to Cir-





cleville. D. Pierce, the oldest in business, came the next year after, as did Samuel H. Ruggles.

"In the summer of 1840 I attended a select school (there was no free school then) in the Academy and out of a school of 40 boys, there are but four of them still living: George W. Doane, of Omaha; W. K. Rogers, of Columbus; William McCrea, of Illinois, and the writer, and the time will not be long when we too will be numbered with many, that have gone on before. \* \* \*

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY CIRCLEVILLE.

The following article is made up of extracts from a letter written by W. H. Yerington to G. F. Wittich, dated "Los Angeles, California, April 19, 1903."

"\* \* \* Since I have sat down to write, I don't know what to say or where to commence. The first recollection of you was, when you opened out a candy and toy store on the old circle between Bastile avenue and South Main (now South Court), in a two-story frame building previously occupied by Richard Jenkins, universally called Dick Jenkins, as a saloon and grocery. You turned the upper story into an ice cream parlor and to avoid the going through the store you put up steps on the outside. I remember distinctly, that in that room I ate my first dish of ice cream, but I can assure you that it was not the last. Jenkins built the three-story brick block on West Main street now owned by J. P. Smith and Mrs. Charles Hartmeyer and known as the Jenkins Block.

"I received my Circleville paper to-day and in it was the notice of the death of Gen. Joseph Geiger. I think the title was conferred upon him more for a joke than a reality, for under the old constitution the militia laws were unreasonable and the young men and old ones refused to train. Joe tried hard to get the law repealed and I think they made the appointment just for a joke to pay him off in his own coin, as he was a great joker. I remember on one occasion the authorities at Columbus sent commissions as officers to several of our young men, to call out the militia and muster. They would not accept the commissions, but they

called a meeting and agreed to train. At the day appointed they met in an old house close to the aqueduct and formed a fantastical company, and marched through the streets dressed in the most comical garb they could think of—some painted their faces—all under the command of Capt. Saml. Stover, who rode what we call out here a burro; you would call it a jack. He had on a paper hat, a paper horn sticking out of each side with the word 'Veto' in large letters printed on them and market baskets for stirrups. The rear was brought up with a four-wheeled child's wagon, on which they had placed a long piece of stove-pipe representing cannon. Captain Stover was the son-in-law of Matthias Robbins, grandfather of the Lilly boys.

"On another occasion the boys consented to muster, if they were furnished with a good captain. Jonas Specht, of the Washington Township Guards, said he would drill them, which was agreed to. On the day appointed he came to town in full uniform and made the old National House his headquarters. Shortly the company appeared in front of the hotel and rested; they sent word to the Captain that they were ready to muster; such an oddly dressed company you never saw; not one had a uniform and I don't think there was a single gun in the whole crowd. The Captain came out and took command and they started up North Main (North Court) street; it was understood among the boys, that they would duck him in the canal. When they arrived at the crossing of North High street, the Captain ordered them up the street towards the old graveyard; instead they turned to go down the canal. The Captain repeated his order to go the other way; the company commenced surrounding him. He by this time began to 'smell a mice'; he broke away and ran up the street and some of the men after him; they chased him into old man Hartman's house where they left him. There was no more military training. Captain Specht soon after went to California. I have a faint recollection, that he came back some years after on a visit.

"When we came to Circleville there stood on the southeast corner of Pickaway and Main



streets a small, one-story weather-beaten house, owned and occupied by Jacob Appenzeller; the lot was very low and every time it rained the water would run into it. I have seen boys poling around in it on boards many times. Sometime previous to this the old Methodist Church had burned down and the trustees were looking around for a site to build a new church. The membership was poor and they did not have much money (as was the case with everybody else those days) and they wanted a lot, where they could have a basement with small expense. Mr. Appenzeller offered them this lot very cheap and they bought it. When it became known, there was a kick against it, not only by the outsiders but by their own members. They said, why build your church in a mud hole, when there are plenty of good places you can get. They would not listen but stuck to it like a dog to a root, laid the foundation, built the church, finished the basement and held service and Sunday-school in it, until they could finish the upper part. I remember their using one summer the upper part before the walls were plastered or the windows put in, sitting on temporary seats of rough boards. That was 50 years ago and they are worshipping still in the same church.

"As to the Presbyterian Church, it was a very plain red brick building without any ornamentation about it, small windows and small glass. When Judge Bierce came, he found them short on music, so he brought in a violoncello and used it in the church to help out the music. It so happened that they had a member by the name of Robert Hayes, a genuine blue stocking of the old school; it made him mad—he said he did not believe in praising God with a 'big fiddle' and every time they would use it, he would go out and stay till they got through.

"Afterwards they bought a pipe organ at Adelphi, manufactured there by a man named Diffenbaugh—that was an improvement on the 'big fiddle'; then when they built the second church they bought a city organ with all the modern improvements. You remember Reuben Moore, the little short man; they got him to pump the bellows and it kept him busy.

"The Methodists had bought a large bell for their church and it would not do to let the Methodists beat them, so they (the Presbyterians) bought a bell a few hundred pounds heavier. You know my partiality goes to the Methodists, being raised in the church. Although the Presbyterian bell was the heaviest, the Methodist bell made the most noise, and that holds good in the membership, too!

"I will tell you how the Methodists got their bell. You know Fred Cogswell used to be partner of D. Pierce in the dry goods business in the early '40's. He sold out and went into politics and they elected him justice of the peace. After serving several years, he aspired to something higher. In the county convention that fall he got the nomination for probate judge. Being of an aristocratic feeling, he was afraid the common people would not vote for him. The Methodists up to this time had no bell, so he goes to some of the leading men of the church, and proposes to them, that, if they would use their influence among the members to vote for him and elect him judge, he would make them a present of a fine bell. They assented to the proposition. When the election came off, Cogswell had several hundred majority. When the old Methodist church burned, they had a small bell. This fell to the ground and cracked. They gave that to him; he sent it to Cincinnati to George W. Coffin's bell foundry. Not long after the bell arrived and its arrival was made known by the clatter the small boys made on it as they brought it on a dray to the church. The following words were cast on the bell: 'Presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Circleville, Ohio, by Frederick Cogswell.'

"To show their appreciation of the gift, the trustees of the church decided to him as long as he lived one of the best pews in the church. They also got a silver plate, had his name engraved on it and put it on the end of the pew and it was still there when I left. The Judge has been dead a good many years and I hope he has a higher and a better seat in the church on high.

"Somewhere in the '60's the pastor of the Methodist Church got into trouble and the





members agreed to dispense with his services. It so happened that the General Conference met at Washington Court House that fall and they sent word over that they wanted the conference to send them a man of *weight* and *experience*, and to clinch the matter, they sent a committee to explain matters. The Bishop assured them they should have just such a man as they asked for and they came home well pleased. When the appointments were published in the paper, every one wanted to know who was coming to Circleville. 'Rev. C. D. Battelle, Circleville,' was the announcement. Who was he? No one knew him. The first Sunday he was to preach, the church was crowded to see the new minister. When he made his appearance, the members were fully satisfied that the conference had filled the bill. He was a man that would weigh nearly 300 pounds, his hair was quite gray and he had been preaching over 50 years (he was a man of weight, age and experience surely). The first impression was not favorable, but when the year was up he had church matters all settled up and everything was going on lovingly and harmoniously.

"The next house to the church on the east was built by John Gregg; then came the eastern boundary alley of the original town of Circleville. The next house, a two-story brick, was built by Maj. George Hammel of the famous 'Circleville Horse Dragoons.' The next house was a one-story frame owned and occupied by Col. Valentine Keffer; you will no doubt have a slight recollection of the old gentleman or at least one of the younger members of his family. His children were all girls and he had a number of them; what a jolly time they must have had, when all of their beaux called on the same night!

"Colonel Sage, the eccentric jeweler, was very fond of fishing, particularly spearing or 'gigging.' He knew all about it and what he did not know was not worth knowing. He had an old Indian canoe about 12 feet long, round on the bottom; he always had some one to go with him to paddle. When they dug the canal from the aqueduct to Foresman's mill, they left a good many large holes in the bottoms. Every

time the river overflowed, it filled these holes with water and fish. When the water fell, the fish were left; during the summer the water would get very clear. One day the Colonel got John Maiden to go with him; they got in the canoe, the Colonel standing up in front with his gig raised ready to strike, Maiden in the rear paddling. Something went wrong and the Colonel cursed him. Maiden determined to pay him off for it, so when the Colonel's back was turned he run the canoe against the stump of a tree; the impact threw the Colonel over and he went into the water like a bullfrog off a log.

\* \* \*

"The latest practical joke I remember was where the biter bit off more than he could chew. Mrs. Joseph Olds was taking her baby in a wagon down town one day. She stopped at Mr. McCrea's store, but left the wagon with the baby in it on the pavement in front of the large window. Mrs. Samuel S. Denny saw her leave the baby outside; he (Mr. Denny) slips up and wheels the wagon away with the baby in it and takes it to his own house. Fortunately Mrs. Olds saw him, but never let on. While the baby was good, they (Mr. and Mrs. Denny) had no difficulty in keeping the child but soon it got tired and then there was a tempest in a teapot. All they could do would not quiet it, so Mr. Denny was compelled reluctantly to take the child over to its mother; then Mrs. Olds had the joke on him.

"Do you remember the Schramm family, that used to live on East Main street on the lot, where Kellstadt's grocery now is; they were all natural musicians from the old man down; they made up a good band or orchestra among their own family. There were Michael, Sigmund, George, Fred and Charles and two girls. They moved to Iowa.

"Do you recollect Rev. William Rhinehart, United Brethren preacher, also Rev. W. B. Hanby, who edited and printed the *Religious Telescope* in the two-story building on North Main street; also Rev. Altman (converted Jew), associated with them.

"When the old U. B. Church was built, they moved the press and paper to the base-







WILLIAMSON HOUSE, CIRCLEVILLE

The first house built in Circleville; the first Court House—used as such in 1810; the first meeting place for a Masonic lodge in the county.



HARSHA HOUSE, CIRCLEVILLE

"Circleville House" in the '30's



HAWKES HOUSE, CIRCLEVILLE

Last of the original circle.



NEW HOLLAND HIGH SCHOOL



ment. Your brother Frederick afterwards bought and occupied the old frame house as a toy and candy store.

"I have two anecdotes about Dr. Olds I want to tell. He told it on himself when he was running for Congress. His father had a large family and was not very well off in this world's goods. They had mush and milk for supper; the mush was put in a large bowl in the center of the table; the children were each given a small bowl and spoon to help themselves. It so happened, there were not spoons enough of the same size to go around, so they had to give a larger spoon to fill out; then there was a contest who should have the large spoon. The Doctor said in the wrangle he always came out ahead and got the big spoon. When he came home from one of his election trips, he had a big tin spoon made about four feet long and placed over the front door of his store.

"When the Doctor was stumping for Congress, the Whigs used to tell some tough yarns on him. On one occasion there were several merchants from Circleville and Chillicothe going East in the stage-coach to buy goods; and to pass away time they used to tell stories. One man from Chillicothe said: 'I had a dream the other night. I dreamt that Dr. Olds had died and gone to Hades. When he came to the door and knocked, Beelzebub asked, "Who is there?" The answer was, "Dr. Olds." "What! Dr. Olds, of Circleville?" He answered, "Yes." Then he called to one of the young imps and said: "Here, unscrew my tail and put it on the Doctor; he is a bigger devil than I am." I can't vouch for the truth of the story, but it had a considerable run at the time.

"You may not thank me for writing such foolish things, but a man said many years ago: 'A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.'

"A little over a year ago an article was published in the Circleville *Union-Herald*, stating that after the old octagon Court House was torn down and before the new one was ready to be occupied they had court in the old two-story log building (now weatherboarded)

at the corner of Scioto and North High streets. This is a mistake, for I know positively that was not the case. Francis Williamson, an old cooper, lived in it at the time and died in it. There was one term, there may have been two, held in the Lutheran Church. A man from Williamsport by the name of Davidson was tried there for manslaughter. He struck a man on the head with a fence rail and killed him. He was sent to the penitentiary for *one year* by Judge John Keith. At the same term a man named Wolf was sentenced for *three years* for horse stealing. Two terms of court were held in the U. B. Church. At one of them a father and son (Lewis) were tried for killing a man named Brown. They kept a dry dock on the canal opposite Mr. Ruggles' warehouse and Lewis, son and wife, lived in an old packet boat drawn up on the ways. They were cleared, but I don't recollect on what grounds.  
\* \* \*

In the Circleville *Democrat and Watchman*, of March 10, 1905, appeared a communication, signed by "Ithuriel," from which we will quote in part, as follows:

"About my earliest recollection in old Circleville was the 'torchlight procession' of 1844, when James K. Polk was elected President. It had been parading the streets, and, boy-like, I heard the fife and drums, coming north on Scioto street, and when they turned east at the old Williamson corner, on North High, as it was then called, I was on the lookout for it. The torches carried by the men—and boys, too—were hickory sticks about five or six feet long, with a ball of candle wick wired to the end, and saturated in tar and turpentine. It was a sight that boys do not forget; and the cheering, too—you think you can hear it yet. The procession having been on the march for some time, some of the torches were burned out, and when done for were thrown away. The next morning I started out to gather up some of the torch sticks, lugging five or six in my arms into the yard. Some of the tar and turpentine having run down the sticks, I naturally got some of it on my check apron and when my mother got sight of my apron, with tar all over the front of it, she interviewed me





with a switch. My father didn't happen to be there, or I'd have gotten another, for he was an old-line Whig; and he'd not have me carrying any 'Locofoco sticks, shure.'

"What illuminations they had then! Pieces of boards fastened across the windows, with holes in them six or eight inches apart, and candles in the holes, all lighted, in stores and residences of those who belonged to the party that came off victorious, presented a grand sight to a boy.

"Then comes into my mind the old Academy, with the little one up against the end of it to the east, and a short distance away the well, and not far from it the Methodist Church and Walters' carpet-weaving establishment. The Academy was located opposite the end of the avenue that divided the northeast quarter, extending from the old circle to the ditch surrounding, that extended from near Bander's carriage shop around, passing Bell's tannery, to the residence of Mr. Bell, on East Main street. In the winter time the water in the ditch was frozen and afforded us a skating and sliding place, o'er 40 years ago. And the school teacher, Whitwell, an old Englishman, an inveterate tobacco chewer. My, what a thrashing he gave Jerome Gearhart and George McCrea, with an old rattan, out of an umbrella he kept for that purpose, for giving Spence Franklin and me a chew of tobacco apiece.

"At that time only two quarters of the circle, as they were then termed, had been built up—the northwest and the southeast. The old Court House had been torn down. On the northwest corner, Olds' block had been constructed; on the southeast corner Dr. Webb's office stood; adjoining it Mr. Bell's shoe store, both frame structures; close by, to the east, stood the O. S. Presbyterian Church, where the Delaplanes built the brick storeroom; next to the east lived Dr. Troup; then Fred Landis had a bakery, and on the corner of the alley "Mike" Pontious had his cabinet shop; across the street the old City Hotel (Circleville House), kept by Mr. Douthirt, afterwards by Mr. Heffner. The circle extended from the old City Hotel around to a point opposite the north end of the New American Hotel. On

the corner opposite lived 'Squire Kinnear; farther east on the corner of the avenue was Harper's monument factory; across the avenue the McCrea house. The county offices were in a little one-story brick that stood on the east side of the avenue that lay in the southeast quarter, and about where the rear of Henry's livery stable is now, perhaps a little southeast near the street.

"The southwest quarter was the last one to be built up. On the corner of South Main, now Court street, stood Moore's fluid shop, alongside James Feeny's; next on the corner of the avenue, G. F. Wittich's confectionery, with steps on the outside to get to the second story, the ladies' parlor, for ice cream. Across the avenue lived the Darst family, in a two-story frame, and at the corner of the circle and West Main streets was Olds' drug-store. Following the avenue on the southwest, Robert Bell lived in a frame to the right; across the alley the Gephart two-story brick, afterwards Mrs. Hawkes-Brown; then the Gibsons; across the street stood the residences of Colonel Sage and Dr. Luckey; then the Lutheran Church. Oh, what times we boys had going to school in the basement of that old church, to Miss Brown, who taught there. She was a sister of Dr. M. Brown. And Mount Gilboa, in the winter, what boy or girl does not recollect it?—'when coated o'er with snow, affording us a sledding place, over fifty years ago.' At the end of the avenue, junction of it and Scioto street, stood the Crouse, Doddridge and Gen. Joe Geiger mansions; near by the woolen mill, and flour mill, in sight along the canal."

\* \* \*

G. F. Wittich writes as follows in regard to the early business establishments of the city:

"According to my record of business transactions with the people of Circleville for many years, I find that between the years 1845 to 1865 the following merchants were doing business here. They were not what we call dry goods stores now. They sold besides dry goods a very large amount of groceries, hardware, queensware, boots and shoes and produce. The list is probably not strictly correct, but as near as I could find the names on my books:



R. D. Atwater & Company. Atwater, Groce & Helman, Fanus Crouse, N. W. Doddridge, Dresbach & Triplett, James McCoy, W. E. & J. Delaplane, George B. Dresbach, Einsel, Wagner & Company. Joel Franklin, Noah S. Gregg, S. Jacobson, McCrea & Machir, Edson B. Olds, Darius Pierce, Samuel Rogers and William Wolfly. Hardware: Samuel Marfield. Shoes: Robert Bell. Groceries: Samuel Diffenderfer, Duncan & Groce, T. G. Ehrnman, Michael Kellstadt, Ruggles & McQueen and Moses Kahn. Grocery and Confectionery: F. F. & G. F. Wittich. Drugs: Griswold & Ballard, Troup & Fickardt and Joseph H. Olds. Hotels: Pickaway House, Carlisle and Boyd; National House, J. Try; American Hotel,

Philo W. Rodgers. Publishers: Circleville *Watchman*, by O. E. Niles and Jason Case. Doctors: Marcus Brown, A. H. Blake, E. C. Clarke, Wayne Griswold, H. Chenoweth, C. H. Hawkes, N. E. Jones, Chester Olds, William L. Peck, Kingsley Ray, H. Taylor, Samuel Turney, R. L. Van Harlingen and P. K. Hull. Lawyers: Alfred Williams, P. C. Smith, W. F. Hurst, John Cradlebaugh, Charles B. Crouse, Guy W. Doane, Henry N. Hedges, Sr., Joash Miller, J. L. Wyman, F. C. Doddridge, A. T. Walling, B. H. Bostwick, Chauncey N. Olds, Joseph Olds, George Doane, H. F. Page, Jonathan Renick, C. B. Mason and Jeremiah Hall."



## CHAPTER V

### DARBY TOWNSHIP

This township was first settled about 1800. The greater part of the township was taken up in large tracts and until very recent years large estates were the rule, many of which were leased to tenants. The development of the township therefore was not so rapid as was the case in the townships east of the Scioto River. Darby township is situated in the northwest corner of Pickaway County, being north of Monroe and Muhlenberg townships and west of Scioto and Muhlenberg. The greater part of the eastern boundary is formed by Darby Creek. For a long period prior to 1878, however, this was not the case, as the eastern boundary of the township extended some miles beyond the creek. For the convenience of the township organizations, Darby Creek on October 14, 1878, was made the dividing line between Darby and Scioto townships. This creek, which might well be termed a river, has a number of tributaries that traverse the township. Greenbrier Run, the principal of these, rises in the northwest corner of the township, flows in a southeasterly direction and empties into Darby Creek just below the township line. Opossum Run, which rises in Madison County, enters Darby township near the northwest corner, flows south along the west line and finally empties into Deer Creek near Era. Van Buskirk's Run, another tributary of Deer Creek, the greater part of whose length lies in Monroe township, has its beginning in Darby township. The surface of the township is very level except along the water-courses, where it is slightly rolling.

The soil is well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn, of which large quantities are grown. At the time of the early settlement, the greater part of the township was covered with great forests of oak, hard maple, hickory and red and white elm. Several varieties of oak trees were to be found. The population of the township in 1900 was 1,601. The township officers for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—J. T. Robinson, William Willoughby and T. S. Ridgway; clerk, I. C. Hall; treasurer, A. M. Daugherty; assessor, D. M. Minshall; justices of the peace—R. H. Deyo and Charles E. Thacker.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlements in the township were made chiefly by Virginians about the year 1800. Five brothers by the name of Poulson—Andrew, Cornelius, John, Elijah and William—came to Ohio from Virginia on pack-horses in that year and located near Chillicothe. Two years later they came to Darby township and settled on Darby Creek. Courtney Tanner moved in from Kentucky about 1804 or 1805. Isaac and John Alkire came to this section of Ohio in 1804 with their father, William Alkire, who settled in Madison County; the two sons settled in Darby township. One of the first settlers on Opossum Run was Peter Long who came from Virginia in 1804 or 1805. About 1810 John Mantle, Sr., settled here. He was a man of great size, weighing 480 pounds at his death on November 5, 1831. John and





Andrew Gilliland came to the township about 1812; Thomas Noland, in 1815; Stanton Adkins, about 1819; Sampson B. Smith, in 1824; Joseph Dolby, in 1826; Thomas D. Ridgway, in 1845; and Benjamin F. Renick, in 1841. Other early settlers were: Isaac McHenry, Obadiah P. Thomas, Richard Heath, John Bowman, James Morse, Jonas Deyo, Benjamin Davis, John W. Bell, Frederick L. Smith, Robert McDowell, Elisha Cory and John W. Kennedy.

At the period of the township's settlement, as well as for a number of years thereafter, the settlers never lacked for fresh meat as it was readily obtained in the forest, where deer and wild turkeys abounded. Wild hogs were frequently met with and were always dreaded, especially the ferocious wild boars. The wild hogs were not valued for their flesh; they were regarded as dangerous pests and were hunted mainly to rid the country of them. Wolves, wild cats and opossums were also numerous, together with smaller game. On Darby Creek, on the farm later owned by David Davis, there was a camp of Indians of the Wyandotte tribe for several years after the first settlers came. They buried many of their dead here and a number of skeletons, with guns and other implements, have been plowed up. Their intercourse with the whites was of an entirely friendly nature.

#### CHURCHES.

The first religious meetings in this township were held by Thomas Reynolds, an exhorter of the Methodist denomination, who came to this country soon after 1800. He was active in the ministry for many years and died at the age of 80 years. Robert Finley, a traveling Methodist preacher, was the first regular clergyman in this section. Among the early preachers in this township were Jacob Young, a Methodist, and Isaac Henry, a Baptist; the latter settled in the northwest corner of the township on Opossum Run about 1807.

A Methodist society was formed at a very early date and meetings were held in barns and buildings until a log house was erected in 1844. This church was called the Free

Will Church, any denomination that chose to do so being allowed to worship in it. The Methodist society subsequently disbanded, but finally reorganized and worshipped for five years in the schoolhouse near the old Free Will Church. A church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of about \$2,300, and was called the Renick Church, in appreciation of the interest and activity shown in its erection by Benjamin F. Renick; services were discontinued here some time ago; the building was removed to the vicinity of Deer Creek and is now used by the Holiness Church.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Derby soon after the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was run through Darby township and Derby made a station. The church building was erected in 1887 at a cost of about \$2,000. The church has 117 members, while the attendance at Sunday-school is about 125. The Sunday-school superintendent is I. C. Hall. The pastors of this church have been the following: Revs. W. S. Fisher, H. R. Pfaltzgraf, A. B. Sniff, William Benzing, N. C. Patterson and J. H. Mindling, who is the present incumbent and also has charge of the churches at Yankeetown and Era.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Era has a membership of 23. The value of the church building is \$1,200. The pastor of the Derby M. E. Church preaches here. H. S. Kennedy is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about 20.

The Disciples' Chapel at Derby was built in 1887, soon after the organization of the society. Church services have not been held regularly for a year or more. The attendance is about 50, while the Sunday-school has an attendance of about 20. Miles Green is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

From about 1844 until the time of the Civil War there was a class of the United Brethren in Christ located at Era, then known as Palestine. A frame meeting-house was erected here about 1850 which stood for many years. Questions of a political nature caused dissension and division among the members, and the society was finally broken up.



## SCHOOLS.

It is not known exactly when the first school was taught in this township, but it is thought that John Poulson taught one of the earliest, if not the earliest school about 1815. The first school in Era (Palestine) was kept by Miss Enmerett Moore. The township Board of Education, elected in November, 1904, is constituted as follows: F. P. Fitzgerald, A. R. White and Charles Poulson—four years; O. M. Dick and A. S. Morton—two years. A. R. White is clerk. The Darby township High School at Derby was erected in 1886 at a cost of \$5,000 and is a substantial brick building. The high school is what is termed second-grade, having a three-years course. S. M. Sark is superintendent.

## PHYSICIANS.

In the years that have elapsed since a settlement was made at Palestine (Era), a number of physicians have been located here, among whom may be mentioned: Dr. Olds, who settled here in 1830; Dr. Harriman; Dr. William Wilson, Dr. Roswell Shepherd, Dr. George W. House, Dr. Cromley and Dr. W. T. William. At the present time there are no doctors located at Era; Derby, however, has two, namely: Dr. Alfred Deyo, who also conducts a drug-store, and Dr. Addison L. Stump. The late Dr. C. W. Higgins was probably the first physician to locate at Derby.

## MILLS.

The first grist-mill to be built on Darby Creek and in this township was the Harrisburg mill, which was erected by Joseph Chenoweth over 70 years ago; previous to its erection Chenoweth had built on the site of this mill a saw-mill, the first in the township, but it was finally burned down. A carding-mill was established at the same place by Elijah Chenoweth and Alfred Bird. The Harrisburg mill is still in operation and is now known as the Harrisburg roller mill; it is operated by A. R.

Eesley and has a capacity of 50 barrels per day. Two other grist-mills along Darby Creek were the one built by James Kepler, five miles below Harrisburg, and the one a mile farther down, erected by John G. Garrison.

## ERA.

This old settlement of Darby township was until a few years ago known as Palestine. It is situated on Deer Creek near the Madison County line and is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It was laid out about 1829 by Josiah Rush and George Alkire. One of the first buildings erected in the place was a tavern built by Messrs. Mitchell and Pritchard. Rush & Alkire opened the first store. Other early stores were those of John V. Davis, Samuel Diffenderfer, Thomas Fellows, Joseph Tenney, Jerrold Sweetland and George Neff & Son. A postoffice was established here at an early date with Joseph Tenney as postmaster. Samuel S. Fetherholff, the present postmaster, has conducted a general store here for many years and is one of the oldest postmasters in the county at the present time. The grain elevator at Era is owned by Mogan & Loofbourrow. Era had a population of 210 in 1900. The town is not incorporated.

## DERBY

Is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., located nearly in the center of the township.

It was established at the time when the railroad was put through the township. It has quite a number of business houses and is a growing place, having a population at the present time of between 250 and 300. Among the business interests are the following: George E. Neff and G. M. Garrison, general stores; John Cox, grocery; Joseph Bower, jewelry; Dr. Alfred Deyo, drugs; William C. Minshall, meat market and confectionery; W. A. Higgins, machinery; A. M. Daugherty and S. M. Sark, dealers in poultry; Derby Hotel, run by F. E. Buzzard; Mantle Hotel, conducted by Mrs. Mantle; Jones & Company, grain elevator; Frank East, blacksmith; Sam Francis,





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contractor; J. L. Hall & Son, manufacturers of tile and brick; and M. C. Edwards, dealer in agricultural implements, stoves and hardware of all kinds. There are two livery stables in town, run by M. C. Edwards and Jones Brothers. G. M. Garrison is postmaster. One

rural route runs from Derby. Derby Lodge, No. 770, I. O. O. F., is a flourishing society; it is now building an Odd Fellows' Hall, which is to be of pressed brick and will cost \$4,000. The foundations are now being put in.



## CHAPTER VI

### DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP

This township is situated on the southern boundary of Pickaway County, being located east of Perry and west of Wayne townships. The surface of the township is a level plain, except along the course of its chief stream, Deer Creek; the township is also watered by Hay Run and Yellow Bud Creek. Corn is the principal grain grown. There are many extensive stock farms in this township. Possibly the best known one is that of W. I. Wood, with its herd of 200 registered Shorthorn cattle. The sales of stock at this farm attract buyers from many sections of the country. Eight sales have been held, at each of which about 50 head were sold, the proceeds from each sale being about \$10,000.

It is not definitely known just when Deer Creek township was organized, except that it was before the formation of Pickaway County, when the territory was still included in Ross County. The earliest record of an election now extant, which was held on the first Monday in April, 1816, furnishes us the names of the officers chosen, which are as follows: Trustees—Thomas Williams, John Teverbaugh and John Timmons; clerk, David Yates; treasurer, James Burbridge; overseers of the poor—Simon and Jesse Hornbeck; fence viewers—John Mottester and David Crabill; lister, John Rust; constables—William G. Cantrill and Andrew Motter; supervisors—Benjamin Freeman, Charles Hays, William B. Bailey, Jesse Fitzgerald, Christopher Cardiff and Moses Colvin. The following are the present township officers: Trustees—R. B. Blacker,

Charles L. Bishop and John L. Cox; clerk, William T. Ulm; treasurer, Clark K. Hunsicker; assessor, Edmond Rector; justices of the peace—John Maley and Abraham L. Alkire; constables—Frank Martin and John Justus. The population of the township in 1900 was 1,673.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers established their homes here about 1800; some of them came in the preceding year. One of the first settlers in the township was Edward Rector, from Virginia, who at the age of 13 years came here with his widowed mother and four other children younger than he. The family moved to the Northwest Territory in 1798 and the following year moved upon a farm near the mouth of Deer Creek. The descendants of the early pioneers of this family are numerous in this township and are prominently identified with all its interests.

Michael Alkire, who was a Virginian by birth, came to Ohio from Kentucky about 1798 and for two years lived upon the Pickaway Plains not far from the Logan Elm. In 1800 he purchased a farm in Deer Creek township now occupied by his heirs. George Ater came to Ohio from Virginia in 1799, and settled in Deer Creek township. The family has many representatives in the township at the present day. Abraham Shanton settled on Deer Creek in 1800. Among the pioneers who came here near the dawning of the 19th cen-



tury were: Moses Colvin, George and Samuel Phebus, John Baker, Homer Starbill, Michael Wolf, Samuel Wilson, Andrew Taylor, Samuel Hanson, William Scott, John English, and Bartholomew Baker and his two sons, Joseph and Martin.

Edward Davison settled in Deer Creek township in 1803; James Smith, in 1804 and Daid Yates, in 1806. All of these came from Virginia. David Yates was connected with the manufacturing interests of the township from its infancy and is represented by many descendants, who are among the most prominent citizens of the township. Mrs. Polly (Voss) Colston, widow of Gladstone Colston, settled in Deer Creek township, with three children, at a very early day. Ebenezer Davis arrived in Deer Creek township in November, 1813, having removed here from Virginia. In 1817 he took up his residence in Williamsport village, where he opened a hotel, the second in the township. Jacob and Philip Terwilliger came here from Ulster County, New York, the former in 1815, and the latter in 1816. James Rose also came here from Ulster County, New York, arriving in Deer Creek township in 1818. George Bennett removed with his family from Virginia to Ohio in 1820 and after a five years residence at Chillicothe located permanently in Deer Creek township.

#### CHURCHES.

The Williamsport Christian Church.—This is the oldest church in Deer Creek township. As early as 1803 Rev. Barton W. Stone came here and conducted services in the house of George Alkire. In the following year a church was formed, which was first known as the New Light Church and later as the Christian Church. From this small and unpretentious beginning grew the large and important church of to-day. A hewed-log meeting-house built in 1810 was disposed of in 1816, when a small frame church was erected, located upon the site of what became the Christian Cemetery. A few years later, owing to the growth of the society, a larger church building was erected and this was occupied until 1869, when a brick

church edifice, 40 by 56 feet in dimensions and costing \$4,000, was completed. The church has a flourishing Sunday-school. Rev. Charles A. Tracy is pastor of the church and also conducts services at the Christian Church at Five Points. Among the early ministers of this church were: Revs. Barton W. Stone, Joseph Badger, George Zimmerman, William Kincaide, James Hays, Matthew Gardner, James Marom, George Alkire, James Burbridge, Isaac N. Walter, S. Bradford, Joseph Thomas, Daniel Long, John L. Green, Isaac Cade, Benjamin SeEVERS, John L. Perkins, Enoch Harvey, Thomas Hand, N. Dawson, C. A. Morse, T. A. Brandon, Peter McCullough, William Overterf, B. H. Chrisman, Joel Osgood, A. C. Hanger, and E. W. Humphries.

Williamsport M. E. Church.—At an early period in the life of the settlement, Samuel Parrott, who lived a half mile east of Williamsport, collected a few people of the Methodist faith together and held meetings at his home. The class was formed in 1826 and consisted of Samuel Parrott and wife Mary, Samuel Manley and wife Ann, George Frame and E. Hunsicker. In 1831 Rev. Adam Poe, who was in charge of what was then called the Deer Creek Circuit, held meetings at the Parrott home, at which an effort to build a meeting-house was made. Owing to the death of Mr. Parrott, however, the building was never completed. Eight years later another effort was made to build a church. In due time a frame building, some 35 by 50 feet in size, was completed at a cost of about \$3,000. In 1864 some land was added to the church site and a brick church edifice was erected during the same season at a cost of \$4,000. This was in use until 1889, when the present church structure, also a brick, was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1872 a frame parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,200. There have been a number of changes in the circuit to which the Williamsport church belongs. Deer Creek Circuit was formed in 1808 from a part of Scioto Circuit, which had been established in 1799. New Holland Circuit was detached from Deer Creek Circuit in 1854. Williamsport was separated from New Holland Circuit in 1866. The following





pastors have been in charge of Williamsport Circuit since its formation: Rev. David Smith, Dr. W. F. Hughey (during whose pastorate extensive revivals occurred), Rev. B. F. Thomas, Rev. F. S. Davis, Rev. David Mann, Dr. T. G. Ross, Rev. H. L. Whitehead, Rev. George W. Lott, Rev. F. S. Davis, Rev. Frank Gillilan, Rev. C. A. Naylor, Rev. I. M. Brashares, Rev. A. F. Hixson, Rev. S. A. Crosby, Rev. W. B. Warren and Rev. J. W. Blair, the present incumbent, who is now entering upon the fifth year of his pastorate.

The official board of the Williamsport M. E. Church is as follows: Trustees—Samuel W. Dunlap, G. W. Gephart, N. L. Schein, Dr. T. C. Tipton, L. O. Morgan, Ezra Shaeffer, Wesley Tarbill, W. S. Sands and George P. Hunsicker; stewards—Samuel W. Dunlap, C. H. McDonald, S. M. Ulm, Rezin W. Phebus, Miss Carrie Rector and Miss Nellie Crabill; class leaders—Jesse Jones and C. H. McDonald. The church now has a membership of about 300. The Sunday-school, which is under the superintendency of C. W. Gephart, has a membership of about 200.

From the establishment of Deer Creek Circuit, in 1808, to the formation of Williamsport Circuit in 1866, the following pastors served in their work here: Revs. Benjamin Lakin, John Crain, John Collins, Wood Lloyd, Francis Travis, Ralph Lotspeich, J. Harris, R. Cloud, Charles Waddl , Samuel Parks, Alexander Cummins, H. B. Bascom, Isaac Quinn, Ledosa Baker, Walter Griffith, Isaac Pavly, Samuel Glaze, Shadrach Ruark, R. W. Finley, William Swayze, John Brown, William Stephens, Andrew McClain, I. C. Hunter, William Simmons, Zach Connell, J. F. Wells, James Collard, Nathan Walker, Jacob Delay, G. W. Young, John Stewart, John Ferrell, A. Sellers, Francis Wilson, J. T. Donahow, John H. Power, J. Gurley, David Lewis, Joseph A. Reader, C. C. Lybrand, Edward Estel, James Armstrong, Henry Wharton, W. L. Morrow, F. H. Jennings, Wesley Roe, Robert Chaney, J. F. Conroy, Elijah H. Field, W. M. D. Ryon, B. A. Cassett, David Reed, Philip Nation, Zach Wharton, J. D. Webb, Alexander Mehany, B. L. Jefferson, J. W. Lock, J. G. Dim-

mitt, William Sutton, Alexander Nelson, J. Laws, D. H. Sargent, Samuel Middleton, David Smith, H. F. Green, W. A. Prettyman, J. F. Williams, L. F. Drake, T. H. Phillips, H. T. Magill, W. C. Holleday, William Morris, J. Q. Lakin, J. W. Clark, T. G. Ross, Nath Westerman, I. B. Brodesick and E. H. Dixon.

Mount Pleasant M. E. Church, at Kinderhook, dates back to 1826, when a class was formed under the ministry of Rev. Jacob Delay. Thomas Emery was the first class leader. In 1838 a small frame meeting-house was built on the site of the present brick church, which was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$5,000. This church is in the Williamsport Circuit and the names of the pastors are therefore included in the sketch of the latter church. The Mount Pleasant church has a present membership of about 100. The Sunday-school, which was established in the early days of the church, has a membership of about 175 and C. F. Puffinbarger is superintendent.

Many years ago there was a Protestant Methodist society in the township, but services were long since discontinued.

#### CEMETERIES.

At a very early date a cemetery was established in connection with the Christian Church at Williamsport and one of the first burials was that of Edward Davison, who died soon after the family settled in Deer Creek in 1803. The Christian Cemetery, as well as the Methodist Cemetery established at a later date, are no longer used for burials. Spring Lawn Cemetery, located on the west side of Deer Creek, near Williamsport, was first occupied in 1875, when George Gordy's remains were interred. It is now one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the county. It is controlled by the township trustees and is kept in excellent condition.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school of the township was held in 1803, a deserted cabin on the Ross County line being fitted up with the usual slab furni-



ture of that day. The benches were formed of split slabs supported by four rough legs driven into auger holes. Three-legged stools were fashioned in the same manner. Pegs were driven into auger holes in the wall, and small shelves made to hold the books and dinner baskets. It is said that the teachers often taught "from sun to sun." The teacher of this school, James Bartlett, was paid by individual subscription.

The Board of Education of Deer Creek township, elected in the fall of 1904, is constituted as follows: Fred C. Betts, Frank D. Alkire and Edward C. Rector—four years; John W. Smith and R. W. Phebus—two years. The clerk of the board is Fred West. For a long time there were but five districts in the township; at present there are nine, eight of them outside of Williamsport.

District No. 1, known as the Bennett school, began so far as is known, in a log schoolhouse that stood on a little knoll on the William Bennett land. This log house was burned down, and about 1852 a frame building was erected on or near the same spot; this also was destroyed by fire. Then a small brick school building was erected some distance south of the original schoolhouse site. It was used until the present building was erected in the year 1885 on a site much farther south. While the small brick building was in use, the district was divided and the Woodlyn district was formed from the northern part.

District No. 2, known as the Hornbeck school, began in an old log building that stood on a spot near the road between the house and barn on Elmer Helwagen's place. This building was succeeded about 1850 by a solid frame structure on the south side of the road. The present brick building was erected in 1877. The old frame building was moved on land now owned by N. L. Schein and fitted up for a residence.

District No. 3, now known as the Betts district, began in an old log house that stood on land now owned by James M. Dunlap. The story is told that an early teacher of this school took up a piece of the punchon floor and thrust an offending youth into the prison beneath for

punishment. All trace of the building is now gone. It was succeeded by a frame building erected on a triangular spot in the forks of the road. When the present brick building was erected in 1872, the frame was moved upon the land now owned by William Walston, and fitted up for a residence.

District No. 4 (Pleasant Grove) has had a long history. The first log house, which stood on land now owned by David Ater, was succeeded by another log house, which was built near the site of the present brick building. In the year 1851, the second log house was replaced by a frame, near the same spot. This house was in use until the present brick structure was built in 1876.

District No. 5, known as the John W. Ater district, has had few changes, though it has been long established. It began in a log house that stood out in the field opposite the present building. The frame structure that supplanted the original log house was replaced in 1879 by the brick structure now standing. The brick building was partially destroyed by fire in 1888, but was repaired and fitted up as at present.

District No. 6, the Mount Pleasant school at Kinderhook, began in an old log house which was later replaced by a frame building erected on land now owned by Cyrus Court-right on a spot a short distance from the Mount Pleasant M. E. Church. In 1878 the present brick school building was erected where it now stands.

District No. 7, the Plummer district. Back in the '40's, Hiram Howard and Isaac Hornbeck taught in an old log house which stood on land now owned by Dr. C. D. Briner. A frame building, erected later on a spot opposite W. H. Plummer's residence, was occupied until the present brick building was erected in 1875.

District No. 8, Woodlyn. The history of this district goes back to the old log school in the Bennet district. When the old log building was abandoned, a new site was chosen much farther south. The district was then divided, and the north part with adjacent territory was erected into the Woodlyn district.





The present brick building was erected in 1869.

District No. 9, Williamsport. As early as 1818 the first school in Williamsport was taught by John White on land now occupied by the Pythian Castle. The teacher contracted to teach for so much a head and his board and lodging thrown in — the plan known as "boardin' round." It was stipulated in the contract that each boy was to take his turn providing wood for the huge fire-place, and if the boy was too small his father must take his place. Mr. White's scholars numbered about 25 and came from the surrounding country as well as from the village. After using this building for a number of years, school was held in a log building situated on or near the lot now owned by Hugh Tool. In 1853 this building was torn down and a frame one erected at the same place.

School was held in the new frame building until the Williamsport Village School District was formed in April, 1874. Upon the formation of this district, Dr. T. C. Tipton, A. D. Radcliff, W. B. Davis, S. G. Hunsicker, Dr. George W. Hurst and A. D. Rector were chosen directors. The present grounds were secured and a two-room brick building was completed in October of that year. The cost including the site and the furniture was \$4,000. There were at this time 133 pupils enrolled in primary and grammar departments. This building finally proved inadequate, but as the village school district was not in a position to make the desired addition, an enabling act was passed April 15, 1892, by the General Assembly of Ohio, which gave the township Board of Education the power to levy a tax upon all taxable property of the township, not exceeding \$4,000, in addition to other levies for the support of the schools, the money derived from this special tax levy to be employed in building a schoolhouse in the village of Williamsport, provided the village school district was abandoned, and became a sub-district of the township. The provisions of this act were duly complied with and in 1893 the township board added a front to the original structure, making a "T"-shaped building, with

six rooms. The building was destroyed by fire on February 2, 1901. In the same year the present school building was begun. This school has four departments—primary, taught by Edith Black; intermediate, taught by Ethel Asher; grammar, taught by L. A. Lewis and high school, taught by Stella Real. The high school admits pupils from all districts of the township. Prof. A. B. Hall is superintendent. When the code of 1902 went into effect the Williamsport district was reorganized as a special school district. In the November election, 1904, the following were elected members of the Board of Education of the special district: Dr. C. D. Briner, O. B. Hornbeck, George P. Hunsicker, Charles Clinch and Clifford Heiskell. In the following year, however, the special district was again abandoned, becoming District No. 9, once more under the control of the township Board of Education. The total enrollment of the township schools is 368, of which 150 are enrolled in Williamsport.

#### SOCIETIES.

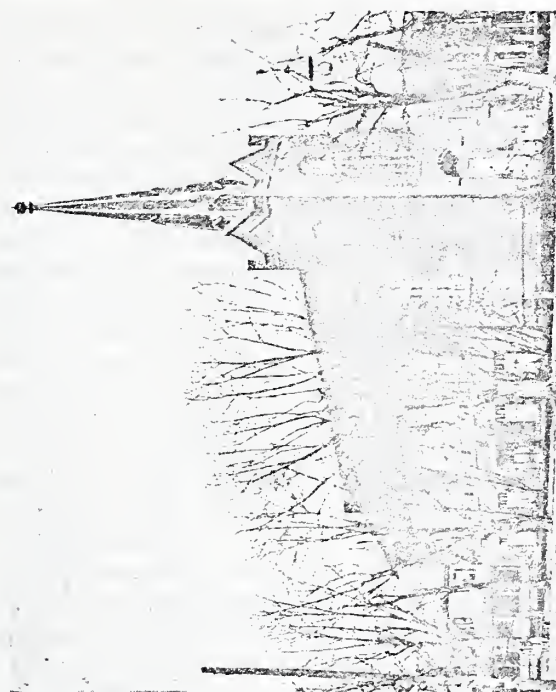
As previously stated, Williamsport has been a "dry" town for the past 18 years. Temperance societies, such as the Independent Order of Good Templars, were once strong in the township but they long since ceased their labors. A local union of the W. C. T. U. was organized at Williamsport, in August, 1893, with 11 charter members. The organization has grown and prospered and now numbers 32 members. Mrs. Laverna Radcliff is president. At the time the Grange movement was inaugurated, Alpha Grange, No. 59, P. of H., was chartered, June 3, 1873. It was consolidated on May 22, 1875, with Deer Creek Grange, No. 449, which had been organized January 27, 1874. In 1880 the number of members was 68. Work was long since discontinued.

Heber Lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M., was chartered October 21, 1875. The first officers were: W. B. Davis, W. M.; Henry Clarke, S. W.; John A. Alkire, J. W.; James D. Finnell, secretary; J. J. Myer, treasurer; Palmer





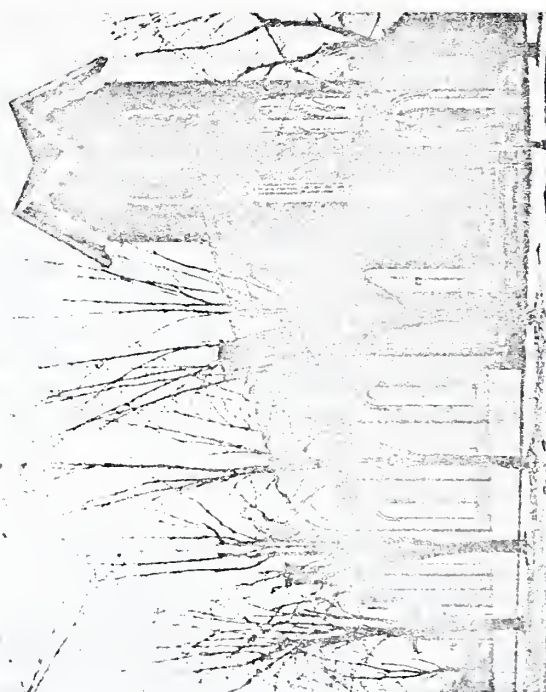
CHURCH OF CHRIST, NEW HOLLAND



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CIRCLEVILLE



MASONIC TEMPLE, WILLIAMSPORT



CALVARY EVANGELICAL CHURCH, CIRCLEVILLE





Lowe, S. D.; Benjamin Linville, J. D.; Clinton L. Lee, Tyler. The lodge first met in a small room over Dr. George W. Hurst's drug-store. In May, 1876, it moved into its spacious hall in the second story of the Masonic Building at Williamsport, erected at a cost of \$1,500. On September 1, 1903, the new building was dedicated. The lodge utilizes the second story and has put about \$6,000 into its quarters. The present membership is 114. The lodge is out of debt and has a comfortable balance in the treasury. The present officers are: L. A. Lewis, M. M.; L. J. Hurst, S. W.; ———, J. W.; John West, treasurer; Tom H. Tipton, secretary; R. E. Harmount, S. D.; Charles E. Garrison, J. D.; Clinton L. Lee, tyler. There is also an active chapter of the Eastern Star at Williamsport.

Williamsport Lodge, No. 478. Knights of Pythias, organized some time ago, has a present membership of 110 members. The Pythian Castle which was built some five or six years ago cost \$8,000.

There is also a camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Williamsport, which was instituted on January 22, 1897, with 18 charter members. The camp now has 150 members and holds its meetings in the old Masonic Hall.

For a number of years past, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias have held a joint field day at Williamsport. The one held here in the summer of 1906 had an attendance of about 4,000. The total receipts amounted to about \$1,200.

For the past 14 years Farmers' Institutes have been held at Williamsport. The officers are: S. W. Miller, president; L. J. Hurst, secretary; S. M. Ulm, treasurer. The object is to advance interest in agriculture and to promote sociability among the agriculturists of the township.

#### PHYSICIANS.

At the present time there are three physicians engaged in the practice of their profession at Williamsport, viz.: Drs. G. C. Hays, D. H. Marcy and C. D. Briner. The last named

has been here for the past 15 years. Dr. T. C. Tipton, who located for the practice of his profession at Williamsport before the Civil War, now conducts a drug-store here and is not now actively engaged in practice. The following list gives the names of physicians who have been located at Williamsport in the past: Drs. Brown, Thrall, Cassett, Perkins, Rush, Harriman, Lewis, Smith, Timmons, Black, Ecord, Martin, Zimmerman, Gould, Halstead, Radcliff, Judy, Hunsicker, George W. Hurst, and T. F. White. There are now no dentists located at Williamsport, though there have been in the past.

#### THE FARMERS' BANK

At Williamsport, was established in 1891, its founders being George P. Hunsicker, Dr. T. C. Tipton and Col. George Betts. The capital stock of this institution is \$25,000, with individual stockholders' liabilities of \$250,000. For the accommodation of this business, a fine bank building was erected, which in point of elegance is seldom seen in a village many times larger than Williamsport. It is two stories in height, the second story having been built by the Masonic fraternity for lodge purposes. The first floor consists of the banking room proper, the directors' room and a massive fire and burglar proof vault. The bank fixtures are of quarter-sawed oak and the floor is in a beautiful pattern of mosaic tile. A furnace furnishes heat and light is supplied by an acetylene plant. Beauty and solidity are combined in this handsome structure and its fittings, while every modern comfort and convenience has received consideration. At the time of organization, Col. George Betts was chosen first president, and upon his death Dr. T. C. Tipton succeeded him. F. D. Alkire is vice-president. George P. Hunsicker has been cashier from the beginning.

#### WILLIAMSPORT

Was platted on February 27, 1818, and the plat recorded on the 9th of the following March. The village was incorporated about





the year 1842. After a time the annual elections ceased to be held and the act of incorporation became virtually extinct. The village was reorganized in 1858, when an election was held for village officers. No election was held during the Civil War. A third reorganization took place on July 2, 1866, when the following village officers were elected: Mayor, James Marshall; recorder, J. D. Andrews; treasurer, D. L. Knowles; trustees—Dr. George W. Hurst, Dr. J. W. Hunsicker, William B. Davis, A. D. Baughman and A. D. Radcliff. The officers for 1906 are as follows: Mayor, A. L. Timmons; marshal, William Betts; clerk, William Heiskell; treasurer, William T. Ulm; Council—C. L. Bishop, Will Sands, L. A. Lewis, W. N. McCoy, Ben Bateman and C. E. Garrison. The population of Williamsport in 1900 was 547. The town has no saloons, having been under local option for the past 18 years. A natural feature of the place is the Sulphur Spring, whose waters have been widely used in the past and whose medicinal qualities are well known. The pioneer store was opened by a man named Foreman, in 1815, but it did not long continue. The pioneer hotel was kept by John Wilson.

The shipping of Williamsport is done through the station at Woodlyn on the C. & M. V. R. R. Since Williamsport is not on the railroad, being about a mile distant, it has no grain elevators. S. M. Ulm operates a sawmill; there is also a grist and sawmill, owned by L. O. Morgan, which is not now in operation. Andrew Schwarz conducts a blacksmith shop and carriage painting establishment, Wesley McAllister also has a blacksmith shop. There are two livery stables, which are run by Josie F. Allen and Nelson Trego, the latter also being proprietor of a hotel. W. N. McCoy has an extensive undertaking business. Harry R. Johnson is a tinner and slater. The mercantile interests of the town are as follows: General stores, John Heiskell & Son, John West and William See; drugs, Dr. T. C. Tipton, who is president of the County Board of Pension Examiners; groceries, B. M. Radcliff, Charles Clinch, Amos Duvall and A. L. Timmons; hardware, W. B. Davis; furniture, Haynes Furniture Com-

pany; meat market, Bishop & Company. A postoffice was established at Williamsport in 1816. The first postmaster, John Williams, resigned soon after he was commissioned and was succeeded by Ebenezer Davis, who in turn gave way to Ebenezer S. Davis, who held the office for a period of about 50 years. He was in business at Williamsport for about 60 years. His death took place August 22, 1894. The present postmaster is R. E. Harmount. Three rural routes run from Williamsport. The only newspaper published in Williamsport is the *Williamsport News*, which is conducted by Tom H. Tipton, who also has a well-appointed job printing establishment. Both the Bell and Citizens' telephone companies have connections here.

#### WOODLYN

Is a small station on the C. & M. V. R. R. about 10 miles west of Circleville. It is the shipping point for Williamsport. The town has about a dozen families and a total population of about 50. The postoffice here has been discontinued and the residents now get their mail by rural free delivery from Williamsport. The Woodlyn Grain Company, controlled by Ballard B. Yates and Charles S. Hunsicker, has an elevator here and also conducts an implement store, selling agricultural implements, buggies, cement, fertilizer, etc. The Heffner Grain Company, of Circleville, operates the S. W. Dunlap elevator. W. A. Chenault conducts a tile factory, whose annual output is valued at about \$2,500. The demand for tile from this factory far exceeds the capacity of the plant. Charles Stebelton is agent for the C. & M. V. R. R. Company here.

#### KINDERHOOK

Is located almost on the line of Deer Creek and Wayne townships and is a station on the C. & M. V. R. R., about seven miles west from Circleville. The town claims a population of about 50. Here are found general stores, owned by C. F. Pfnubarger and C. G. Campbell. The latter also has an elevator at this point. Mount Pleasant M. E. Church and Mount Pleasant school, District No. 6 are located here.



## CHAPTER VII

### HARRISON TOWNSHIP

The erection of this township took place June 15, 1810, by order of the Board of County Commissioners of Pickaway County. Its territory was previously included in the townships of Madison and Walnut. It is bounded on the north by Franklin County and a portion of Madison township and on the east by Madison and Walnut townships. The Scioto River and Walnut Creek form its south and western boundaries. The latter stream divides it from Walnut township.

At the time when the first white settlers came here, these streams contained untold quantities of fish, which were captured in almost incredible numbers by means of primitive seines, made of grape-vines and brush. Extensive levees or breakwaters along these streams, especially along the Scioto River, have been built so as to protect the rich bottom lands from inundation by flood and the wearing effects of the current. A number of extensive and disastrous floods are on record, the earliest of which we have any account being those of 1805 and 1814. In the former year the entire section between the Scioto River and Walnut Creek, south of South Bloomfield, was under water.

At the period of its settlement, the greater portion of the township was covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of oak, ash, elm, hickory and honey locust, with many black walnut and maple trees along the banks of the streams. North and south of South Bloomfield there was a section without forest growth known as plain land. As this was ready

for immediate cultivation, it was the land first settled. Where it was necessary to remove the timber, the trees were cut down and split into rails or the logs were rolled into great heaps and burned. When the first sawmills were put into operation, a portion of the timber removed was utilized in manufacturing lumber for local purposes. The township as a whole is quite level, with sufficient incline to carry off the surplus water. The soil in the bottoms along the streams is a loam, with a mixture of sand and gravel in places, while that back from the river is chiefly clay. There are a few hills along the river and creeks, but none of great elevation.

Upon the erection of the township, an election was ordered to be held on the 23rd of June, 1810, at the house of Hugh Creighton, who became one of the first justices of the peace. James Denny was also an early justice of the peace, probably the first one elected. All the early records of the township are either lost or destroyed. In 1861 the trustees bought a frame building on Main street in South Bloomfield for use as a town house. About nine years later this was sold and a room in the hotel used until 1878, when a small storeroom on the opposite side of the street from the hotel was purchased for use as a town house. The population of the township in 1900 was 1,826. The township officers for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—S. C. Allison, T. P. Pierce and Fred Palm; clerk, Ward B. Powell; treasurer, D. H. Ebert; assessor, Conrad Wiegand; justices of the peace—George G. Brintlinger and





George C. Eversole; constables—Sylvanus Smith and William F. Wilson.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The first tracts of land settled in Harrison township were located on the Walnut Plains, in the vicinity of South Bloomfield, where no clearing operations were necessary to prepare the land for cultivation. While the township, as a part of the Congress lands, was not open for settlement until 1801, there were a few squatters, attracted by the favorable features of the plains, who settled here as early as 1798 or 1799 and made improvements, which entitled them to first choice at the government sales.

The first arrivals were James Short and his son, Stephen, who came from Delaware in 1798 and squatted on the Walnut Plains, a short distance below the present town of South Bloomfield, where they planted the first crops raised in the township. James Short, in 1799, sowed the first field of wheat in the township on land owned by Adam Millar. When it was ready to be harvested, neighboring settlers, who had in the meanwhile located here, assisted in cutting it. Most of the wheat was saved as seed. When the land was offered for sale by the government, in 1801, Mr. Short bought section 15 and fractional section 16, the most of which was plain land. To him was given the credit of setting out the first orchard, in 1799 or 1800, and of building the first frame dwelling in the township, in 1812. John Robinson came at the same time as the Shorts and married a daughter of James Short.

William Millar, who came here from Virginia in 1798, was the next settler after James Short but he did not make a permanent settlement until 1799, when he located with his family in the southern part of the present township of Harrison, near the junction of the Scioto River and Walnut Creek. In 1801 he purchased section 23, lying partly in Walnut and partly in Harrison, and fractional section 22, in Harrison. In 1816 he built the first brick building in Harrison township.

Benjamin Duvall came to Harrison township from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, about 1798, when 19 years of age. After working for James and Stephen Short several years, he settled near South Bloomfield. He was in the War of 1812 for a time and on his return settled in section 30, Madison township, where he lived some 30 years, afterward returning to Harrison township, where he lived five years, removing then to Shadeville, Ohio, where his death occurred.

Jonathan Holmes came to Ohio as early as 1798 and located in Harrison township as one of the first settlers. When the opportunity to purchase land arrived, he bought a farm in section 22. The first tavern in the township, located about three miles north of South Bloomfield and known as the Half Way House, was kept by Mr. Holmes in 1803 or 1804. He married a daughter of James Short and died soon after 1804; his widow married Samuel Denny.

David Denny, a Virginian, came here in 1800 and bought section 10 and fractional section 9. His brother, James, located here in 1806 and another brother came about the same time. Daniel Van Sickle, a miller by occupation, came here as early as 1800 and worked in Stephen Short's mill near Ashville, afterwards working in Foresman's mill on the Big Walnut. The same year James Neville, an Irishman, came to Ohio and at the first sale of land purchased the north half of section 27 and fractional 28. Joseph Mackey came into Harrison township about the same time as Neville and bought the south half of section 27; it is thought that he also purchased, from Neville, fractional section 28, as the ford across the Scioto from this land became known as Mackey's ford. Joseph Bogert came to Harrison township about 1800 and lived a number of years in South Bloomfield. John Martin came here from Virginia in 1801 and purchased the north half of section 22, where he settled.

The Renicks, from Virginia, established themselves in this township in 1803. George Renick became a resident of Chillicothe as early as 1798. In 1801 he entered land in Harrison



township, in partnership with his brothers, William and Thomas. The land he entered for himself and Thomas included section 15, fractional sections 16 and 21 and a part of section 22; when the property was divided, he took the southern portion. With his brother William he entered Sec. 3, fractional Sec. 4 and parts of Secs. 9 and 10, and upon the subsequent division of the property he took the southern part. He never took up his residence here, continuing to live in Ross County. His brothers, with their families, came to Harrison township in 1803 and settled on the land that had been entered by George. Thomas Renick and his wife died on the same day about a year from the date of their settlement. William Renick cleared 10 acres of land in the river bottom in 1804, and the following year planted it in corn. The great flood of 1805 utterly ruined his crop, every hill of corn and the soil in which it grew being washed out. In the fall, though much discouraged with the prospect, he put 20 acres of plain land in wheat, which turned out well and convinced him that the plains were good land.

Joshua Burget and his sons, Joshua, Joseph and George, settled here before 1804. William Bennett, an early justice of the peace, came into the township about the same time. William Ront and Joshua Hedges, from Virginia, and Philip Cherry and his brother James became residents of the township in 1804, while Isaac Snyder settled here about the same time. Philip Cherry had a blacksmith shop a mile and a half north of South Bloomfield as early as 1806. Mrs. Lucinda Pratt, with four children, and John Champ came here in 1809; Jacob Hott and Aaron Dean, about 1810; John Byerly and George Hoover, about 1811; and Philip Gatewood, William Evans and a man named Van Gundy, a miller by occupation, about 1812.

John Cochran, then an ensign in the 19th Regiment of infantry, came to Pickaway County, in 1812, as a recruiting officer for the army, having his recruiting office at Franklinton (Columbus). At the close of the war, in 1815, when he held a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 17th Regiment, he came to

Harrison township; purchased land and married Mary O'Harra. Colonel Cochran was commander of a regiment of militia for a number of years. He was a Whig in politics and served in the State Legislature, in 1818, 1831, 1832, 1835, 1836 and 1850. He died in 1878 at the age of 88 years.

Joseph O'Harra, whose daughter Mary became the wife of Col. John Cochran, settled, in 1812, at Franklinton, where he kept a tavern. After the War of 1812 he moved to Harrison township and settled in section 27.

Thomas Vause emigrated from Virginia about 1814 and first settled in Champaign County, Ohio. About 1823 he bought land in Franklin and Pickaway Counties and settled at Lockbourne, where he died in 1852. David Adkins and Benjamin Whitehead came to Harrison township about 1826; Stephen Simmons, in 1834; Dr. J. C. Thompson, in 1837; and B. G. Pontious, about 1840. Philip Swisher, Charles McDaniel, Elijah Wright, Dr. Burrell, Enos Cutler, Simon Hadley, Jacob Stage, Abner Briggs and Jonathan Blue were also early settlers in Harrison township, some of them coming here in the early days of the settlement.

#### SOME EARLY EVENTS.

The first marriage in the township that can be recalled was that of John Lewin and Salome Clutter, both of whom came from Virginia with William Renick. They were married in 1810 by Squire James Denny. Sometime during the year 1807, Michael Miller, of Harrison township, and John Davis, from near Columbus, took a boatload of pork from below Chillicothe to New Orleans by river, returning on horseback. The first shoemaker in the township was William Barr, who moved into the house left vacant by William Millar, when the latter first occupied his brick house in 1816. The first tan-yard in the eastern part of the township was established by James Braden, an Irishman. The first mail route through South Bloomfield was established prior to 1812; at first the mail was carried by post-boys, who made the trip from Chillicothe to Franklinton.





ton on horseback, and later by the stage-coaches. The Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to the Ohio River, was built through Harrison township in the years between 1825 and 1830, in the prosecution of which work employment was given to many of the people then living there. Colonel Cochran had a contract for work on the canal during these years.

#### EARLY MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

Simon Headley built a grist-mill near the site of the South Bloomfield bridge about 1803. He sold it a few years later to Mr. Van Gundy, who continued it some years. It afterwards went to decay. At the time the mill was running, a ferry was established above the mill dam, by which people on the west bank of the river could cross to the mill with their corn or wheat, and return with the flour it produced. About 1809 James Short owned a saw and grist-mill on Walnut Creek, near Ashville, and about the same period Mr. Shafer built a horse-mill in the eastern part of the township for grinding corn—he also operated a tan-yard on his property. James Short, in 1804, built a still-house a short distance below South Bloomfield on the east side of the turnpike. In 1812 a distillery was built by William Stage, near Ashville, and in the same locality, about the same period, Richard Stage also had one.

#### CHURCHES.

The first church in Harrison township was organized in 1814 by Rev. William Jones, a Presbyterian minister, who conducted the first services about 1812. Mr. Jones left a few years later and the organization dwindled and finally died out.

**South Bloomfield M. E. Church.**—Soon after 1833 Methodist meetings were held at the house of Daniel Millar at South Bloomfield by traveling preachers. At the time of the organization of the church, about 1835, there were some 10 members living here. The first circuit preachers were Revs. Hamilton and Poe, who were followed by Revs. White and Stephenson. The circuit, which was known as

the Pickaway Circuit, was later styled as the Franklinton Circuit. The church is now in the South Bloomfield Circuit. The first church edifice, one of brick, was built in 1837, at a cost of \$1,500, on lots given for the purpose by William Renick. As this structure finally proved too small and inconvenient, it was replaced with a brick building, erected in 1877, the funds for which were raised by subscription. This building is valued at \$2,500. A parsonage was built in 1905 at a cost of \$1,500. The present membership of the church is about 100. Rev. W. A. Whitman is pastor. Mrs. C. M. Gusman is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of about 100.

**Asbury Chapel**, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized in a log schoolhouse, located about a mile north of the present location of the chapel, in the eastern part of Harrison township, about 1835. Class meetings prior to this date had been held at private houses. Stephen Simmons, who was the first class leader, was mainly instrumental in the organization of the society. Revs. Jacob Young and John Lewis were the first preachers. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1851, when a frame structure was erected, which was dedicated to Asbury Chapel in 1852. The land was given by Enos Cutler. A commodious and neat brick church was built on the same lot in the south part of section 25, in 1875, at a cost of about \$3,000, and was dedicated in the spring of 1876. When built, the church was under the ministration of Rev. H. B. Westervelt. Asbury Chapel is in the South Bloomfield Circuit; the present pastor is Rev. W. A. Whitman, of South Bloomfield. The membership is about 50. The Sunday-school, of which Timothy Pierce is superintendent, also has a membership of about 50.

**The Ashville M. E. Church** was organized some 15 or 20 years ago. The present frame church structure was erected in 1890 at a cost of about \$4,000. The parsonage, a two-story frame structure, is valued at \$2,500. The church has a membership of about 200. The first pastor was Rev. A. F. Hixson, who was





followed by Revs. L. H. Binkley, Frank Gillilan, B. F. Jackson, C. M. Prior, F. M. Evans, F. R. Crooks, and C. E. Hill, the present incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Crooks in September, 1906. The Sunday-school, of which Prof. Stanley Lawrence is superintendent, has a membership of about 100. The Ashville Circuit, of which the Ashville church is an appointment, has two other appointments, both in Walnut township, namely: Hedges Chapel and East Union M. E. Church.

Ashville U. B. Church.—A church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in the eastern part of Harrison township about 1840. Meetings were at first held in a schoolhouse until a church edifice was erected on section 6, soon after 1850. One of the first preachers was Rev. William Davis, as was Bishop Edwards also. Upon its organization, the church was named Rehoboth U. B. Church, which name it bore until the church was removed to Ashville soon after the formation of the town, when the name was changed to Ashville U. B. Church. The church edifice of the society now standing in Ashville was originally built on the old site in section 6; upon being removed to its present site, it was rebuilt. It cost about \$2,000. A neat parsonage adjoins the church. The pastors since 1875 have been the following: Revs. Joseph Hoffhines, William Fisher, Daniel Bonebrake, Joseph W. Davis (during whose pastorate the change in the location of the church was made), A. L. Moore, F. Reibel, William Brown, Emanuel Hoffman, Perry L. Hinton, Andrew J. Wagner, Kurtz, Davis, R. A. Hitt, Juspan and W. E. Rowe, the present incumbent. The Ashville Circuit includes, in addition to the Ashville church, two other classes—Scioto Chapel, in Scioto township, and Mount Hermon U. B. Church in Walnut township. The Ashville church has a present membership of 125. The Sunday-school, which is under the superintendence of W. W. Kraft, has an average attendance of about 90.

The Ashville Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. D. E. Snapp in 1887, in which year the church edifice on Long street was erected at a cost of \$2,500. Besides the

audience room, there is a lecture room on the south and a pastor's study in the rear, added about 1895. For a year or two before the church was built, the Lutherans of Ashville and vicinity had held meetings in a hall, which resulted in the formation of the church society. The pastors of the church since Rev. D. E. Snapp have been: Revs. Kuhns, McCreery and J. J. S. Rumbarger. Since the last named, who is now located near Zanesville, completed his pastorate, the church has been without a settled pastor. Rev. J. M. Wenrich, of Stoutsville, has supplied the pulpit for the past three years; A. J. Holl, a student in the seminary at Chicago, filled the pulpit in the summer of 1906. The church has 65 confirmed members. The Sunday-school, of which G. A. Hook is superintendent, has an enrollment of 90 and an average attendance of 45. The parsonage property is worth about \$1,800. The church belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran District Synod of Ohio.

#### HARRISON TOWNSHIP CEMETERY.

James Short furnished the first ground for burial purposes, south of South Bloomfield; to this tract William Millar added two acres in 1850. In later years the cemetery was still further increased in size. It is now under the control of the township trustees and gives every indication of being well cared for. Many very old gravestones are to be found here some of which are so badly defaced by the action of the elements that the inscriptions are scarcely legible. Probably the oldest stone is that placed to mark the grave of Sarah Holmes, daughter of Jonathan and Rachel Holmes, who died in October, 1801, aged two years and five months.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse, a log structure, was built in the eastern part of the town of South Bloomfield, in 1808. It conformed, in its general features, to the general type of primitive, log schoolhouses that were built elsewhere in the county in the period of its settlement. In



one end of the building was the door, while in the other was the massive fire-place, which extended the full width of the room and was fed with large logs, which were rolled in by means of handspikes, or drawn in by a horse. A log was cut out on each side of the building and strips of wood were tacked across the space thus made, forming a kind of lattice-work. Over these sticks oiled paper was fastened, which furnished the necessary light. Dr. Samuel Taylor was the first teacher in this school-house; he was followed by a Mr. Williams. The first frame schoolhouse was built on land owned by Adam Millar, in 1817, by William Millar, William Renick and Stephen Short. This school was taught by Joseph Olds and was supported by subscriptions.

The township has seven schools, including the one at Ashville. The Board of Education of Harrison township, elected in November, 1904, is constituted as follows: F. B. Peters, F. S. Baum and J. W. Hedges—four years; Henry Shannon and Edward E. Runkle—two years. J. W. Hedges is clerk of the board.

The South Bloomfield Special School District has a brick school building of three rooms which was built in the '50's and is still in excellent condition. It is valued at \$4,000. J. M. Ater is principal, being assisted by Loutie Browne and Ida Calder. The total enrollment is 100. The high school department provides a three-years course of study and is rated as a third-grade school. The Board of Education of this district, as elected in November, 1904, is as follows: William Millar, Sherman L. Rasor and Edward Roese—four years; Walter Rayman and Fred Roese—two years. Henry Roese is clerk of the board.

The Ashville village District has the following Board of Education, elected in November, 1904: Chester B. Hedges, William M. Miller and S. D. Fridley—four years; Dr. R. A. Postle and J. W. Snyder—two years. Ward B. Powell is clerk. In 1902 a new brick school building, furnace-heated, was erected at Ashville at a cost of \$14,000, taking the place of a four-room brick structure which had been in service a long term of years. Five rooms are devoted to grade work and two to high school

purposes. The high school is conducted jointly by the boards of education of Harrison and Walnut townships and the Ashville Village District, acting through a committee of nine—three from each board—of which committee William M. Miller is chairman, as well as being president of the Ashville Board of Education. Prof. Stanley Lawrence is superintendent of the High School.

#### SOCIETIES.

Pickaway Lodge, No. 747, I. O. O. F., is 20 years old, having been instituted in 1886. It has grown steadily and has a present membership of nearly 100. The lodge owns the Odd Fellows' Building, corner of Long and Bortz streets. The auxiliary organization, Linden Rebekah Lodge, was instituted six or seven years later than Ashville Lodge.

Palmetto Lodge, No. 513, K. of P., at Ashville, was instituted October 21, 1891, with 34 charter members. The lodge has at the present time a membership of about 100 and owns the building in which it meets, having purchased it recently. Frank Dumm is chancellor and Dr. H. J. Bond, keeper of records and seals.

Ashville Camp, No. 4635, M. W. of A., has been established since February 15, 1897, and has a present membership of about 65.

A tent of the Knights of the Maccabees, No. 560, was organized at Ashville a little over a year ago. There are now about 30 members.

Ashville Lodge, No. 3,005, K. of H., was instituted September 25, 1883, with 16 charter members. It has a small membership.

Morrall Post, No. 167, G. A. R., was instituted as Morrison Post on December 2, 1881, with 25 charter members. Some years afterward the present name of the post was substituted. By 1888 the membership reached the high-water mark of 101 and then began to decline, deaths and removals rapidly depleting the post. There are now 16 members. McIlvaine Graffis is post commander and Lewis Stoltz, adjutant.

Morrall Women's Relief Corps, No. 112,





was instituted with 27 charter members on December 29, 1885, as Morrison Relief Corps. The present name of the corps was adopted some years later. The membership is about 15. Mrs. Lettie Oliver is president and Mrs. Annie Finney, secretary.

Ashville Lodge, No. 490, I. O. G. T., was instituted September 29, 1892, with 21 charter members; four years later, November 16, 1896, the lodge surrendered its charter.

For a period of some years, a branch of the Knights & Ladies of Honor, Union Lodge, No. 1795, flourished in Ashville. It is now no longer in existence.

Ashville has a strong and aggressive organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Lucy Kline is president of the local union. South Bloomfield also has a union, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Ater is president.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. C. Thompson was one of the earliest physicians of Harrison township. He located at South Bloomfield about 1837 and practiced his profession with great skill for over 50 years, until his death January 7, 1889, lacking two days of being 78 years old. His name stands high among the members of the medical profession in Pickaway County and the State.

Drs. H. B. Smith and A. C. Kinnear also practiced at South Bloomfield. Dr. Charles E. Blacker was also located here for many years.

Dr. Charles Steward is the dean of the medical profession at Ashville, his period of practice covering 30 years—practically the whole life of the town. In addition to his practice, he conducts a drug store and is the proprietor of the Opera House. Dr. Rowland A. Postle located in Ashville in 1891; Dr. William H. Silbaugh, in 1897; and Dr. George R. Gardner, in November, 1901. Ashville alone has a dentist—Dr. Harry J. Bond, who has practiced his profession here with good success since 1895.

#### BANKS.

The Citizens' Bank of Ashville was organized in 1894. The original capitalization, \$25,000, was increased to \$75,000 in January,

1906. The deposits aggregate \$250,000. The directors of the bank are as follows: James Ward, Sidner J. Ward, Thaddeus E. Cromley, T. W. Baum and William M. Miller. James Ward is president; T. W. Baum, vice-president; and William M. Miller, Cashier. The last named has been cashier of the bank ever since it was founded. James H. Valentine was president for the first two years of the Bank's existence, being succeeded by James Ward, who had been vice-president.

The Ashville Banking Company established the second bank at Ashville, which was incorporated June 22, 1906, with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$25,000 was paid up. The bank, which is located on Main street, was opened for business on August 23rd. The directors are: F. J. Peters, Samuel Hall, William M. Wright, James H. Valentine, J. A. Baum, Irin F. Snyder, R. G. Peters, James M. Borrer and E. A. Snyder. The president is F. J. Peters; vice-president, Samuel Hall; and cashier, E. A. Snyder.

#### ASHVILLE.

The land upon which Ashville is located was at an early day the property of Richard Stage, who started a small distillery here, which he operated for many years, finally selling it to Mahlon Ashbrook. Mr. Ashbrook increased its capacity and did a large business. In connection with it, he built a grist mill on Walnut Creek, about 1845, and owned a large store for the time and locality. He finally failed in business. James Short, of Circleville, was in business with him for some time. The store was closed about 1855, but the distillery was run by other parties for a few years, when it, too, was closed.

Very little business was done at Ashville from the time of the closing of the distillery until 1874, when the building of the Scioto Valley Railroad (now the Norfolk & Western) through the length of Harrison township gave a new impetus to business. The depot of the road was located at Ashville in the following year, as was the postoffice, with George C. Morrison as the first postmaster.

Among the early business men were: Ed-



ward Soper, who kept a general store on Main street for a number of years, dating from the early '70's; George C. Morrison, who conducted a general store for many years and also served as postmaster for a considerable period; Samuel W. Miller, who was in business here for nine years; Robert Hughes, who operated the elevator now conducted by Teegardin & Taylor; Joseph Hedges, who had the lumber-yard now run by Edward W. Hedges; John Messick, William Ward and Peter Arnold, who had blacksmith shops; E. Manges, dealer in boots and shoes; Ezra Shuemaker, tinner; Z. T. Baker, harness maker; and Henry Cromley, boarding house and livery.

Ashville was incorporated as a village in the spring of 1880, the first mayor being W. R. Julian, who later became a resident of Columbus. J. W. Shuemaker was the first marshal and D. E. Julian, the first clerk. Mayor Julian was followed by Dr. Charles Stewart, W. H. Fortner, S. D. Fridley, William M. Miller, A. S. Longenbaugh, E. S. Hickman, G. A. Hook and Emmett E. Fraunfelter, the present incumbent. The following are the present village officials: Mayor, Emmett E. Fraunfelter; clerk, Ward B. Powell; treasurer, Dr. H. J. Bond; marshal, Seymour Shook; Council—Enos Longenbaugh, A. C. Nothstine, Oscar Ward, Frank H. Hott, Stephen E. Selig and Christian C. Foor. The village has a first-class fire department, which is now operating under a new system, introduced some four or five months ago, by which the members, consisting of a chief, 1st and 2nd assistant chiefs, three firemen and three substitutes, are paid for the time consumed in practice and in attending fires. This system gives every indication of proving an entire success. About 1890, when a volunteer fire department was established, a Howe fire engine and hose were purchased at a cost of \$600, and cisterns throughout the town were built a few years later. Recently a chemical engine was added to the equipment. On account of its favorable location and the energy of its citizens, Ashville is steadily growing and expanding. The population in 1890 was

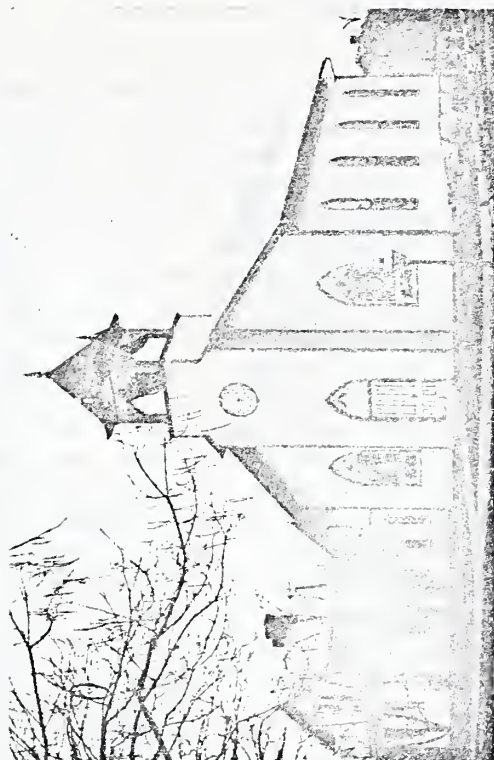
430; in 1900, 654; and in 1906 a population of at least 800 is claimed. Willis E. Payne is postmaster and Marcus W. Payne, assistant postmaster. One hundred and forty-four square miles of territory are served by the four rural routes running from Ashville. The Scioto Valley traction line was built through Ashville in 1903.

The sweet corn canning factory of the Scioto Canning Company, of Circleville, was built at Ashville in the spring of 1899 and has been in operation during every subsequent season, giving employment to many hands and contributing in no small degree to the prosperity and well-being of Ashville and the vicinity. The sweet corn canning season lasts about 40 days and during this period about 540 hands are employed. The daily capacity of the plant is 200,000 cans; and the annual output is about 200,000 cases. Not so much corn is being canned this year as previously, as the market has been over-stocked for the last two years. The corn used is raised by the farmers of the vicinity on contract, the company furnishing the seed. The company also has 655 acres of its own in corn. The company manufactures its own cans and runs the plant over 100 days to get the required quantity ready for the canning season, having a capacity for making 50,000 cans a day. Judge Festus Walters has been president of the company from the date of its organization, January 30, 1899. Wayne Caldwell, who at first was vice-president, is now treasurer; S. P. Deeds has continued to hold the office of secretary; James Reichelderfer was the first treasurer and Milton Morris is the present vice-president.

Ashville has two grain elevators, which do a large business, also dealing in coal, cement, lime, fertilizers and seed. The oldest of these elevators was built in 1875 by William Morris and a Mr. Keyes, who sold it to Ezra Hughes, who in turn disposed of it to Robert Hughes. The last named conducted it many years. It finally came into the possession of Rockey & Teegardin, was later run by Ward & Teegardin until four years ago, when G. P. Teegardin took it and operated it alone until July



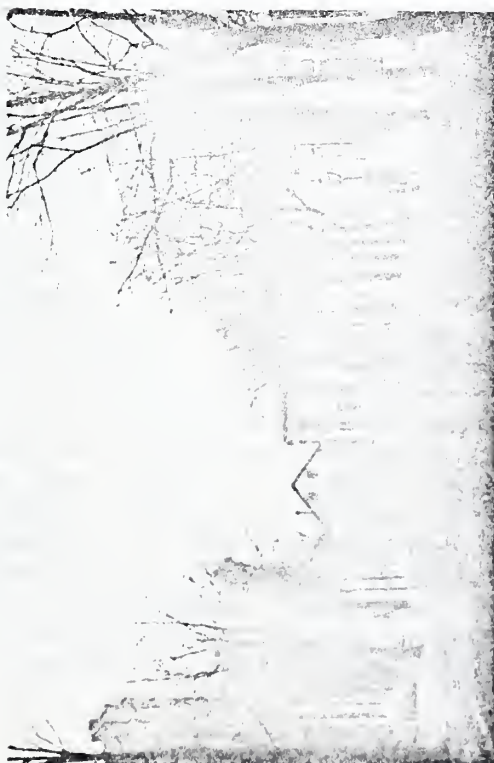




UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, ASHVILLE



SCIOTO VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY'S DEPOT, ASHVILLE



VIEW ON LONG STREET, ASHVILLE



ASHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL





1, 1906, when D. F. Taylor was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Teegardin & Taylor. The elevator was burned about May, 1900, and was rebuilt. It has a capacity for storing 26,000 bushels of corn and 6,000 bushels of wheat. From 250,000 to 300,000 bushels of grain are handled annually.

The elevator of C. E. Groce, of Circleville, was built by him about six years ago. Its capacity is 30,000 bushels. Flour is also handled.

Between Ashville and South Bloomfield is located the Ashville mill, which has a daily capacity of 50 barrels and is operated by Edward Campbell. This mill was built in 1833 by William Foresman, who conducted it many years, disposing of it in 1879 to Samuel Campbell. Lewis C. Hoover has a sawmill in operation at Ashville. Samuel M. Lewis, of Circleville, has a brick-yard here and also manufactures cement blocks.

The commercial interests of Ashville are further represented by the following business houses: George A. Hook, Hoffhines & Hoover and Smith & Hickle, general merchandise; Dr. D. H. Squire & Son, general merchandise and drugs; Edward E. Runkle and S. D. Fridley, groceries; Ebert & Bowers, groceries and boots and shoes; Markley Brothers, meats; the Hott and Cottage bakeries; Dr. Charles Steward, drugs; Clyde Brinker, confectionery; Charles Strauss, shoe shop; John C. Welton, pianos and organs; G. W. Jennings, millinery and wall-paper; G. H. Kraft & Son and Peters & Brinker, hardware, agricultural implements, carriages and harness; Joseph R. Hedges and S. C. Allison, agricultural implements, carriages and harness; Frank Klouse, photographer; Charles E. Blakely, undertaker; John Roese and William C. Hoover, tinners; Longenbaugh & Purcell and Harry M. Black, blacksmiths; J. S. Roof, wire fencing and plumbing; Edward W. Hedges, lumber; Lane Brothers and Christian C. Foor, livery; and Conrad Dolby, feed barn. The Ashville Hotel, which has been conducted by Christian C. Foor since 1904, is a two-story brick building, erected in 1880. Steward's Opera House, a neat two-story brick, 40 by 80 feet in dimen-

sions, was erected in 1886 by Dr. Charles Steward; it has a seating capacity of 500. The Odd Fellows' Building—a three-story structure—was erected in 1889 by J. P. Rockey. In 1893 were built the Citizens' bank and the Valentine Block. The town has one lawyer—G. W. Morrison; four physicians—Drs. Charles Steward, Rowland A. Postle, William H. Silbaugh and George R. Gardner; and one dentist—Dr. Harry J. Bond.

Ashville has one newspaper, the *Home News*, a weekly, with a circulation of 500, which is owned and edited by R. W. Kraft. It is the successor of a number of enterprises that have occupied the newspaper field. The *Enterprise*, the first venture, which issued its first number on December 21, 1882, was a 4-page, 7-column weekly. It was consolidated on October 23, 1896, with the *Recorder*, a 4-page, 5-column newspaper, whose first number had been issued on October 2, 1896, and which was then owned by J. W. & W. E. Shuemaker; at the time of consolidation Emmett E. Fraunfelter was the owner of the *Enterprise*. The new publication, known as the *Enterprise-Recorder*—a 4-page, 7-column sheet—was published by the Ashville Printing Company about one year. The *Advocate*, under Emmett E. Fraunfelter, succeeded the *Enterprise-Recorder*, and continued until about November 1, 1904. About 1898 a man named Stoltz established the *Pickaway County News* at Ashville, which ran for six years. In February, 1904, S. D. Fridley purchased the *Pickaway County News* and changed the name to *Home News*. On November 1, 1904, Messrs. Fraunfelter and Fridley combined their offices; the *Advocate* was discontinued and the *Home News* was issued by the partners until November 1, 1905, when the partnership was dissolved. Emmett E. Fraunfelter then purchased the job department, and on December 1, 1905, R. W. Kraft purchased the newspaper.

#### SOUTH BLOOMFIELD

Has a history that spans a period of over 100 years. The town was laid out in 1803 by David Denny, who employed Gen. James



Denny, later of Circleville, to make the survey. The plat embraced 40 acres of land in the southeast part of section 10 and was divided into 80 lots. The hopes of its founder, that South Bloomfield would become the county seat, failed of realization. During the early years of its history it was a place of some importance, being on the regular line of the stage-coaches, running between Chillicothe and Columbus. With the withdrawal of the stage coaches, the town subsided into a fairly quiet existence. It has lacked adequate transportation facilities; the Ohio Canal was built a mile to the east, and the Norfolk & Western steam road and the Scioto Valley traction line were constructed two miles to the east.

The first store in South Bloomfield was opened soon after 1804 by Hugh Creighton, an early justice of the peace, who also kept a tavern here in the year mentioned. William and John Bradshaw started the second store, in which the first postoffice was kept. It was established about 1810 and it is thought that William Bradshaw was the first postmaster. The mail route through the town was established previous to 1812. Henry Nevill, who laid out the town of Jefferson in Pickaway township, started a branch store in South Bloomfield at an early date. George Donaldson established the first blacksmith shop here in 1806; John Motherspaw was another early blacksmith. Col. John Cochran built a store here after the War of 1812 and conducted it many years.

The town was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1833. Its first officers were: President, Thomas Burrell; clerk, Henry N. Hedges, Jr.; treasurer, John Cochran; marshal, Samuel Goreley. The present officers are: Mayor, Robert S. Thompson; clerk, Herman Peters; treasurer, Henry Roese; marshal, Charles Cook; Council—W. R. Brady, John Jones, John H. Roese, F. E. Bezold, Willis Green and one vacancy. George T. Thompson is postmaster. The town has both the Bell and the Citizens' phones and is lighted by

seven patent gasoline lights. The population of the village in 1900 was 223.

The business of South Bloomfield is conducted by the following persons: R. S. Thompson & Son, Chris. Roof and F. E. Bezold, general merchandise; M. W. O'Day and William R. Brady, groceries; Ed. Mithoff, meats; Daniel F. Bock, shoemaker; Milton Croman, shoemaker and harness and leather worker; Jackson Gusman, Jonathan Gusman and Charles Cook, blacksmiths; Henry Roese, undertaker; N. L. Darling, veterinary surgeon; and Strade Brothers, feed stable.

#### MILLPORT,

Located on the Ohio Canal between Ashville and South Bloomfield, is a small settlement of some 20 or 25 families that has seen its best days, which were during the period when the Ohio Canal was an important means of transportation. As early as 1810 Stephen Short erected a distillery and a mill at this place. The town was laid out in lots about 1837 by Richard Stage, who erected a number of dwellings and established a pork-packing business, which flourished for some years. He also set up his son-in-law, Francis S. Burt, in business. About 1850 a warehouse was built near the canal, for the purpose of receiving and storing grain; a small grocery was established in the building to furnish supplies for canal men. At the present time Millport has three groceries, run, respectively, by Ed. Toole, John Burton and Taylor Ward.

#### DUVALL,

A station on the Norfolk & Western Railway in the northern part of the township, has a population of about 50. John W. Teegardin and daughter, Florence, have a tile factory here and T. W. Baum, a grain elevator, also dealing in coal and wood. A. E. Oman sells general merchandise; Frank S. Baum deals in hardware and agricultural implements; Lafayette Dolby runs a blacksmith shop.





## CHAPTER VIII

### JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson township was first settled in 1798. In 1774, however, John Joliff, a private soldier of the army of Lord Dunmore, then at Camp Charlotte, made a survey of a choice tract of land in this township, embracing some 4,000 or 5,000 acres and lying west of Circleville. The survey, whose regularity was afterward confirmed by the courts, was made, it is said, without compass or chain and was likely the first survey made in the State. Small bands of Indians were in evidence here for some years after the first settlement, but they were of a peaceable disposition and seldom committed any serious misdemeanor.

The township lies west of the Scioto River and east of Muhlenberg and Monroe townships. It is traversed from northwest to southeast by Darby Creek, along whose banks a number of grist and sawmills were operated at an early day. The township was organized after the erection of Pickaway County. The early elections were held in the log house of Anthony Hall, near the mills that were operated by him. The first justice of the peace was William Florence. The present officers of the township are as follows: Trustees—Albert F. Krimmel, William Dewey and H. J. Shook; clerk, Wayne A. Hoover; treasurer, John S. Neff; assessors—South precinct, Charles Justice—North precinct, M. E. Dean; justices of the peace—Seymour F. Ridgway and David Adkins. The population, as given in the census of 1900, is 1,205.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

As Jackson township was included in the Virginia Military District, many of the early settlers were from the Old Dominion. The Renicks were the first family to become established here. Jonathan Renick, from Hardy County, Virginia, came to the township in 1798 and settled on Darby Creek, having purchased the Dade tract. A few years later he was joined by his father, John Renick, and other members of the family. The Renicks are widely represented in Pickaway County and are among its most prominent citizens.

Shortly after the arrival of Jonathan Renick, William Marquis located on Darby Creek, where, soon after, he built a log gristmill and also a sawmill, which he sold a few years later to Anthony Hall, who came to the township about 1800, and who operated these mills until his death, in 1825. Both Marquis and Hall came from Virginia.

In 1801 Anthony Caldwell, Sr., a native of Ireland, who had located in Circleville township prior to 1800, settled in Jackson.

Henry Slyh, Sr., settled permanently in Jackson township in 1802; George Glaze, in 1807; John Baer, about 1800; James R. Hulse, in 1811; John Fisher, in 1815; and Andrew Whiteside and Jonathan W. Huston, in 1828. Other early pioneers of the township were the following: Robert Martin, Melchior and Peter Staley, James Hemphill, Samuel Hunter, Jo-



seph and Ebenezer Petty, Horace Keyes and the Sudduth and Barnes families.

#### FIRST MAIL ROUTE.

The first road opened in the township was the old State road running from Franklinton to Chillicothe, over which route the first mail was carried through Jackson township. A weekly mail left Franklinton each Friday, stopped at Marquis' mill on Darby Creek over night, reached Chillicothe the next day and returned to Thompson's on Darby Creek; thence home on Sunday. When the route was established, there was no postoffice between Franklinton and Chillicothe, but one was soon established at Westfall and, a short time afterward, another at Marquis' mill.

#### CHURCHES.

Florence Chapel.—This church formed an independent organization in December, 1877, with seven members, having formerly been a branch of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Circleville. For some time the Presbyterian minister at Commercial Point officiated here, but of late years services have been held only occasionally. A church structure was erected about 1842; before this date Presbyterian services in Jackson township were held in homes of residents. The present church building, on the Florence Chapel turnpike, is about 20 years old.

The first meetings of the Methodists in Jackson township were held at the cabin of John Rush on Darby Creek and at the home of William Littleton, on Lick Run. Subsequently they were held in a schoolhouse until the erection of the frame church of the society, in 1864, at a cost of about \$600.

The Renick M. E. Church, about seven miles from Circleville on the Florence Chapel turnpike, was organized in the early '80's. The present frame church building was erected about 20 years ago at a cost of \$2,500. The pastor of the South Bloomfield M. E. Church conducts services here. The Sunday-school superintendent is E. E. Spence.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Lick Run, was organized by Rev. J. H. Schneider, who was pastor of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at Circleville, from 1882 to 1894. Following Mr. Schneider, Rev. G. W. Mautz conducted services at Christ Church during his four years pastorate at Trinity Church, 1894-98, being followed by Rev. G. J. Troutman, the present pastor of both churches. The church building, erected soon after the foundation of the society, is a frame structure, roofed with slate. The church has a membership of 150 souls. Albert F. Krimmel is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of about 60 and an attendance of about 45.

#### CEMETERIES.

It is thought that the first burials in this township were made in the all burying-ground, on the bank of Darby Creek, as the inscriptions on the tombstones go back as far as 1807. Many Halls are buried here as well as members of neighboring families. In another burying-ground is found the tombstone of John Renick, the pioneer, who died in 1814. There may have been earlier burials, for time has not dealt kindly with the inscriptions, which in many instances have become nearly effaced. The year 1826 was a sad one to the early settlers living here, for a malignant sickness, known as the "cold plague," removed many loved ones. The Jackson township cemetery, comprising some four acres, was laid out some 20 years ago and now has about 150 graves.

#### SCHOOLS.

Only a few years after the first settlement was made, a schoolhouse, the first in the township, was erected just below John Renick's place, near what was called "Strawberry Prairie." This was about 1807. It is said that the first term of school in this log building was taught by Peter Mickel. David Culberson and James Warren were also pioneer teachers of the township.

Jackson township at the present time has 11



districts, each supplied with a substantial schoolhouse. The total enrollment of the schools in the last school year was 277. The members of the township Board of Education, as elected in November, 1904, are as follows: William Fisher, David F. Niles and David Adkins—four years; Isham A. Jones and D. H. Prindle—two years. The clerk of the board is Wayne A. Hoover.

#### EARLY MILLS.

The splendid water power to be secured along the banks of Darby Creek early resulted in the establishment of a number of important mills. Soon after the arrival of William Marquis, he built a small, log grist-mill on Darby Creek, about a quarter of a mile above the site where at a later date the well-known McLane gristmill was erected. Marquis also had a sawmill. These mills that Marquis built about a century ago have long since disappeared. They are usually referred to as Hall's mills, as they were sold by Marquis to Anthony Hall and by the latter operated for a considerable period. The McLane grist-mill was built by James Thompson in 1833 and by him sold to John E. Van Meter. About 1853 it passed into the hands of Joseph Deeds and in 1856 was bought by Washington McLane. The mill was operated until comparatively recent years.

#### FLORENCE GRANGE, NO. 874, P. OF H.

Is one of two remaining Granges in the county, where there were perhaps a dozen 30 years ago when the order flourished. The first officers, chosen at the organization of the Grange, in April, 1874, were as follows: Felix Renick, master; Robert Galbreath, overseer; H. B. Swearingen, lecturer; J. P. Taylor, steward; J. R. Florence, assistant steward; W. T. Bell, treasurer; J. P. Wright, chaplain; G. A. Florence, secretary; A. J. Williams, gatekeeper; Mrs. Felix Renick, ceres; Mrs. H. B. Swearingen, pomona; Mrs. J. R. Florence, flora; and Mary E. Williams, lady assistant steward. The present officers are: J. Grant Swearingen, master; John Row, treasurer; and Charles Daily, secretary. Meetings are held regularly every second Saturday night at the Swearengen homestead now occupied by John Row. The membership is about 30.

#### FOX

Is a small place, of about 25 population, located some four miles northwest of Circleville. There was a postoffice here until it was discontinued some two years ago, since which time Fox has been on Rural Route No. 5 from Circleville. Trimble Brothers' store (which for a period of 25 years was conducted by their father, James Trimble (now a resident of Circleville, and Charles Henry's blacksmith shop make up the business interests of the place.





## CHAPTER IX

### MADISON TOWNSHIP

This township, situated in the extreme northeastern part of Pickaway County, was established June 5, 1810, by the County Commissioners, and the first election was ordered to take place at the home of Luke Decker, on June 23rd. The township contains 24 sections, of which 16 and 21 were reserved for school lands. The township is bounded on the north by Madison township, Franklin County; on the east by Bloom township, Fairfield County; on the south by Walnut township, and on the west by Harrison township, Pickaway County. Madison is the smallest township in Pickaway County in point of size and in point of population is next to the smallest, being given 794 in the census of 1900. The officers of Madison township for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—C. U. Rose, E. H. Baum and H. M. Runkle; clerk, C. B. Teegardin; treasurer, Henry Noecker; assessor, Nathan W. Perrill; justices of the peace—T. M. Garner and Elisha Warner.

The chief stream of the township is Walnut Creek, which flows through the western half of the township in a southerly direction. The eastern portion of the township is watered by Slate Run and its branches, which stream empties into Walnut Creek about two miles above St. Paul. Madison township has many fine and productive farms. The soil is uniformly good, consisting of a black loam and gravel on the lower lands, and clay on the hills, with many excellent beds of gravel. The eastern part of the township rises into quite large hills, with generally a long slope to the low-

lands, which were originally swamps in the early days of the settlement and abounded in wild ducks and geese. On account of the washing of the clay soil, Walnut Creek is seldom clear. The early settlers never lacked for game, as the forests here were the home of deer and turkeys and bears were occasionally seen; wild ducks were plenty and small game such as pheasants, rabbits and squirrels inhabited every part of the underbrush and forest. Until recent years small mounds, whose presence is attributed to the ancient race of Mound Builders, might be seen in various parts of the township. The township seems also to have been a favorite resort with the Indians, for many relics, such as stone hammers, spear and arrow-heads and pestles for pounding corn, have been found.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlements in Madison township were for the first part made on small tracts. The township was included in the district known as Congress lands, which were not put upon the market until 1801; it is probable that some settlements were made here previously. The earliest settlements of which we have a record were made about 1804. George Reed, George Gibson, Col. Thomas Gibson, John Ritter (who was the first blacksmith in the township) and Henry Hall were among the first settlers, coming here in 1804 or 1805.

Among those who settled here in 1806 were Isaac Millar, Joseph Hoffhines, Luke Decker,



Ezekiel Groom, George Coon and Edward Cutler. Isaac Millar came here from Virginia and settled on a section of land, which was entered by William Millar. He accumulated considerable property, at one time owning 1,800 acres of land in Harrison and Madison townships. He brought the first threshing machine and the first reaper into Madison township. Luke Decker came here from Virginia, remained two years and then returned home, where he married Ives Fox; he then brought his bride to begin a home in the Western woods. He was a commissary to Gen. William H. Harrison in the War of 1812. At the time he came here, there was a camp of Indians near his place who went away soon after his settlement.

Among the arrivals in the years 1808 and 1809 were: Louis Fridley, John Smith and John Fisher. Many settlers came into the township about 1810, among whom were Peter Kroninger, John Nothstine, Daniel Rainier, William Teegardin; Jacob McLane, Joseph Kelly and Andrew Dildine. Aaron Teegardin came here in 1811 and John Woodruff and John Albright came here between 1810 and 1812. Aaron Teegardin, as stated, made his settlement in Madison township in 1811. He had previously come here with his son, William Teegardin, and made a selection of land. At his death he gave each of his children, of whom he had seven, 160 acres of land. His descendants are among the best-known residents of Madison and Harrison townships.

George P. Shook, Christian Loffer, James Lambert and Henry Regal came here about 1812; Solomon Glick, about 1814 or 1815; and Christian Baum, about 1815. Among the arrivals in 1816 or a little before were the following: Nathan Perrill, Henry Crossley, Jacob Ice, George Hensel, Jacob Noyer, Samuel Hunt and Matthias Case. Nathan Perrill and family came here from Frederick County, Virginia, in 1816, arriving on May 5th of that year. He settled on the southwest quarter of section 15, which he purchased from William Teegardin, who had bought it from the government for \$800. Mr. Perrill served as a 2nd lieutenant during the War of 1812, being sta-

tioned at Norfolk, Virginia, most of the time. Jacob and Isaac Schleich came here soon after 1816. William Woolweaver came here from Virginia about 1817; Joseph Wright and Daniel Wilson settled here in 1820; J. C. Peters, in 1825; John Souser, in 1828; Henry Culp, about 1829; Jacob Hines, in 1831; and John Noecker, in 1832. Among the other early settlers in Madison township were: John Funkhouser, Joshua Benton, William and Trueman Bowen, John Colburn, David Morris, David Flenner, William Bishop, James McClish, Daniel Hankison, John Childs, Noah Groom, John Guiberson, Robert Reed, Valentine Sparr, Benjamin Howell, Isaac Bean, Jesse Spangler and the Brobst family.

#### CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In the early years of the settlement of Madison township, the members of the Lutheran denomination who wished to attend religious services had to go to the adjoining county of Fairfield. They therefore, in 1834, petitioned the Synod of Ohio at Miamisburg for a minister and a separate organization. Their petition was granted and Rev. Joseph A. Roof was licensed as their first minister. On June 29, 1834, the first service was held at the house of Mrs. Mary Magdalene Hoover. The church was formally organized on August 3rd, with Solomon Teegardin and John Brintlinger being chosen as elders and Elias Hoover and Jacob Lilly, as deacons. They were installed into the duties of their respective offices the same day. For some months services were held in school-houses. Finally, at a meeting held on December 3, 1834, the question of purchasing a lot and building a church edifice was considered. A subscription was raised and a lot purchased on section 23, where a church building was erected the following year. By the terms of this subscription, this church was to be the joint property of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed churches. The building was not completed until 1838, though services were held in it from 1835. Mr. Roof continued as pastor until 1855, when he resigned; he was





again called to the pastorate in 1860. The present brick church was built in 1864 at a cost of \$4,000, being erected and owned wholly by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. It has a seating capacity of 300. In 1872 a seven-room brick parsonage was erected at a cost of \$1,500. In 1869 Rev. E. L. S. Tressel was called to the pastorate; he was succeeded in turn by the following: Revs. W. H. Brown, B. S. Schillinger, D. E. Snapp, G. T. Cooper- rider and F. B. Hax, who is pastor at the present time. The church has a membership of 165 members. This is considered a wealthy congregation. In addition to the church property, consisting of the church and parsonage and various improvements, the church also owns a farm of 80 acres, that was willed to it by Solomon Teegardin about 1875. The Sunday-school, of which D. L. Hines is superintendent, has a membership of about 150. The official board of the church is constituted as follows: Trustees—J. A. Baum, C. B. Teegardin, G. D. Griffith, D. A. Runkle and E. Berger; deacons—H. M. Runkle, Clarence Noecker and Arthur Coon; elders—Joshua Glick and Lewis Baum; treasurer, J. L. Hoover; secretary, Ira Fisher.

Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in 1856, in which year a frame church was erected in the southeastern corner of section 25 on land given for the purpose by Jacob Brobst. The first members were Peter Brobst and family, Jacob Brobst and family, David Brobst and family, Conrad Salt and family, Samuel Smith and family, David Hall and family, Reuben Smith and family and others. The first minister employed was Rev. Peter Eirich. There is no pastor at the present time. Rev. O. E. Weber, of Lithopolis, recently served the church.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in this township about 1844 by Rev. Isaac Hunter, who was a circuit preacher. It was called the Pleasant Grove Church and was included in the Lithopolis Circuit. The church building was erected in 1850 and services were held in it until 1869 or 1870, when the building was sold to the township trustees for use as a schoolhouse. No services of this denomination are now held in the township.

Madison Presbyterian Church.—In the winter of 1895, following the suggestion of a number of residents of the township that a Presbyterian Church be built here, a subscription paper was circulated with the result that \$1,658 was secured from various sources. On Sunday, April 13, 1896, a meeting was held at the St. Paul High School, where Rev. J. P. Stratton, of Circleville, explained the necessary steps to be taken preliminary to organization. At the Columbus Presbytery, held the week following at Plain City, Dr. Stratton and Rev. J. A. Ewalt, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at London, were delegated to the work of effecting the organization. They met at the residence of Miss Kate H. Decker, Monday evening April 27th, and partially effected the organization, which was completed on May 24th, when 33 persons were received as members. The first officials selected were as follows: Trustees—T. M. Garner, W. S. Moore, Benjamin Myers, George R. Miller and Clifton H. Decker; elders—Hon. W. T. Conklin, John W. Teegardin and C. U. Rose; building committee—John W. Teegardin, E. O. Teegardin, Bennett Myers and S. B. Alspaugh. The name "Madison Presbyterian Church" was adopted. On May 3rd a Sunday-school was organized at the schoolhouse in District No. 2, where it continued to be held regularly, until the completion of the church edifice. Religious services were also held in this schoolhouse on alternate Sundays during the summer of 1896. Rev. J. W. Barnes, of Westerville, Ohio, preaching here during his summer vacation. The site selected for the church was at the cross-roads opposite the election house, part of the ground being donated by G. P. Alspaugh. The contract price for the work, \$2,051, was made on the condition that the hauling of material should be done by members of the congregation. Work upon the building was begun in July, and it was completed in December, 1896. The total cost of the building, including the furnace, furniture, etc., was \$2,356.40. It was dedicated on December 13, 1896, by Rev. W. S. Eagleson, of Columbus, Ohio, assisted by Rev. T. B. Atkins, of Lithopolis and Rev. C. W. Hemstead, of Commercial Point. The church building is a commodious, well-



built structure, excellently adapted for church purposes. The interior finishing is in oak; the windows are Gothic, glazed with stained-glass. The auditorium is furnished with chairs, placed in circular form, instead of the customary pews. The present membership of the church is 85. Rev. Howard M. Welsh is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 100.

#### EARLY CEMETERIES.

In the center of section 17 was located the first cemetery in the township. The land was owned at the time by a non-resident, Jacob Behenstaugh. A number of burials were made, but the place was abandoned many years ago and no marks are now left. In 1843 a cemetery was opened by Z. H. Perrill on the old Perrill place; Nathan Perrill was the first person interred there. There are a number of other cemeteries in the township, which have been used to a greater or less extent, some of them still being used occasionally.

#### SCHOOLS.

Among the early school teachers in Madison township were Travis Redd, David Ammon, William McArthur, John Wright, Alexander Cameron, Truman Bowen, David Daugherty and John Miller. The township now has six school districts, including the district where is located the high school. The Board of Education, elected in November, 1904, was as follows: E. O. Teegardin, S. O. Smith and John W. Teegardin—four years; C. V. Burk and F. J. Peters—two years. With one exception, the board has the same members at the present time, Jacob Smith having succeeded C. V. Burk. The clerk of the board is C. B. Teegardin.

The Madison township High School was established in 1883, which was some four or five years prior to similar action on the part of any other township in the county. The members of the Board of Education who were instrumental in having this action taken were George A. Knepper, Monroe Brobst and Hon.

W. T. Conklin. When it was decided to have a high school, the other two members of the board—N. Z. Moore and J. W. Decker—went to work enthusiastically with the majority of the board, for the establishment and equipment of the school. It was first located at St. Paul and later was removed to the center of the township. The building is a brick structure of two rooms. During the 23 years of its life, the high school has been an unqualified success and has had about 75 graduates, a large number of whom have become successful as teachers and in other occupations.

#### EARLY MILLS AND INDUSTRIES.

Jacob Shook erected an oil-mill at an early date, and carried on the business of extracting oil from flaxseed for eight or ten years, after which he built a sawmill on the same site. The first grist-mill was built and owned by Luke Decker, in 1816 or 1817. The mill was operated for over 25 years. Jacob Shafer came to this township from Harrison township after 1810 and established a tannery; he also had a small mill for grinding, which was run by horse power. In the early days a number of stills for the manufacture of whiskey were operated in Madison township. Isaac Millar ran a small still soon after his settlement here in 1806. William Bishop, Jesse and John Reed and Enoch Henry also owned and operated stills at an early date. A copper still and mill was run by William Teegardin at the time of the building of the Ohio Canal, in 1825-30. A number of stone quarries have been opened in the township, but the quality of the stone is not very good and the product has been used only for the foundations to buildings and for cellars.

#### ST. PAUL,

The only settlement in Madison township, has a population of about 70. In 1866 G. A. Knepper and John R. Teegardin built a store and opened a stock of goods at this place. Knepper retired from the partnership after one year and the business was conducted by Teegardin & Julian one year, when Teegardin became sole



proprietor and conducted the business for five years, when he associated with him his brother, George Philip Teegardin. It was again run for five years in partnership, when John R. Teegardin bought his brother's interest and conducted the business alone. His successor, H. H. Teegardin, is still engaged in business at the old stand conducting a general store and grocery. Harley Gatten has a blacksmith shop here and George Bowers, a shoe shop. These comprise the business interests of the place at the present time.

There was no postoffice in Madison township until 1859 or 1860, when an office was established at St. Paul, which was at that time called Teegardin's. Rev. J. A. Roof, of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, who

was appointed the first postmaster, administered the office at his residence. No provision was made for carrying the mails; for a number of years it was done by private enterprise, persons in the neighborhood alternating in carrying it. Finally a private subscription was raised and George Coon carried it for two years; Andrew Duvall succeeded him and carried it for several years, until a regular route was established between South Bloomfield and Marcy. The second postmaster was Louis Rhodes. John R. Teegardin then became postmaster and the mail business was transacted by the Teegardins until the postoffice was discontinued, in 1902. The residents now get their mail by rural free delivery from Ashville.





## CHAPTER X

### MONROE TOWNSHIP

Monroe township is situated north of Perry and Deer Creek townships, west of Muhlenberg and Jackson townships, south of Darbyville and Muhlenberg townships and east of Fayette and Madison counties. Deer Creek forms a greater part of the southern boundary. The township is also watered by Clark's, Van Buskirk's and Mud runs, all of which empty into Deer Creek. The surface of the township is on a whole level, except along the streams. The first settlement in the township was made about 1799. The soil is for the most part clay and is well adapted to the growing of wheat and corn. The township was organized after the erection of Pickaway County. The present officers of the township are as follows: Trustees—L. M. Long, John Douglas and John Row; clerk, C. E. Dick; treasurer, S. C. Tootle; assessor, Henry Robinson; justices of the peace—J. M. Hatfield and Charles McLean. The population of the township according to the census of 1900 is 1,586.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

It is thought that the first permanent settler was Peter Van Buskirk, a native of Maryland, who came here about 1800 from Ross County, Ohio, where he had settled in 1799. Upon coming to this township, he settled on the bank of Deer Creek, where he erected, in early times, a grist-mill and distillery. Charles Longberry came to this township in 1800 from Pennsylvania. Christopher Cardiff removed from Maryland to Deer Creek in 1806, and

eventually located in Monroe township. Samuel R. Dawson came to the township in 1814; Jeremiah, Josiah and John Thomas, three brothers, in 1815; George Rowe, in 1816; John Porter, George Richey and John Foster, in 1817; John D. Hatfield, in 1829; John G. Grindle, in 1831; William Rigglin, in 1832; Wilson Murphy, in 1835; and William C. Williams in 1836. The Hays family, Benjamin Norris and family, Milburn Smith and Rev. James Marshall were also early settlers in Monroe township. At an early day several saw and grist-mills were established on Van Buskirk's Run, but these have since disappeared. A horse-mill for ginding corn was erected on the turnpike at a very early period by John H. Maddux.

#### CHURCHES.

The Hebron M. E. Church, situated in the southwestern part of the township, was formed soon after the settlement. Meetings for a time were held in the log cabins of the settlers and subsequently in the little log school-house near Foster's. Revs. Joseph Hays and William Morrow were among the first circuit preachers on this charge, which was attached to Deer Creek Circuit. The early ministers were the same that had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Williamsport. The church is now in the Darbyville Circuit; Rev. F. B. Davis is the pastor. Leslie Lewis is superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church edifice of this society, built in 1838, was probably the first one built in the township.



The Greenland M. E. Church, known as the Timmons Church, which is located about four miles from Five Points on the road to Era, dates back to about 1834, when a class was formed here under the ministry of Revs. Philip Nation and Joshua Boucher, of the London Circuit. Meetings were held in private homes until the erection of the log church which was called the "Timmons meeting house." In 1853 a frame church was erected and the present name substituted. Among the early ministers who had this charge were Revs. E. Webster, William Morrow, N. Hugh, John W. Still, George Fait, M. Wolfe, C. B. Warrington, T. Hurd, S. Maddux, T. Hall, W. Browning, J. Young, D. Smith, J. Martin, J. O. Lakin, F. F. Lewis, J. Laws, A. M. Alexander, S. Rankin, D. Mann and A. R. Miller. In the division of the circuit, the Greenland Church was assigned to the Mount Sterling Circuit, of which it is still a charge. Rev. S. A. Crosby, of Mount Sterling, is in charge of the circuit at the present time. The church has a flourishing Sunday-school.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church, located at Five Points, was formerly attached to the London Circuit but is now in charge of the Mount Sterling Circuit, Rev. S. A. Crosby being pastor. The first meeting was held in 1849 by Rev. James Marshall at the house of John C. Berry, where a class of 11 members was formed. In 1852 a meeting-house was erected at a cost of \$800. This was removed to Five Points in 1871, and was used until a new church edifice was built, in 1894, at a cost of \$2,500. Soon after the formation of the church, a Sunday-school was organized which still continues, with an average attendance of about 50 at the present time. Adam Hanson has recently become superintendent, succeeding George W. Winfough, who retired after holding the position for 17 years.

The Yankeetown M. E. Church has a membership of 86. The Sunday-school, at which there is an average attendance of about 100, is under the superintendence of C. C. McCafferty. Rev. J. H. Mindling, of Derby, has charge of this church. The church property is valued at \$2,000, of which amount \$1,500 is represented

in the frame church building, erected about five years ago.

Clark's Run Christian Church. — This church which is no longer active was one of the first formed in Monroe township, as early as 1822. Meetings were held in a small log building that had been erected for school purposes. In 1844 a hewed-log meeting-house was erected, which was replaced in 1868 by a commodious and substantial building. The ministers of the Williamsport Christian Church conducted services at this station. At one time this church had a membership of over 100 members and a good-sized Sunday-school.

The Christian Church at Five Points was formed by Rev. Caleb Morris in 1864. Meetings were first held at the homes of Pleasant and John Southward. In 1866 a church building was completed at a cost of \$1,300. The church now has a membership of 125 members, and Rev. H. J. Duckworth, of Mount Sterling, is pastor. The Sunday-school was established contemporaneous with the church and now has an average attendance of about 50. J. T. Davis is superintendent.

The Renick Church in Derby township was removed about two years ago to the vicinity of Deer Creek, in Monroe township, where it is now used by the Holiness Church.

#### SCHOOLS.

The township has 14 school districts and all except one have brick school buildings. The members of the township Board of Education, elected in the fall of 1904, are as follows: R. T. Dennis, W. H. Robison and B. O. Lewis—four years; Adam Bailey and John Bailey—two years. The clerk of the board is C. E. Dick. The school at Five Points, which has a high school department, of the second grade, is under the superintendence of John P. Adkins, who is assisted by Elizabeth Clarridge. The enrollment at the Five Points school is about 50, 30 being in the lower room and 20 in the upper. Monroe township is noted for the number of young men and women it has put into the teaching field.





## FIVE POINTS AND DEER CREEK.

Five Points is a settlement several miles southwest of Darbyville. The first store in the township was established here by William Leach in 1849. A few years later M. Timmons opened another store here. The town had a population of 176 in 1900. In 1851 a postoffice was established here with John Long as postmaster. On January 1, 1906, the postoffice was discontinued; the residents now get their mail by rural free delivery, from Williamsport and Mount Sterling. Simon Mich-

els and John Caudy operate tile factories, the latter also running a sawmill. George Winfough, John Koch and Edward Davis conduct general stores; David & Parkinson, a meat market; George Dennis, an implement store, also selling wagons, carriages, etc. There are two blacksmiths, D. B. Leach and Frank Porter, who also runs a feed stable.

At Deer Creek, a small cross-roads settlement of this township, Lawson S. Baker has a general store, while John Porter conducts a blacksmith shop.



## CHAPTER XI

### MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP

This township was erected December 8, 1830, being formed from portions of Jackson township on the south and east, Scioto on the north and east, Darby on the north and west and Monroe on the south and west. It is next to the smallest township in the county in area and the third smallest in population, which was 918 in 1900. The first survey for a township was made by Judge William Florence in 1826 or 1827. It was afterward again surveyed by Mr. Nesbeth, of Ross County. A change was made in its boundaries in 1851. Darby Creek flows from northwest to southeast through the center of the township. This is the only stream of any size that can be found here. It rises near the head-waters of the Scioto River and runs in a course nearly parallel with that stream, into which it empties near Circleville. The name "river" would more nearly describe its size. At times of high water, it overflows a large area of bottom land, where it is not protected by levees. Its banks in some sections are quite high. It derives its name from an old Indian chief who lived on its banks at an early day. There are also two small streams, known as Dry Run and George's Run.

When the first settlements were made in this township, the pioneers found the face of the land covered with a heavy growth of timber. In the western part of the township and adjoining townships were found small tracts of land without timber, covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass that would sometimes reach to the height of a man's shoulders when mounted on horseback. These tracts

were given the name of "prairies." The bottom lands were covered with great forests of walnut, maple, ash, elm, honey-locust and sycamore trees, while on the uplands grew many oaks. The land was cleared in the most expeditious manner possible—either by felling the trees and burning the logs, or by girdling and thus destroying them. This was done in order to get the land under cultivation without the waste of time. At a later date mills were established along Darby Creek and considerable lumber was produced; as a consequence but little timber suitable for first-class lumber is to be found at this day in the township.

In the bottom lands the soil is for the most part a black loam mixed with some gravel and is very productive, raising large crops of corn and wheat. On the uplands is found a clay soil which is nearly as productive as the black soil of the lowlands, though it requires a greater effort to produce a crop. In order to protect the land along Darby Creek from overflow in times of flood, levees have been built along the creek by the owners of these lands. Great quantities of corn are raised in this township. Until some 30 or 40 years ago the land was mostly owned in large tracts by a few persons. Even now there are a number of very large farms.

It is thought that the first election in Muhlenberg township was that held in the spring of 1831, a few months after the township's erection. William Hill, Sr., was the first justice of the peace. In 1875 a town house was erected on the main street in Darbyville at a



cost of \$1,200, the lower story being built by the township and corporation and the upper story jointly by the Good Templars organization and Good Samaritan Grange. The township officers for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—R. C. Hill, William Graham and E. F. Kneisley; clerk, Jonathan M. Grabill; treasurer, W. S. Carpenter; assessor, Milton Follen; justices of the peace—Henry B. Darst and Jacob Bennett.

When Virginia ceded this portion of Ohio to the general government, the lands west of the Scioto River were reserved by the State of Virginia for her soldiers of the Revolutionary War as a reward for their services. Of these military lands, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg owned some 1,700 acres; Henry Baldwin, 1,200; Henry Massie, 1,200; while Carter, Copeland and others owned large tracts. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg was one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolutionary War. At the time the war broke out, he was a minister; he immediately transformed himself into a soldier and did valiant service in behalf of the revolting colonists. The township of Muhlenberg is named after his youngest son, Francis, who settled here in 1820.

#### INDIANS.

This section was the home of the Shawnee Indians. At an early day small bands of these Indians lived in various parts of the township; even after the country was partially settled, the Indians returned annually early in the spring for the purpose of making maple sugar. In the fall of the year they proceeded north toward Lake Erie. On the opposite side of the creek, a short distance above Darbyville, a large burying ground was located, in the rear of the old camp of the band to which the chief Darby belonged. At an early day in the history of the township, an Indian duel took place just below Darbyville where there was an Indian camp.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The early history of the township is more like a history of a neighborhood than of a town; until 1830, it was not known as a town-

ship, being included in Jackson, Scioto, Darby and Monroe townships. The names and dates of arrivals of many of the first settlers have been lost, and the information given here can be considered as only fragmentary. The first settlement of which we have any record was made about 1805 or 1806. It is thought that John Rush and family lived here prior to 1805, as at that time they owned 50 acres of land on Darby Creek. In 1806 a Mr. Galbreath and a Mr. Swank came to Muhlenberg. John Studebaker, Edward Pritchard and Judge William Florence also came to this township in 1806. The last named, who was a Virginian, arrived April 9, 1806. After occupying a cabin on John Renick's place for a short time, he bought 100 acres of the Muhlenberg tract. He afterward purchased more land until he owned some 1,700 or 1,800 acres. Judge Florence was twice elected to the State Legislature and served two terms as associate judge. He died in 1870, aged 96 years. He left a decided impress on the life of his time and section. About 1807 Isaac Van Meter, John and David Shepherd and Parnick George came to this township. In 1808 Judge William Seymour came here from Ross County. He was one of the early associate judges of the Common Pleas Court, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1810. George Rowe came into the country about 1812 and bought land on Dry Run, which he came near losing, as the title proved defective. The Hill family, one of the most widely represented in the township, was established here about 1815, when William Hill with his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, came here; at the same time his brothers, Leroy and Robert Hill, also settled here. These two brothers afterward removed to other sections of Ohio. John McKinley came from Virginia in 1819 and settled about three miles above Darbyville.

Francis Muhlenberg came here about 1820 and for a number of years lived in the family of Judge William Florence. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1823 and several years later was elected to Congress, but would only serve the first year of his term. Alexander McKinley and Charles Bell came here about 1825. Jacob Yoakum settled here in





1822. William Fullen came to Pickaway County in 1827, and about seven years later purchased and moved upon land near Darbyville. Abel Seymour, a son of Judge William Seymour, came to Ohio in 1827 and settled on a part of his father's tract. Jacob Thorn settled in Muhlenberg township about 1834; Isaac Seymour, in 1835; Baldwin C. Carpenter, in 1837; William A. Miller, in 1840; George W. Bolin, in 1841, and Joseph A. Pritchard in 1844. Henry Darst settled in Circleville about 1835 or 1836, kept hotel there three years and then came to Muhlenberg township. Other early settlers in this township were: John and David Martin, Mrs. Burget, the Poulson brothers (mention of whom is made in the history of Darby township), and Arthur Whiteside.

#### WHIPPING A POLE-CAT.

"It was no very unusual thing for the new settlers in a wilderness of timber to become somewhat dazed and lost when they had occasion to traverse the timber out of some path or well-known course. Where the settlements were several miles distant from each other and the interval a dense and almost impenetrable forest, this is not to be wondered at. On one occasion, Isaac Van Meter, then well along in years, mounted his horse and rode into the woods to gather in some of his hogs that had been fattening on 'shack,' as acorns and beech-nuts were called. He was gone much longer than was expected and his family became alarmed and instituted a search for him. The neighbors were called on and after some time found him about three miles from home near what is now known as Robtown. He had dismounted and tied his horse to a bush and was engaged in whipping a pole-cat around with a little switch. When asked what he was doing that for, he replied that 'he became so very cold in riding that he had to do something to keep warm and it occurred to him that if he whipped that pole-cat about for a while he would get warmed up.' The general verdict of the searching party was that he *had* become pretty well 'warmed up' as they returned home, carefully keeping the windward side of him."

#### SOME FIRST EVENTS.

It is not known who was the first white person born in the township, but it is thought there were births in the families of some of the squatters before the actual settlers came in and took possession of the land. The first death that occurred in the neighborhood was that of a child of Jonathan Renick, named Seymour, in 1805. An infant daughter of Judge Florence, deceased in November, 1806, was the first person buried in the Florence burial-ground. The first marriage that can be recalled was that of Anthony Hall and Polly Wood in 1806. The early settlers obtained flour and meal from a mill on Darby Creek in Jackson township, about seven miles from the present town of Darbyville or from a mill on the upper part of the same stream, in Franklin County. The first of these mills was built about 1802 or 1803, and the other a little later. The first orchard planted in Muhlenberg township was set out on the place of Isaac Van Meter about 1808. About this time Eleazar Smith established a blacksmith shop on Darby Creek below Darbyville. A sawmill was built on the farm of Francis Hill, a little below Darbyville, about 1820; in 1831 it was equipped for grinding purposes. In 1835, after the death of Mr. Hill, Jonathan Blue rented the property and bought a wool-carding machine. It was subsequently rented by others and finally sold to Jacob Measy about 1844. This old mill was torn down on the completion of the mill in Darbyville, in 1877. A tannery, established by John Shepherd in 1819, was conducted by him until his death and then by his son, Abram, until 1838. James Magill also operated a tannery at an early date.

#### CHURCHES.

A Baptist Church was established here about 1820 or 1825, but it finally went into decay.

A branch of the Presbyterian Church was organized here about 1825. Services were held in private houses in the neighborhood during the winter season and in the summer, a pleasant grove was selected, logs being rolled





HIGH WATER ON DEER CREEK



SCENE IN THE SALT CREEK VALLEY  
South of Tarlton.



RESIDENCE OF HARRY F. ALKIRE  
Deer Creek Township.



LOG CABIN BUILT BY MICHAEL ALKIRE IN 1800



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF S. H. RIDGWAY  
Darby Township.







together for seats for the congregation. For some years after the completion of the Darbyville schoolhouse, it was used for religious services. In 1842 a church was erected in Jackson township near the Muhlenberg township line, where the Presbyterians of this township had services for some time. A Presbyterian Church was finally established at Darbyville. Of late years the society has not been active and the building is not now in use.

**Darbyville M. E. Church.**—Services conducted by laymen of the Methodist denomination were held at an early day in the township. There was preaching at Mr. McKinley's as early as 1826 and afterward at a schoolhouse in Darbyville. It is not known just when the church was organized. It was at first a charge of the Scioto Circuit and then of the Franklin-ton Circuit. It is now included in the Darbyville Circuit, which has four appointments: Darbyville, Pherson, Hebron and King's. The membership of the circuit is 370 and the church property of the four appointments is valued at \$7,000. The number of Sunday-school pupils in the entire circuit is 480. Rev. F. B. Davis, who is stationed at Darbyville, is in charge of the circuit. The attendance of the Darbyville M. E. Church is about 175. The Sunday-school at Darbyville has an average attendance of about 110; Charles W. Davis is superintendent. The church at Darbyville was begun in 1842 and completed in 1844. A parsonage was built here in 1898 at a cost of about \$1,500.

The Pherson M. E. Church is one of the appointments of the Darbyville Circuit, with Rev. F. B. Davis as pastor. The church has a membership of 125. The average Sunday attendance is 200. The church building was erected in 1891 at a cost of \$1,200. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Robert Pherson.

In the spring of 1878 a branch organization of the African M. E. Church was perfected at Darbyville. For a number of years services were held at the schoolhouse in the village of Darbyville by John Dickinson. The pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. R. H. Morris, of Circleville.

#### CEMETERIES.

At an early day there were several cemeteries established in the county, most of them being of a family or neighborhood nature. In 1879 there were not less than eight burial places to be found. The first cemetery was on the farm of Judge William Florence, where his infant daughter was buried in 1806. In 1875 the corporation of Darbyville bought five acres of ground just below the town on the pike and opened a general township cemetery.

#### SCHOOLS.

In 1807 Judge William Florence established a school in a log cabin on his place, hiring Brice Howard as teacher. Sylvester Tipton taught school in this log cabin after Howard; Horatio Keys also taught about the same time. Rev. George Ambrose came to the township about 1820, and taught school on the west side of Darby Creek near Darbyville. He was a Baptist minister and preached in the surrounding country. Mr. Abbott taught school about 1816 or 1818; James Rice taught on the Muhlenberg farm about 1817. The township is well provided with schools and the school buildings are of a substantial nature. The Board of Education of Muhlenberg township, elected in the fall of 1904, is as follows: M. F. May, Samuel Ankrom and J. Wilson—four years; J. J. McLaughlin and W. S. Carpenter—two years. The clerk of the board is Jonathan M. Grabill.

In the early '50's a union school district was set off in the village of Darbyville and a school building was erected at a cost of \$1,500. In 1867 a second story was added to the building at an expense of \$400. The school has a high school department, in addition to the grammar and primary departments. Charles W. Davis is in charge, assisted by Florence Terflinger and Minnie Dennis. The Board of Education of the Darbyville Village School District, elected in November, 1904, is as follows: G. W. Miller, Harry Moore and C. T. Neff—four years; P. C. Thomas and Mrs. Laura Anderson—two years.



At one time in the history of Darbyville, a school was kept up by the township for the education of colored children; a building was erected for the purpose in 1872 at a cost of \$632.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The first physician employed in the township was Dr. Scott, of Chillicothe. This was previous to 1810. In that year Drs. Turney, Webb and Luckey settled in Circleville and acquired the business of Muhlenberg township, as they were good physicians and more convenient of access. In 1828 Dr. Raiff, a Frenchman, settled at Darbyville, where he remained until his death. Drs. Noble and Wilson came later. About 1833 Dr. James Allen settled in Darbyville, where he conducted his practice for some 22 years. Of more recent physicians we may mention Dr. Richard H. Tipton who began his practice of medicine at Darbyville in 1846; Dr. F. M. Black; who came to Darbyville in 1853 and entered into partnership with Dr. James Allen; Dr. J. T. Kirkendall, who died some 10 or 12 years ago, after an extended practice; and Dr. John E. Miller, deceased in 1904, who practiced at Darbyville for many years and was a man of prominence in this section, being a Representative in the General Assembly at the time of his death. Darbyville has at the present time two practicing physicians: Dr. Joseph B. Justice, who has been located here since November, 1898; and Dr. Floyd E. Ginder, who came here in 1904.

#### SOCIETIES.

Good Samaritan Grange, P. of H., was organized in Monroe township in 1874 but was afterward changed to Darbyville. It was long since discontinued. Darbyville has always been strong in temperance sentiment. There was formerly a very flourishing lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars here, which was organized under a charter issued in 1875. It finally went out of existence. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is very well represented at Darbyville, where one of the strongest societies in the county is active in the good work.

#### DARBYVILLE.

The corporation of Darbyville was platted July 27, 1826. It was laid out on land formerly entered, surveyed and patented by Cornelius Baldwin on the west side of Darby Creek and near the center of the present township of Muhlenberg. A store for the sale of merchandise was opened by Samuel Scott in 1826 or 1827. A year later a grocery was opened by George and J. P. Hill. In 1826 a blacksmith shop was run here by Charles McFeters, a miller. The first postoffice was kept in Darbyville in 1827. Rev. George Ambrose being the first postmaster. Before the office was opened the residents of the town went to Circleville for their mail. The present postmaster is James A. Miller. It has been reported that the postoffice is to be discontinued, on account of rural free delivery. The present officers of the corporation of Darbyville are as follows: Mayor, P. C. Thomas; marshal, Walter Girton; clerk, C. E. Hill; treasurer, Ezra Hill; Council—G. W. Miller, Jacob Bennett, Dr. Joseph B. Justice, Charles W. Davis, S. G. Girton and John Sines. The streets are lighted with six, patent gasoline lamps. The business houses of the village are as follows: George W. Miller, P. C. Thomas, James A. Miller and Davis & Moore, general merchandise; Everett Brown and Millward Gulick, meat markets; Mrs. E. N. Devany, millinery; Henry Radcliff, hotel; Charles Neff and Marion Stonerock, blacksmiths; Ezra Hill, dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds, wagons, carriages, etc.; S. G. Girton, sawmill (also grinding grain and feed); and Bowman & Snyder, undertakers (also with an office at Mount Sterling). The population of the town in 1900 was 250.

#### PIHERSON

Is a small settlement of about 35 population, located in the southern corner of Muhlenberg township. District School No. 1, a brick structure with shingle roof, is located here; also the Pherson M. E. Church. I. A. Pherson conducts a general store and John J. McLaughlin, a blacksmith shop. The latter is also a veterinary surgeon.



## CHAPTER XII

### PERRY TOWNSHIP

This township, lying in the southwest corner of Pickaway County, was originally included in Deer Creek township. It is not definitely known when the township was detached and organized, but it is thought that it was early in the '20's. Deer Creek forms the northern boundary of the township, which is also watered by Hay Run and Hamilton Run. In the territory adjacent to Deer Creek, the surface is broken and traversed by numerous ravines. In the bottom lands of this section great quantities of grain, especially corn are raised. In other sections a black loam is found which is more adapted to the growing of corn than any other cereal. The township is traversed from east to west by the C. & M. V. R. R., which has two stations in Perry, namely: New Holland and Atlanta. The population of the township according to the census of 1900 is 1,865. The township officers for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—J. G. Dick, Douglas Binns, Jr., and W. T. Hoskins; clerk, F. M. Davis; treasurer, M. S. Batholomew; assessor, C. P. Clements; justices of the peace—J. W. Wright and W. A. Welch.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The township was settled mainly by Virginians, the first settlement being made about 1799. The pioneer settler, it is thought, was James Wilson, who lived for a brief time on the farm later owned by Elias Ater. Among the other early settlers were: Benjamin Evans, John Hoskins, Holmes Tarbill, John Tim-

mons, Peter Mouser, Josiah Reeves, Zadoc Lewis, Levi Hayes, Jesse Britton, John Thomas, William Porter, Hezekiah Brown, John Bennett, John English, Jonathan Taylor and John Hale, all of whom came here before 1815, in about the order named.

Others of the early settlers who came here subsequent to 1815 were the following: John Dunlap, Isaac Gray, Josiah Lewis, Barzillai C. Adkins, John M. Collins, Isaac Brown, Philip Michael, Jacob Gooley, James Cochran, Isaac Vincent, Reuben Lloyd, Moses Kouns, Joseph McClintock, Jacob and Samuel Hoselton, William Penniwell, Abraham Tanquary, Abram Kirkpatrick, Frederick Funk, James Kirkpatrick, John Streevey and Reuben Simpson. It is possible that some of the above may have settled here at an earlier date than mentioned.

#### CHURCHES

The Methodists, who were the first to hold religious services in Perry township, have established six churches in all, of which three are still active.

The Cedar Grove M. E. Church was established at a very early date. A log meeting house was built in 1814, previous to which date the class meetings were held in the homes of the settlers. The original class was composed of these members: William Bailey and wife, John Bennett and wife, John and Peter Cook and their wives, George Graham and wife, Isaac Jones and wife, William Loveland and





wife and Jonathan Motter and wife. A frame church, built near the site of the log one, was dedicated in 1849. The church belonged to the New Holland Circuit. The membership in 1879 was 79. Services have since been discontinued.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was founded on Hay Run about 1835, but the organization no longer exists. A church costing nearly \$700 was built in 1852 to replace the log meeting house previously used. The church membership in 1879 was 45. The church was included in the New Holland Circuit.

Locust Grove M. E. Church.—This class was organized in 1841 at the home of Noble Porter, who became its leader and most enthusiastic worker. The church building was erected in 1842 on land donated by him. In 1879 there were 73 members in regular connection and 90 on probation. Since then the church has ceased to be a regular charge. From its formation it was attached to the New Holland Circuit. The Cedar Grove, Hay Run and Locust Grove churches all had Sunday-schools.

New Holland M. E. Church.—Although all early records of this church have been lost, it is known that it was organized before 1825, as a class of about 12 members, with Samuel Hosselton as class leader. Prior to 1825 services were held by Rev. Francis A. Wilson at the houses of George Bohrer and others, and then in a little log building in the village. About 1827 a small frame church edifice was constructed; this was replaced on the same site by the present church, which was built in 1867, at a cost of \$2,500. Six years ago a parsonage was built at a cost of over \$3,000. The ministers of the New Holland church for the period prior to 1866 were the same that had charge of the church at Williamsport. In that year New Holland Circuit was set off as a separate circuit. From 1866 to 1906 the ministers of the New Holland church have been: Revs. J. Y. Rusk, W. W. Martin, N. L. Jones, A. C. Kelley, George W. Burns, John W. Wakefield, F. S. Davis, A. B. Sniff, J. B. Bradley, Ralph Watson, J. L. Durrant, F. M. Evans,

L. W. Miller, George Aten, H. E. Wright and T. L. Haas, the present incumbent. The present combined membership of this church and the Atlanta M. E. Church is 355. The New Holland church has a flourishing Sunday-school, with an average attendance of 81, of which Seymour Thomas is superintendent.

Dublin Hill M. E. Church.—A class of Protestant Methodists was formed at this point in 1858, but after a few years the church was discontinued. Sixteen years later, Rev. John L. Reeder, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, founded a class, which has flourished to the present time. In 1878, the present brick church edifice located in the northeastern part of the township, was built at a cost of \$1,600, being dedicated on January 15, 1879, by Rev. I. F. King, of Columbus. The church has a membership of 35. The Sunday-school, which was formed at the establishment of the church, has a membership of 50. Elmer Shaeffer is superintendent. The present pastor of this charge is Rev. W. B. Rose, of New Holland.

The Atlanta M. E. Church is the most recently organized church of this denomination in Perry township. It is a charge of the New Holland Circuit. A frame church building was erected in 1896 at a cost of \$3,500. Jesse Riffin is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 75.

The New Holland Disciples' Church was organized in the spring of 1857, the charter members being 22 in number. Evangelists of this denomination had preached here for some three years previous. After the organization, services were held in the home of T. Hess for a time and then in a church built about 50 years ago, which continued to serve until a new brick church was built in 1901, which is valued at \$5,000. The church is large and flourishing, having a membership of 150. The Sunday-school, of which Mrs. Sadie Crabb is superintendent, has an average attendance of 90.

Following are the church officers: Elders—J. B. Parker and G. H. Matson; deacons—J. C. Vlerehome, O. Launderman, —Thompson, E. Anderson and Frank Gooley. The present pastor is Rev. W. W. Harris. Other



pastors who have served this church are the following: Revs. Samuel Matthews, John C. Ervin, George Van Pelt, E. B. Lewis, J. P. Ewin, Wesley Hatcher and H. L. Veach.

New Holland Presbyterian Church.—This church, which passed out of existence some time ago, was founded in 1863. Four years later the old Methodist Episcopal Church building was purchased, removed to another site, donated by John Boggs, and refitted. Rev. Samuel Cruthers was the first pastor; he was followed by Rev. S. S. Miller and he by Rev. W. H. Guthrie. The last named remained some four years and left a membership of 30. After his departure only occasional preaching was had and interest finally died out.

#### SCHOOLS.

Not much is known in regard to who taught the first school in the township or where the school was located. As early as 1818, Andrew Bascom taught a term of school at or near the Locust Grove M. E. Church, in the little log building standing on the land later owned by Joseph Porter. This school was quite well attended. Soon after this William Clark taught a school term in the same building. A school in New Holland village was taught by Rev. Francis A. Wilson as early as 1828. The township outside of New Holland Special School District now has eight schools. All the schoolhouses are brick structures roofed with slate and are in very good condition. District No. 3, with school located at Atlanta, and District No. 8 have new buildings erected in 1904. The school at Atlanta is in charge of Prof. Otis Ganes, and has a high school department, in addition to the grammar and primary departments. The enumeration of pupils in the eight districts of the township is 280. At the election held in the fall of 1904, the first election after the adoption of the new code, the following were elected members of the township Board of Education: George A. Brown, Charles Grimes and G. L. Jennings—four years; W. C. Crawford and E. A. Riggin—two years. W. H. Skinner is clerk.

The New Holland Special School District

was organized at the time the village was incorporated. It is said that the first school subsequent to 1835 was held in the building occupying the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. About 1848 a school building was constructed on the Ferguson property south of town. In 1854-55 a school building was erected to take the place of the one on the Ferguson property, at a cost of \$1,500. This building remained in use until the present school was built. This school accommodates about 200 pupils, and has eight rooms and library and office. This school has three departments—primary, grammar and high school. The high school department has recently been changed from second grade to first grade. Prof. J. G. Bricker is superintendent of the New Holland school and Miss Carrie Beach, principal. These with four other teachers comprise the teaching force. The High School has an enthusiastic alumni association. The Board of Education of the special district, elected in the fall of 1904, is as follows: T. M. Withgott, George H. Matson and Scott Taylor—four years; J. T. Timmons and J. J. Dones—two years. Scott Taylor is clerk.

#### SOCIETIES.

New Holland Lodge, No. 392, F. & A. M., was formed in 1867, the charter being issued in June of that year. The first officers were: M. V. Rawlins, W. M.; J. H. Yoeman, S. W.; Abram Vlereboone, J. W.; B. Timmons, treasurer, W. J. Cochran, secretary; A. S. Holloway, S. D.; J. D. Orahood, J. D.; and J. G. W. Donohoe, tyler. The lodge is very flourishing and in a fine financial condition. A stock company, consisting principally of Masons, owns the \$12,000 building in which the lodge has its rooms. There is also a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star here.

New Holland also has a Knights of Pythias lodge, John A. Logan, No. 518, organized many years ago, and a camp of Modern Woodmen of America, which was instituted in April, 1890. An Odd Fellows lodge flourished here for a time, as well as various temperance societies. Both New Holland and Atlanta have organizations of the W. C. T. U.





W. C. Ferguson Post, No. 254, G. A. R., was organized at New Holland in 1883, W. H. Kennedy being the first commander. George J. Rodgers is the present commander of the post, which has a membership of about 48.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Four physicians are now located at New Holland, namely, John B. May (who has been located here about 32 years), A. F. Kaler, E. O. Ervin, and Charles Davis. Dr. A. L. Teeters is the only dentist. The first physician to locate permanently in New Holland or Perry township, was Dr. James F. Wilson, who practiced here some 30 years. Among other physicians who practiced here were: Aaron Harriman, Henry Timmons, Henry R. Davis and John W. May.

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of New Holland, which was established April 4, 1904, enjoys the confidence and patronage of the people of the vicinity to a remarkable degree. Its organization followed closely the failure of the old bank of New Holland and this, in the opinion of some of the citizens, made the outlook doubtful. However, the financial standing and high character of its promoters and officers overcame this handicap, and in two years time the deposits reached the large sum of \$150,000 and the loans, \$130,000.

The promoters of this institution were such well-known citizens as A. L. Hyde, I. N. Beatty, D. R. Porter, Samuel Hoskins, C. G. Campbell, A. T. Vincent, George Kirk, M. S. Bartholomew, W. J. Grimes and Scott Taylor. The following officers were elected: A. L. Hyde, president; I. N. Beatty, vice-president; and Seymour Thomas, cashier. The board of directors includes A. L. Hyde, I. N. Beatty, A. T. Vincent, John McCafferty and George Kirk.

The building occupied was built by the defunct Bank of New Holland and was used by that enterprise but two weeks. It was later purchased by the First National Bank and is a very appropriate home for so important an in-

stitution. It is of handsome design and the interior, in point of arrangement and finishing, is all that could be desired. The fixtures are of hard wood and the vault and safe are the most modern and approved fire and burglar-proof pattern.

#### NEW HOLLAND.

The plat of this village was acknowledged before Alexander Rowen, justice of the peace, on September 2, 1818. The description, recorded in Book B of the Pickaway County records, shows that the name was then Flemingsburgh. It is not known when the name was changed to the one the village now bears. The village was incorporated March 9, 1835. Early in the following year the village officers were: Rev. Francis A. Wilson, mayor; D. Blue, Jacob Hosselton, Reuben Lloyd and Alexander Cochran, trustees. The village officers for 1906 are as follows: Mayor, George Williamson; clerk, F. M. Davis; marshal, John Morris; treasurer, Chan. Vlrebome; Council—M. S. Bartholomew, N. E. Tutwiler, John Shaw, William Mitchell, J. P. Van Vickle and L. W. Swearingen; solicitor, Charles H. May. The village has considerable cement pavement and is well lighted by 25 gasoline lights of a new design that give a fine illumination. In the summer the principal streets are sprinkled. The population, as given in the census of 1900, is 692.

Charles Green was one of the first, if not the first, merchant at New Holland. He sold groceries and whiskey and entertained travelers. George Bohrer, who built the first brick block, was also a pioneer merchant.

New Holland is a shipping point for large quantities of grain. C. E. Groce, of Circleville, has two elevators here. John Brodie has a grist mill, which is well patronized. Here is also located a branch factory of the Pressing & Orr Company. This is an extensive establishment and when in operation in the canning season employs a large force of hands. Of late tomatoes have been the only product canned. J. M. Siniſt conducts a broom factory at New Holland and George Lenley manufactures cement blocks.



Other business houses of the town are as follows: Dry goods, boots and shoes, L. A. Meeker; dry goods, boots and shoes and millinery, J. J. Dones; clothing and furnishing goods, Forrest & Adkins; jewelry, John Zimmerman; general stores—James Holihan, T. C. Gooley and Gooley Brothers; grocery and meat market, Henson & Jones; meat market, Griffith & Doyle; shoe shop, George W. Tutwiler; furniture, William Daley (also undertaker); bakery, F. M. Sims; drugs, wall-paper, paints and school supplies, H. M. Agner; hardware, Farmers' Supplies Hardware Company; livery, Charles McCrea and Samuel H. Stoker; lumber and coal, J. E. Ferrel; blacksmiths, William Briggs, Funk Brothers and Robert Maddux; Central Hotel, James Colopy, proprietor.

Percy May owns and conducts the New Holland *Leader* and a job printing office. He is also postmaster at New Holland. N. R. Ferguson is thought to have been the first postmaster. Three rural routes, comprising a total length of 80 miles, now run from New Holland. Both the Citizens' and the Bell telephone companies have connections here, the former having an exchange.

W. A. Welch, justice of the peace, and Charles H. May, who also has an office in Circleville, are the town's only attorneys.

#### ATLANTA

Is a small town of a little less than 150 population, located on the C. & M. V. R. R. about midway between New Holland and Woodlyn. It is not incorporated. L. T. White is the local agent of the C. & M. V. R. R. Company. A grain elevator, owned by C. G. Campbell, is located here, also a small mill owned by Martin Turner. C. G. Campbell also conducts a grocery and coal business and ships stock. P. F. Campbell sells buggies, wagons and general farming implements. Crawford & Macy conduct a general store; Michael Funk, a blacksmith shop and livery stable; and Mrs. L. A. Moore, a tile factory. Both the Citizens' and the Bell telephones are found here. There are two Odd Fellow bodies,—Atlanta Lodge, No. 819, and Perry Encampment, No. 286.

#### MILLS IN THE TOWNSHIP.

In days gone by quite a number of mills were built along Deer Creek in this township, but all have fallen into disuse, except the Crownover mill, which is now run by J. D. Pollock. The mill was first built as early as 1812 by a man named Baker and has been rebuilt several times. The other mills have comprised grist-mills, sawmills, carding mills and woolen mills.



## CHAPTER XIII

### PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP

No section of the county or, indeed, of the whole State is invested with such extraordinary interest as is this township. Here were situated the Indian towns, for the destruction of which Lord Dunmore's campaign was organized. On its soil the army made its encampment and by a treaty brought to a close what threatened to be a long and bloody war. At the time the army of Lord Dunmore came into this country, in 1774, there were a number of important villages on the Pickaway Plains and the vicinity, the most important of which were Cornstalk's Town and Grenadier Squawtown. The former, named after the famous Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, was located just north of where the iron bridge crosses Scippo Creek on the Chillicothe turnpike; the latter, named for the sister of Cornstalk, the Grenadier Squaw, was located just south of the bridge. Camp Charlotte was situated on Scippo Creek in the southwest quarter of section 12, while the encampment of General Lewis was on the southeast quarter of section 30 on Congo Creek.

On the farm later settled by the Boggs family, now known as "Elmwood Farm," is located the large elm, under which the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, is said to have delivered the speech made famous by Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia." This speech was not made in council, for Logan refused to attend the meeting at Camp Charlotte where the talk was held, and Lord Dunmore sent a trader by the name of John Gibson to inquire the cause of his absence. When Gibson arrived at the Indian town, Logan came to him

and by Logan's request they went into an adjoining wood and sat down. Here, after shedding an abundance of tears, the Chief told his pathetic story. Gibson repeated it to the officers, who caused it to be published in the *Virginia Gazette* of that year.

The version of the speech, as given by Thomas Jefferson, is as follows: "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold or naked and I gave him not clothing. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained in his tent an advocate for peace. Nay, such was my love for the whites, that those of my own country pointed at me as they passed by and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, cut off all the relatives of Logan; not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my revenge. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Logan's last years were truly melancholy. "He wandered about from tribe to tribe a solitary and lonely man. Dejected and broken-hearted by the loss of his friends and the decay





of his tribe, he resorted to the stimulus of strong drink to drown his sorrow. He was at last murdered in Michigan near Detroit."

Views of the Logan Elm, which is still standing, are shown elsewhere in this work. It is entitled to consideration, not only for the



MAP OF ANCIENT SHAWNEE TOWNS ON THE PICKAWAY PLAINS

EXPLANATIONS.—A. Ancient works on which Circleville now stands.

B. Logan's cabin at Old Chillicothe, now Westfall, four miles below Circleville; from this place a trail led through Grenadier Squawtown, and from thence up the Congo Valley, and crossed to the opposite side of the creek, about one and one-half miles from its mouth.

C. Black mountain, a short distance west of the old Barr mansion.

D. Council house a short distance northeast of the residence of William Renick, Jr. The two parallel lines at this point represent the gauntlet through which prisoners were forced to run, and O the stake at which they were burned, which last is on a commanding elevation.

E. The camp of Colonel Lewis, just south of the residence of George Wolf. The Logan Elm is about a mile north of the site of the camp of Lewis on Congo creek.

F. The point where Lord Dunmore met with and stopped the army of Lewis when on their way to attack the Indians. It is opposite the mansion of Maj. John Boggs.

G. The residence of Judge Gills, near which is shown the position of Camp Charlotte.

*From Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."*

historic interest attached to it, but also for its gigantic size.

The Indians lingered about this region for some time after the arrival of the whites. They had camps in the township, but no villages, after the first settlers located here. In their intercourse with their pale-faced brethren they were uniformly friendly and no trouble or annoyance was caused by their presence.

Pickaway township is also famous because

of the Pickaway Plains, which make up the greater part of the township. In Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," is quoted the following description of the Pickaway Plains: "They are divided into two parts, the greater or upper plains, and the lesser or lower one. The soil was very black when first cultivated; the result of vegetable decomposition through a long succession of ages. These plains are based on water-worn gravel and pebbles. The upper plain is at least 150 feet above the bed of the river, which passes about a mile west of them. Their form is elliptical, with the longest diameter from northeast to southwest, being about seven miles by three and a half or four miles. They were destitute of trees when first visited by the whites. The fertility was such as to produce one hundred bushels of corn, or fifty of wheat to the acre, for many years, but they are now less productive."

When the first settlers came here, they found the plains covered with a rank growth of grass, which grew to such a height that it could be tied over a horse's back. The land was ready for cultivation, no clearing being necessary. To this circumstance is attributed the early settlement and development of the township. On account of the almost unexampled fertility of the virgin soil of the Pickaway Plains, this section became known as the "Garden Spot of Ohio." While the productiveness of the soil is not so great now as in the early days of the settlement, crops are raised which amply repay the efforts of the husbandman.

The surface of the township is chiefly rolling, with the exception of the portion comprising the Pickaway Plains, where it is almost perfectly level. The principal stream is Scippo Creek, which enters the township in section 12, flows a tortuous course through the northern part and reaches the Scioto River two miles north of the southern line of the township. Congo Creek, also an important stream, flows through the southern part and unites with Scippo Creek a mile above its mouth. The Kinnickinnick, in the eastern part of the township, is the only other stream worthy of mention.

Pickaway township, which is the largest



township in the county in point of area, embraces all of township 10, range 21 (Worthington's survey), containing 36 square miles, and fractional township 3, range 22, lying between the western line of range 21 and the Scioto River, containing about 11 square miles. The total area of the township, therefore, is about 47 square miles. The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, is 1,231. The township was organized before Pickaway County was erected. The first justice of the peace is said to have been David Shelby. Another early magistrate was Jonathan Ellis. The present townships officers are as follows: Trustees—William F. Stout, Burr H. Rader and Isaac E. Morris; clerk, Edward Wilkins; treasurer, Marvin H. Dresbach; assessor, Adam Kuntz; justice of the peace, George Wilson; constable, Barney Ankrom.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlements in Pickaway township were made toward the close of the 18th century, in 1796 or 1797. The first cabins were erected on Zanes' "Trace," which led through the plains from the crossing of the Hockhocking River (now Lancaster) to Chillicothe. While it cannot be stated with absolute certainty who was the first settler, it seems to be generally agreed that Caleb Evans is entitled to the honor. He was born in Pennsylvania, thence removed to Kentucky where he resided until 1796 or 1797, when he came to Ohio and settled on Scippo Creek on the Pickaway Plains. The first white child born in the township, and probably the first in Pickaway County, was Mary Evans, daughter of Caleb Evans and his wife Elizabeth, the date of her birth being June 8, 1798.

George Fryback and family settled here in 1798. He first located on Scippo Creek in section 7, but the following spring he removed to the mouth of Congo Creek, where he remained until the land came into market in 1801, when he entered the south half of section 6. James Wilson located at Chillicothe in May, 1798, and soon after removed to the banks of the Congo, just above its junction

with Scippo Creek. His death, which occurred June 8, 1799, was the first in the township.

Among the earliest settlers of the township were Capt. John Boggs and his son, Maj. John Boggs. Captain Boggs, who was a native of Pennsylvania, removed with his family to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1771, and settled at the mouth of Boggs' Run, opposite Boggs' Island, near old Fort Henry. In 1796 he and his son John came to this section of Ohio to make a selection of land for settlement. They came down the Ohio in a keel-boat to the mouth of the Scioto, then with others, on a barge, to what was called "the station," below Chillicothe. They landed here and came on foot along the river to section 7, Pickaway township, where Captain Boggs made a location, which he subsequently entered. He brought out his family in 1798, and subsequently moved to Scippo Creek, on the hill above the present bridge, where he built a one-story brick house, one of the first brick houses erected in the township. Maj. John Boggs, his son, settled on the farm later occupied by his son, James T. Boggs, on which the Logan Elm is situated, and erected a brick house in 1816. It is said that in 1803 he took the first flatboat, loaded with flour, down the Scioto to New Orleans, although cargoes of pork and whiskey had been shipped down before. The return trips were made on horseback. He served in the War of 1812 with the rank of major.

John Rager, Jacob Greenough and Samuel and David Denny were among the early squatters on the Pickaway Plains. John Rager and Jacob Greenough afterward settled in Washington township. David Denny, who had a blacksmith shop on Congo Creek, in section 32, removed to the Walnut Plains in Harrison township in 1800 or soon thereafter. George Hitler, Sr., and family, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, settled in Pickaway township in the spring of 1799; some five or six years later he removed to section 33, Washington township. Samuel Morehead came here from Kentucky about the same time as the Hitlers. John Gay, the father of Mrs. George Hitler, came here with his family in







VIEW OF THE MAIN STREET IN DARBYVILLE



VIEW OF THE MAIN STREET IN ORIENT



TRUNK OF THE LOGAN ELM



THE LOGAN ELM, PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP  
Whore Logan, the Indian Chief, made his famous speech.



1799. He resided in this township until his death at the age of 102 years and 10 months. Another settler who came here in 1799 was Samuel Seall, Sr., who located in section 9, and six or seven years later moved to Walnut township. His son, Samuel Seall, followed blacksmithing in the village of Jefferson, for a number of years. Afterward he followed farming in Pickaway township, and in the spring of 1845 settled in Washington township where he died.

Henry Nevill came to Pickaway township about 1800 and purchased a large tract of land on the Pickaway Plains. Subsequently, in 1803, he laid out the town of Jefferson, which prospered until Circleville was started, when it declined. The first term of the Court of Common Pleas for Pickaway County was held at Mr. Nevill's house in Jefferson.

Other early settlers in the township who came here in the last years of the 18th century or first years of the 19th were Thomas and John Barr, John Sharp, John Rush, Matthew Ferguson (who attained the advanced age of 99 years) and Jonathan Ellis, an early cabinet-maker and carpenter, who constructed the frame of the Boggs mill. David Shelby was also one of the first settlers in Pickaway township, locating here prior to 1800. He was a member of the State Legislature for 21 consecutive years, with the exception of one term, and was the first justice of the peace elected in the township of Pickaway.

Jacob Stingley came here in 1805; Hugh Foresman, in 1806; Thomas Emerson, James Hedges and Gabriel Steely, about 1807. Philip and Joseph Hedges, father and cousin, respectively, of James Hedges, arrived here a short time after he made his settlement. James Torbert, a son-in-law of Hugh Foresman, and Jacob Wagner settled in Pickaway township in 1808; William Caldwell and family, in 1809; George Kellenberger and wife, soon after the close of the War of 1812. John Entrekkin, who had settled in Ross County as early as 1798, became a resident of Pickaway township in 1828.

#### CHURCHES.

Meade M. E. Church.—The first Methodist class organized in the township was at Salem,

now known as Meade. As early as 1802 or 1803 a log meeting-house was built, in which church services were held. Rev. James Quinn, a circuit preacher, held services in this building. In the fall of 1816 another log church was built, which was subsequently weather-boarded. This church continued to be used until the present frame structure was erected, which is valued at \$1,800. The pastor of the church is Rev. Stone, of Kingston. The charge was originally in the Pickaway Circuit, then in the Circleville, and is now in the Kingston Circuit. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 50 members; the superintendent is John W. Stump.

Emmett's Chapel.—The Methodists organized a society on the plains in an early date and held meetings alternately with the Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1808 by Rev. James Robinson, then of the Mount Pleasant Church. The Presbyterian society held its meetings usually at the house of Maj. John Boggs or John Rawl. In 1816 Mr. Robinson commenced preaching one-third of his time in the Rawl schoolhouse, near the present site of Emmett's Chapel. The Methodist and Presbyterian societies continued to hold their meetings alternately in this schoolhouse until about 1835, when they united in erecting a brick church on a hill just south of Congo Creek bridge. It was used by them alternately for about 10 years when, some difficulty between the two arising, the Methodists withdrew and provided another place of worship. Elias Reed, a leading member, bought the farm of John Rawl and turned the dwelling into a meeting-house. This was used by the society until 1852, when the present Emmett's Chapel, named in honor of the pioneer Methodist preacher, Father Emmett, was built. The Presbyterians continued to use the brick church on the hill for a few years after the Methodists withdrew. By reason of removals and deaths their number became so reduced that preaching could not be supported and the house was sold and taken down.

Palestine Church, in the northeastern part of the township, was built about the year 1840 by a German Reformed and Lutheran Society. The Methodists afterwards bought an interest





in the building and held meetings a number of years.

Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association stands about half a mile east of Hayesville, near the center of the township. The class was formed by Rev. John Dreisbach in 1835, the first members being Rev. John Dreisbach and wife, Thomas Krait and wife, Adam Boyer and wife and John Kraft and wife. Abraham Dreisbach, who subsequently became minister of the church, and Isaac E., Catherine and Sophia Dreisbach and Mrs. Eliza Steely were also early members, uniting soon after the organization was effected. The first meetings were held at the dwellings of the members and afterwards in a log schoolhouse. Subsequently the society used the frame schoolhouse, which replaced the log one, until the erection of their present church in the summer of 1850. Rev. John Dreisbach, who lived on the farm where the church is located and whose remains lie beside those of his wife in the adjoining cemetery, gave the ground for the church and cemetery, and the sum of \$1,000 toward the building of the church. The church is especially historic to the members of the Evangelical Association from the fact that Mr. Dreisbach was one of the founders of the association, which was first known as the Albright Church, being a co-worker with Bishop Albright. The church building cost \$903.61 to erect. It was dedicated December 22, 1850, by Bishop Joseph Long and Presiding Elder J. G. Zinser. The outside of the building has never been structurally changed, but the interior has been remodeled several times. Rev. John Dreisbach preached for the class for a few years, until the regular circuit preachers were appointed. John Heisler was class leader until 1840, when Isaac E. Dreisbach, son of Rev. John Dreisbach and father of the present Sunday-school superintendent, B. F. Dreisbach, was appointed. Isaac E. Dreisbach continued as leader until his death in 1897—a period of 57 years. The church has a present membership of 50. Rev. G. W. Miesse, of Stoutsville, is pastor. The church building, although over 50 years old, has received such good care that it is still in excellent condition, being worth about \$2,000 at this

time. The sexton's house adjoining the church is valued at \$600. B. F. Dreisbach has served as Sunday-school superintendent for the past 31 years.

There was formerly an organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Pickaway township. The church property, located near the Hitler-Ludwig Cemetery, has not been used for some 25 or 30 years. The last services held in the church were those attending the funeral of Jacob Hitler, which took place about 20 years ago.

#### CEMETERIES.

The first place in the township chosen for burial purposes was the Boggs burying-ground, in which the first person buried, whose grave is still marked, was David Boggs, who died May 10, 1800, in the 10th year of his age. The next was Jacob Sayler, who died September 21, 1800, aged 52 years. The first burials in the old and now dilapidated Jefferson burying-ground were those of Nancy Evans, in August, 1813; and Willard Evans, in September of the same year. In the burying-ground at Meade near the Methodist Episcopal Church, Susannah Crow, who died July 8, 1809, was the first person interred. Thomas Crow was buried here in January, 1814. This cemetery is still used and is kept in fairly good condition. The cemetery adjoining Ebenezer Church is kept in very good shape, the sexton being in constant attendance. Some of the earliest interments in the township were made in the Mount Pleasant cemetery in Ross County, a mile southwest of Kingston. The first grave was that of Jane Harrison, wife of George Harrison, deceased September 6, 1800. The next was that of Jane Denny, who died in October, 1800.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first schools in the township were kept in unoccupied cabins and were supported by private subscriptions. Jesse Bartlett was one of the pioneer teachers. The first schoolhouse was probably the Rawl schoolhouse, in which the first term of school was kept by Hugh





Hannagan. The first log meeting-house built at Salem (Meade) in 1802 or 1803 was also used as a schoolhouse. David Jones was one of those who taught school in this house. There are now nine schoolhouses in the township, all built of brick and in good condition. The Board of Education of Pickaway township is constituted as follows: Amos Hoffman, Dennis C. Rader, Henry R. Calvert, Charles Hall and Willis Ludwig. Edward Wilkins is clerk of the board.

The Meade schoolhouse, the largest and best known in the township, consists of two rooms; M. D. Kreider and Charles Kreider are the teachers. It is a brick structure with slate roof.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. William B. Gould, who settled at Jefferson in 1802 or 1803, was the first physician resident in the township. He practiced with moderate success for about 15 years. Dr. Daniel Turney settled at Jefferson in 1806; after a stay of five or six years he removed to Circleville.

#### EARLY MILLS.

The pioneers of the township obtained their grist, at first, at a floating mill located on the Scioto, below Chillicothe. Subsequently Crouse's mill was erected on the Kinnickinnick in Ross County and the settlers then went there to mill. The first grist-mill in this township was built on Scippo Creek by Daniel Dreisbach about 1815; there was another mill on the same stream at an early date, which was owned by Benedict Morris. Christopher Bartley erected a frame grist-mill on Scippo Creek, which he ran until his death. Benjamin Shelby, son of David Shelby, the pioneer, afterwards bought the mill of Bartley's heirs and moved it down to the road and rebuilt it. He afterwards added a sawmill. The property was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1871. In 1819 Maj. John Boggs erected, near the mouth of Scippo Creek, a frame grist-mill, of three run of stone; he had previously erected a sawmill at the same place. He operated the mill until 1827; on Christmas day of that year his son, Lemuel

Boggs, was caught in the machinery and crushed to death. Major Boggs then retired from active control of the concern, selling a half interest in the mill to George Kellenberger. There were a number of sawmills on Scippo Creek at an early day. At Jefferson, Henry Nevil erected in the first settlement of the township, a wind-mill, which was used for "cracking corn" for a time. It was not thought much of by his neighbors or by himself. It was a high structure, with long, broad fans or wings, and was a terror to the farmers' horses.

#### MEADE AND OTHER SMALL TOWNS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Meade is a small settlement of 50 or 60 inhabitants, located in the southeastern part of the township. Reuben Hall has a grocery here.

Thatcher is a town of about 35 population, located on the pike from Circleville to Adelphi, on the north line of the township. Edward Barr has a general store here and Thatcher & Valentine, a blacksmith shop. J. S. Valentine is also in business here as a buyer and shipper of poultry. The postoffice at Thatcher was discontinued three years ago.

Hayesville is a settlement of 10 families in the northwestern section of the township, being located on the Norfolk & Western Railway. Fred Dumm conducts a grocery and hardware store; W. H. Grove is the village blacksmith and C. W. Rife operates the Dunlap elevator at this point.

Elmwood is a station on the Norfolk & Western Railway in the southwest section of the township. Here is located the Elmwood elevator, which was erected by Lemuel Boggs in the fall of 1876. The elevator is now being conducted by John Boggs and Chris. Weldon.

At the settlement of Nash, Mr. Lytle has a general store and carriage shop, while William Jones runs a blacksmith shop.

#### THE OLD VILLAGE OF JEFFERSON

Was laid out by Henry Nevill in 1803, being located in section 6, on the north line of the



township. The first store here was opened by Nevill and was carried on by him alone for a few years, when he took Joseph Hedges as a partner. Another early store was that of George Brown. Subsequently quite a number of stores were established here and at one time Jefferson could justly boast of the extent of her mercantile trade. The founder of the village built the first tavern, which was first kept by a party named Bobst, who was succeeded by Henry Tom. The sign of the tavern displayed the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, in whose honor the town was named. Joseph Adamson was the last proprietor of the house, afterwards removing to Circleville, where he kept the Valley House. There were two other hotels built at Jefferson, one of which was the Caldwell house, kept by William Caldwell and others. There were also the other establishments nec-

essary to a town with a population of some 300 or 400. There was one brick building in the place, the dwelling of Major Puthuff, who served in the War of 1812. The house was finally purchased by John B. Moore, who took it down and rebuilt it in Circleville. The first courts held in the county, as stated previously, were held at Jefferson and a strong effort was made by the proprietor and the inhabitants to secure the location of the county seat. But this failed and the town began to go down and many dwellings were moved away. In 1840 the place had decreased to 85 inhabitants. No vestige of the town now remains.

Jefferson and the neighboring town of Livingston in Circleville township, which has also disappeared, were the resort of the intemperate, idle and dissolute and were a great annoyance to the sober farmers in their vicinity.





## CHAPTER XIV

### SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP

When Pickaway County was erected, it was formed out of portions of Fairfield, Ross and Franklin counties. Salt Creek township comprised the territory taken from Fairfield County. It is six miles square and is bounded on the north by Fairfield County, on the east by Hocking County, on the south by Ross County and on the west by Pickaway township, Pickaway County. It is one of the earliest settled townships of the county, as well as one of the most productive.

The principal stream is Salt Creek, which runs through and gives its name to the township. It rises in Fairfield County and flows southeasterly through the township, leaving it in the southeastern corner, at the same time gathering up several tributaries in its course, the largest of which is Laurel Creek, which is mostly in Hocking County. Moccasin Creek flows south through the eastern part of the county, then goes into Hocking County, where it joins Laurel Creek. The most important western branches of Salt Creek are Pike Hale Run and Plum Run, which have a general southeasterly course. Scippo Creek, a branch of the Scioto River, enters the county in the northwest corner of section 6 and leaves it in section 7.

Along Salt Creek and in the prairie portions of the township are excellent corn lands, while the more elevated portions are better adapted to the growth of the small grains and grass. In the southern portion of the township, where there is more or less prairie, the surface is comparatively level, while in the eastern portion it is somewhat broken and hilly; on the whole

the surface of the township may be described as being quite rolling.

Noble forests covered the greater portion of the township, when the first settlers came here, the principal varieties of timber being the oak (of several kinds), hickory, walnut, mulberry, cherry, buckeye, paw-paw and elm.

In the early settlement of the township, deer, wild turkeys and small game were very numerous, the killing of a deer being quite an ordinary occurrence. Wolves were plenty and very annoying, killing the sheep of the settler and making a hideous noise with their constant howling. The township was not much inhabited by bears, although they frequently came in and several were killed by the hunters of Salt Creek. The last bear killed in Pickaway County was shot in Salt Creek township in 1840 by Jonathan Dreisbach and John Reichelderfer, who shot the animal simultaneously.

In the apportionment of the justices of the peace by the Board of County Commissioners on April 6, 1810, Salt Creek had two, viz.: Jacob Lutz and William Drury. By act of the Legislature, passed March 7, 1843, that part of Adelphi in Salt Creek township was attached to Ross County. The population of the township in 1900 was 1,680. The present township officials are as follows: Trustees—William Allen, A. A. Reichelderfer and George C. Lathouse; clerk, Perry Aldenderfer; treasurer, Wayne Reichelderfer; assessor, Daniel L. Heffner; justices of the peace—Earnest Goldfriedrick and Isaac W. Rossiter; constables—Henry Inler and Charles Hunt.



## EARLY SETTLERS.

While the land of the township was not put on sale by the government until 1801, there were quite a few squatters that located here previously, who had been attracted by the rich lands, along Salt Creek. Some of these squatters remained and purchased land, while others moved to other sections. Among those who were here before 1801 and who therefore may be termed squatters were: Alexander Berry, John May, Conrad Kline, Matthias Hedges, Andrew Bussard, Christopher (or Christian) Myers, Jacob Sayler, Sr., and George Pontious.

The first man to enter land in Salt Creek township was John Shoemaker, who came from Berks County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1801. At the sale of government land, in May of that year, he made an entry of land, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. The first patent was issued to him and bears date of April 20, 1802, being signed by Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States and James Madison, Secretary of State. He returned to Ohio in 1806 with his family.

William Stumpf came here from Berk's County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1801 and entered section 24. He then returned home and two years later settled on his property. He was largely engaged in the business of buying and selling cattle, driving the cattle across the mountains to Eastern markets.

In 1802 Jacob and John Lutz came here from Pennsylvania, arriving in the township on the 15th day of September. The eldest son of Samuel Lutz, Samuel, was then a youth of 13 years. On October 15, 1811, Samuel Lutz married Elizabeth Fetherof and went to farming on a 185-acre tract given him by his father. He was a pioneer surveyor of the county and it is a matter of record that in 1810 he surveyed the first public road ordered by the commissioners of Pickaway County. For a period of over 70 years he continued in service as a surveyor, also following agricultural pursuits. He served in the militia in the War of 1812, was in the State Legislature for four sessions and for 18 years filled the office of justice of the peace. He lived to the age of 102 years.

His 100th anniversary was celebrated by a large company of his friends gathering at his home to do him honor. One of his sons was the well-known John A. Lutz.

Abraham Monnett, George Dunkel and Jacob Shoemaker came here in 1803. The last named subsequently moved to Circleville and was associate judge of Pickaway County for a number of years. The arrivals in 1805 included Conrad Brancher, Christopher Holderman and John Judy. In 1806 John Reichelderfer and family and his son John and family came to this township from Berks County, Pennsylvania. John Ramon, Henry Wissler (Whisler, as the name is now spelled), Abraham Dreisbach and Henry Drum also settled in Salt Creek in 1806. Abraham Heffner and Nicholas Whitesel came here in 1807; George Dreisbach and his brothers in 1811; also their brother-in-law, Peter Spyker, in the same year. Jacob Sayler, son of Jacob Sayler, Sr., previously mentioned, came here some time during the War of 1812; Godfrey Creamer, who had been a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, about 1820; Andrew Delong, in 1831; and George Riegel, in 1832. Other early settlers of the township were: Samuel Lybrand, John Burns, Joseph Schoots, Benjamin Kepner, Henry Mathias, Jacob Spangler, Samuel Noble and David and Jacob Foust.

## CHURCHES.

As early as 1805 a Baptist Church was organized in the southwestern part of the township. It was called the Salt Creek Baptist Church until 1812, when the Lemuel Church uniting with it, the name was changed to Union Baptist Church. The first meetings were held at the dwellings of the members until a meeting-house was erected in section 28, which was constructed of hickory logs. In 1841 or 1842 a church building was erected at Prairie View (now Whisler) at a cost of about \$2,000. Rev. Benjamin Case, who was the first pastor of the society, is supposed to have organized it. This church has been out of existence for 30 years or more.





Another early church of the township was the German Reformed Church, organized at Tarlton about 1807 by Rev. George Wise, of Lancaster. About the same time a German Lutheran society was formed, and the societies shortly afterwards united in the erection of a log-meeting-house. About 1830 they put up a log-and-frame building, which continued to be used by the two societies for some years. The German Reformed society erected a brick church of their own prior to 1861, in which year the Lutherans built a frame church edifice. The German Reformed society continued to prosper until sundry innovations upon established usage were introduced into the church by Rev. Samuel Jacobs, who finally joined the Cumberland Presbyterians, taking most of his church with him. The litigation over the ownership of the church property that followed resulted in favor of the new organization, and the remnant of the original society built a frame house in the southeastern part of Tarlton. About 30 years ago the German Reformed society fell into difficulties, their church was sold at sheriff's sale and the society disbanded.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Tarlton was organized November 8, 1861. A Lutheran society had existed at Tarlton, however, from a very early date, the meetings having been held as stated in the preceding paragraph, in the same building with the German Reformed society until the organization of St. Jacob's Church and the erection of the present church building, which is a frame structure valued at \$1,200. The following have served as pastor of St. Jacob's Church since 1882: Revs. J. E. Wesner, W. H. Fishburn, G. W. Hudson, James F. Beattes, W. L. Hutton and J. M. Wenrich, of Stoutsville, the present pastor, who took charge in 1891. The present membership of the society is 125. Orestes Mowery is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 50.

Tarlton Presbyterian Church.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Tarlton was finally changed to a Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. W. W. Carhart, of Whisler, is now pastor. The church property is valued at \$1,500; while the building, as has been indicated

in a preceding paragraph, is an old one, the property has been improved by the building of cement walks and presents a very creditable appearance. The present membership of the church is 115. Harvey Mowery is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 100.

Whisler Presbyterian Church.—In February, 1859, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Prairie View (Whisler) was organized by Rev. Archibald Brice at the Oak Grove M. E. Church, the society comprising some 10 or 11 members at its formation. Until the completion of their house of worship, a frame structure, erected in the fall of 1860, which is still doing service, the society met in a frame school-house. Some time ago, the society became a Presbyterian Church, and is now known as the Whisler Presbyterian Church. The church building is valued at \$1,000. The society has also a good parsonage at Whisler, built about 10 years ago at a cost of \$1,800. The church has a membership of about 100. Rev. W. W. Carhart is pastor. The flourishing Sunday-school connected with this church has a membership of about 125; the superintendent is Mrs. Nellie Quillen.

Jerusalem Church, or the Stumpf Church as it is frequently styled, was organized by Revs. George Wise and Jacob Leist about the year 1820 as a German Reformed society. Rev. Jacob Leist was one of the earliest of the pioneer preachers of this region. He came to Salt Creek township in its early settlement, began preaching soon after his arrival and continued in the ministry for a great many years. He proved a valuable accession to the settlement and during the long period of his ministry was highly esteemed for his moral worth. He married Elizabeth Shoemaker, daughter of Judge Jacob Shoemaker and fixed his residence where Leistville now stands, there residing until his death. The church services were held in a schoolhouse, located in the northeast corner of section 26, until 1831, when a brick house of worship was built. The present, neat, brick church was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. Henry King and Rev. Jacob Leist—the former a Reformed minister and the latter a





Lutheran—preached to the church for upwards of 25 years. Rev. Mr. Weaver is now pastor.

In 1819 or 1820 members of the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations residing in the western part of the township built a log meeting-house, in which services were held for a number of years, although no organization was ever effected. A United Brethren society was subsequently formed there, and occupied the house for some years, when it disbanded. The meeting-house finally burned down.

The Dresbach U. B. Church was organized about 1820 at the house of George Dreisbach; among the first members were George Dreisbach and wife, Henry Dreisbach and wife, John Dreisbach and Elizabeth Whitesel. The appointment has been for many years on the Pickaway Circuit, which now embraces four appointments: Pontius, Morris, Dresbach and Fairview. The pastor of the circuit is Rev. O. M. Martin, who succeeded Rev. D. W. Lambert in September, 1906. In 1829 the present brick church on the north line of the township was built. Until six years ago, when the parsonage at Circleville was bought, the pastor of the Pickaway Circuit resided at Tarlton. The church has a present membership of 42. In 1841 a general conference of the United Brethren churches of the United States was held at the Dresbach Church.

The Tarlton U. B. Church was organized about 1840 by Revs. Lewis, Ambrose and Joshua Montgomery and consisted of eight members. The building was erected two or three years later and stands just north of the county line. Before the erection of the church, the society held its meetings at the house of Jacob Larick. The church was formerly quite prosperous.

The Tarlton M. E. Church was organized sometime before 1825. The first meetings of the Methodists in this township were held at a very early date at the house of Abraham Monnett. The Tarlton church was formerly in the Adelphi Circuit, Chillicothe District, which embraced 20 appointments in Pickaway, Vinton, Ross, Fairfield and Hocking counties. In 1841 Tarlton Circuit was formed from Adelphi with

seven appointments, of which the Tarlton church and Haller's Chapel were the only ones in Pickaway County. In 1870 South Perry Circuit was detached from Tarlton, leaving the latter with four appointments: Tarlton, in Pickaway County; and Hopewell, Amanda and Oakland, in Fairfield County. The meetings of the Tarlton church were held in the log schoolhouse until 1840, when a church edifice was erected. The following were the pastors of the Adelphi Circuit up to the time the Tarlton Circuit was formed: Revs. E. H. Field, George C. Crum, William Westlake, Philip Nation, John Stuart, John W. White, John Stuart, Wesley Roe, Benjamin Ellis, David Lewis, Benjamin Ellis, J. B. Austin, Charles C. Lybrand, Richard Daugherty, James Parsons and Richard Daugherty. The first preacher, after the formation of the Tarlton Circuit, was Rev. Daniel Poe, who was followed by Revs. James Laws, Alexander Morrow, Joseph Morris, David H. Sargent, John M. Clark, Andrew Carroll, E. T. Webster, John W. Steele, McCutcheon, Gortner, Fink, Howard, Bennett, Anderson, Kirkman, G. G. West, L. Whitehead, John T. Miller, Isaac F. King, Benjamin Ellis, John T. Miller, Andrew Carroll, Benjamin Ellis, Thomas R. Taylor, W. F. Filler, B. Wolfe, Ross, Sibley, Weir, Ebright, Hall, Hanawalt, Thomas Hall, Pickets, McClintock, T. S. Thurston, Isaac Mackey and Berry, who was pastor in 1879. Rev. R. A. Blair of Adelphi, is the present incumbent. The church has a membership of about 100. The church building is valued at \$3,000 and the parsonage, a seven-room structure, is valued at \$1,500. The Sunday-school, of which William Shoemaker is superintendent, has a membership of about 80.

The Whisler M. E. Church, formerly known as the Oak Grove M. E. Church, was organized in 1858 by a union of the Warren schoolhouse class and that at Hallers Chapel. A church building was put up that summer and dedicated in the fall of the year by Rev. Mr. Felton. About two years ago the society built a new frame church at Whisler at a cost of \$2,000 and the name was changed to Whisler M. E. Church. Rev. J. L. Landsittle, of Adelphi,



is pastor. The church has a membership of about 50 members. George Fox is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of about 50.

Union Chapel of the M. E. Church is a frame building valued at \$1,000, situated in Salt Creek township near the home of S. S. McClelland.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church at Tarlton was formed by Rev. Nathan B. Little in 1835 with about 30 members. The church building of the Old School Presbyterians was occupied as the place of worship until 1841, when the society erected the church building at Tarlton they have since used. For the last seven or eight years services have not been held regularly. A minister has been engaged who will serve both this church and the English Evangelical Church at Circleville. The church is not in a flourishing financial condition. The membership is only 20, whereas in 1879 it was about 60; nearly all the former members have died or moved away. The Sunday-school, of which Miss Ida Mowrey is superintendent and James Porter of Leistville, assistant superintendent, has a membership of 30.

In January, 1875, a church of the Evangelical Association was formed at Pleasant View, two miles north of Whisler, composed of about 20 members. The church building was erected the following summer and was dedicated September 5, 1875, by Rev. R. Dubs. Rev. S. E. Rife was the first pastor. Other early pastors of this church were Revs. Hankey, Wingard, Ellenberger, Munn, Rinehold and Evans. This organization has been split into two societies, both of which worship in the same church building. Rev. Davis, who lives near the church, is pastor of one, and Rev. Stumpf, who lives at Stoutsville, is pastor of the other.

#### CEMETERIES.

The oldest cemetery in the township is the one known as the Stumpf burying-ground, in which the first person buried was Jane Defenbaugh, who died in October, 1804. The ground for her burial was donated by George Dunkel. The cemetery at the Dresbach U. B. Church is

also one of the oldest in the township; many of the Dreisbach family have been buried here. Mound Hill Cemetery, located near Whisler, is still used for interments and is in good condition. The township cemetery is located near the center of the township and is controlled by the township trustees. There are also a number of other burial grounds scattered throughout the township.

#### SCHOOLS.

What was probably the first schoolhouse in the township was built on the southwest quarter of section 24, about 1803 or 1804. About the same time a rude log structure was built in Tarlton near the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. A man named Mitchell kept the first term of school in this house. The first school in the southwestern part of the township was kept in a log schoolhouse on the farm of Joseph Schoots, in section 33. One of the early teachers was Timothy Beach. The Board of Education of Salt Creek township, elected in November, 1904, is constituted as follows: Daniel D. Mowrey, Rufus Reichelderfer and Jacob Friece—four years; Allen Drum and George B. Armstrong—two years. There are nine school buildings in the township. The school at Whisler has two rooms, which are taught by Oliver Floyd and Anna Pontius. This is a special district; A. W. Imler is clerk of the board.

The trustees of the Tarlton Special School District are as follows: L. B. Thomas, Henry Mowrey, Clay F. Macklin and M. D. Kreider, there being one vacancy. The Tarlton school building was erected in 1899, at a cost of \$4,000. It includes a high school department, in charge of the principal, W. L. Davis; a grammar school, taught by George W. Bochart; and a primary department, taught by Elsie Davis. The high school has a four-years' course and is classified as third grade.

#### EARLY MILLS.

The first sawmill in the township of Salt Creek was erected by John Lutz, on





Moccasin Creek. The earliest on Salt Creek were those of Dunkel and Stumpf near Adelphi and the Reichelderfers (John and Christian). The first settlers here had their grinding done at Crouse's mill in the vicinity of Chillicothe; at a later date they had their grist ground at Van Gundy's mill, on the Kinnickinnick. A grist-mill in Salt Creek township was built by Jacob Strous on Salt Creek in 1820. A sawmill was built here in 1825, the original grist-mill was replaced by another in 1831, and a carding machine put in in 1834. All these were run by water power. In 1810 or 1811, Abraham Barnet erected a sawmill on Salt Creek at Tarlton. It was run as a sawmill until 1815, in which year the property was purchased by George Wolf, who made extensive improvements and also built a flouring mill. At length finding that the water power was not sufficient for his purpose, he made an original experiment about 1830 or 1831, in the line of introducing steam power, which, however, proved a complete failure. A steam sawmill was built at Tarlton in 1849 by a joint stock company.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to take up his residence in the township was Dr. Waldo. Dr. Otis Ballard settled at Tarlton in 1817, and practiced until 1842, when he was compelled to retire on account of poor health. In 1879 the town had two physicians: Dr. J. J. Baker and Dr. J. R. Kelch. The former is still actively engaged in practice here. The village has two other physicians: Dr. Samuel J. Irwin, who has been located here since 1888; and Dr. Frank M. Macklin.

#### TARLTON LODGE 218, I. O. O. F.,

Was organized March 6, 1853, the first officers being: J. W. Steele, N. G.; J. Metzler, V. G.; Sylvester V. Firor, secretary, and Archibald Lybrand, treasurer. The lodge is a flourishing one and owns its own building, which is valued at \$3,500.

#### TARLTON

Was laid out about 1801 by Benjamin Newell, and was first called Newellstown. It is situated on Salt Creek, on the north line of the township and in 1900 contained 388 inhabitants. The Columbus & Southern Railroad runs through the town.\* The first building erected here was the log cabin of Christopher Myers, and the first store was kept by a man named McLane. Jacob Sayler kept the next store on the same lot where the cabin of Myers stood. Other early traders here were Samuel Lybrand, William and Stephen Julian, and Singleton & Carr. The first tavern was kept by John Shoemaker in his log dwelling. An early tavern in the east end of the village was kept by a man named Markwood. The first frame building erected in the township was the dwelling of John Shoemaker at Tarlton. Adam J. Nye settled at Tarlton soon after the close of the War of 1812. For many years he kept a tavern and was also in trade. The road through Tarlton was once the principal road from Kentucky to the East and General Jackson and Henry Clay used to stop here on their way to the seat of government.

The first postoffice was established in the township at Tarlton sometime prior to the War of 1812, Samuel Lybrand being the first postmaster. Adam J. Nye succeeded Lybrand and kept the office in his tavern. C. Thomas is the present postmaster. One rural route runs from Tarlton.

The present village officials are as follows: Mayor, M. D. Kreider; marshal, Ben Macklin; clerk, E. D. Wolfe; treasurer, L. B. Thomas; Council—J. W. Shoemaker, Edgar Ward, Z. N. Macklin, Wayne Reichelderfer, M. D. Hedges and Virgil Durrant.

The business interests of Tarlton include the following: Barr Brothers, C. Mounjoy, Henry Mowery and C. Thomas, general merchandise; Nick Fethererolf, bakery; A. W. Zehrung, hardware; Samuel J. Karshner, carriage trimming and harness; W. L. Rice, cooper; D. K. Wilson, buyer and shipper of wool; S. Defenbaugh & Son, undertakers; Roberts' Hotel, run by Mrs. C. W. Roberts;



Tarlton Hotel, conducted by J. C. Shaeffer; Joseph Boyer and M. D. Hedges, blacksmiths; J. F. Oberdorfer, lumber and planing-mill; Wesley Grove, carriage and wagon repairing; Mowery & Kelch and Edgar Ward, coal; James Kelch, manufacturer of sealing wax; Leist & Durrant, concrete contractors; John W. Zehring, tinner; Lewis Spangler, boarding-house; and Samuel Hartranft and Henry Mowery, feed stables. Barr Brothers also sell implements; Nick Fethererolf, Barr Brothers, C. Mounjoy and C. Thomas are buyers and shippers of poultry. Irwin & Ballard are now building a good-sized elevator at Tarlton.

#### WHISLER, STRINGTOWN AND LEISTVILLE.

Whisler is a small settlement of about 20

families, situated in the southwestern part of Salt Creek township. The postmaster is William Fox. Leist & Fox and J. W. Wilkins sell general merchandise; Simon Hamilton is the village blacksmith.

Stringtown is a settlement located a little east of the center of the township, extending along the Circleville and Adelphi pike. The population of the entire settlement is said to be about 75 or 80. Levi Imler conducts a grocery and Noah Butterbaugh is engaged in blacksmithing.

At Leistville, which is situated on the western border of the township a little north of the center, is a small settlement of about 40 or 50 population. Andy A. Grove has a blacksmith shop here.



## CHAPTER XV

### SCIOTO TOWNSHIP

When Pickaway County was erected out of portions of Franklin, Fairfield and Ross counties, Scioto township was included in that part taken from Franklin. It then extended west and south to Darby Creek and was bounded on the east by the Scioto River. When Jackson township was formed at a later date, Scioto contributed a portion of its territory. It was further decreased in size in 1830, when a portion of its territory was detached and added to the new township of Muhlenberg. When Darby township was first formed, it included a considerable portion of land east of Darby Creek now lying in Scioto township. On October 14, 1878, that portion of Darby township east of Darby Creek was set off to Scioto, so that the present boundaries of this township are as follows: Franklin County on the north, Scioto River on the east, Muhlenberg and Jackson townships on the south and Muhlenberg township and Darby Creek on the west. This accession to the territory of Scioto township makes it one of the largest townships in the county. In point of population also it is one of the largest, being second only to Circleville township, having according to the census of 1900 a population of 2,030.

On the bluffs of the Scioto River in this township were found at an early day traces of earthworks built in such a form and position as would indicate that they were used as places of defense. These and a number of mounds, some of which are still to be seen, are supposed to have been built by the Mound Builders.

In 1856 a building was purchased by the

township for use as a town house, for the purpose of holding elections or for any other uses needed. In 1871 the township of Scioto and the corporation of Commercial Point bought a lot and erected a substantial brick building at Commercial Point, for township and corporation purposes. The first story was built by them and the second by the Masonic fraternity who used it as a lodge hall. The township officers for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—Joseph Smith, William M. Beavers and Henry L. Gochenouer; clerk, W. J. Beers; treasurer, J. L. Martin; assessor, Littleton P. Johnson; justices of the peace—Thomas J. Beckett and H. C. Heise.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

In the early days the settlement of the territory now included in Scioto township was tardy, as the township was covered with forest growth, with no prairie lands. The greater part of the territory, also, was taken up in large tracts, which hindered the early development of the land. The early settlers were chiefly from the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Among the earliest settlers who located here in the first years of the 19th century were: Thomas and John Thompson, who came about 1800; William Ballard, who came in 1801; Edward Fitzgerald and George West and family, who came about 1804; Edward and Isaac Williams, who came about 1806; Jacob Widener, who came in 1807; and Capt. Eleazar Williamson, who settled here in 1808. Thomas





Thompson, named above, settled at Chillicothe some time before 1800, in which year he came to Scioto township and located on the McMahon survey. John Thompson came about the same time as his brother Thomas; both were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. William Ballard settled on Darby Creek in 1800 and the following year located in Scioto township. George West, who was a Virginian, bought about 900 acres of the Butler survey on the Scioto River in the southeastern part of the township. Capt. Eleazar Williamson was a member of General Braddock's army in the French and Indian War, and took part in the battle where Braddock was defeated and killed. In the War of the Revolution he took an active part; afterwards he was captain of a company under Colonel Crawford in the latter's campaign against the Indians, in 1782. He settled near Chillicothe in 1800, and eight years later moved to Scioto township, where he bought a farm which was part of the Taggart & McLaughlin survey.

James Johnson, Francis Rush and Moses Rawlins came about 1808; John, Hugh and Andrew Shaw and James Miller, about 1809; Joseph Reed and John Nevins, about 1810; while Andrew Jordan and Charles Williams settled here in 1811. Charles Williams always bore the reputation of a Tory and it is said that for many years he would buy no land, claiming that the King of England would yet own the country. John ("Jack") Stinson and Joshua Williams came here in 1812; Michael Robinson and son Isaac, in 1822. The Robinsons settled in the south part of the township at what is now known as Robtown. Isaac Smith, Joseph Gochenouer and his son George came here about 1827. Joseph Gochenouer exchanged property in Virginia for 1,000 acres of wild land in the General Porterfield survey, west of Commercial Point. William Harlor, John Fretwell, Robert Gibson and Wiley H. Beckett, who was the founder of the village now known as Commercial Point, came here about 1829. In the early '30's, John W. Lane, Robert Wilson, Mason Cleveland, James H. Burnley and John Mundell came here. James H. Burnley laid out the town of Rome, which with the town of Genoa became the village of Com-

mercial Point. Other early settlers of the township were: William Mires, Andrew Galbreath, John Martin, William and Robert Seeds, Samuel Sayres, James Sample, Daniel Harper, John R. Davis, James Redman, Enoch Henry, Martin Boots, Alexander Lafferty, Peter Dechert, Anthony Coontz, James Ward, Griffith Justice, Rufus Dennis, Thomas Strain, John and James Walker, Daniel Pursell, George Hott, J. W. Durrett, Luke Wilkins, William Boyd, Absolom Van Vickle, Jacob W. Stiverson, Joshua Hil, Jacob Grabill, James M. Johnson, Jonathan E. Trimmer, James Meeker and the Choates.

#### CHURCHES.

Commercial Point M. E. Church.—The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Scioto township was organized between 1829 and 1834, at which time a log church was built and called Point Pleasant Church. Religious services were held in the township by Revs. Austin and Philips as early as 1829 and by Rev. John McKinley, a local preacher. In 1854 a small brick church was erected in the village of Commercial Point. A portion of the walls and roof were blown down in 1873 and a new church building was erected in its place, which is valued at about \$2,400. The church is now a station of the Commercial Point Circuit, which was detached from the Darbyville Circuit in 1884. In this year a frame parsonage was built in the village at a cost of \$1,500. The pastors since 1886 have been the following: Revs. Byron Palmer, E. N. Nichols, B. E. Thomas, F. M. Evans, F. S. Armstrong, C. B. Longman, J. E. Gordon, F. H. Smiley, A. R. Henderson, S. A. Crosby, M. E. Cunningham and M. E. Goodrich, the present incumbent, who was assigned to this circuit in September, 1906. The church at Commercial Point has an average attendance of 50. The Sunday-school, of which A. J. Hott is superintendent, also has an attendance of about 50. It was organized April 18, 1847, with these officers: James W. Durrett, superintendent; Vincent I. Williams, assistant superintendent; John Martin, secretary; William Harlor, treasurer;



and John Pierce, librarian. The average attendance for the first year was about 20.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Orient is about 15 years old. The church edifice is a frame structure valued at \$2,000. This is a charge of the Harrisburg Circuit and the present pastor is Rev. R. C. Orndorff, who succeeded Rev. John Walters in September, 1906. The church has an average attendance of about 100. J. S. McKinley is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about 45.

The King's M. E. Church, about three miles east of Orient, is a charge of the Darbyville Circuit, of which Rev. F. B. Davis is pastor. The church building is a frame structure. Fred Dountz is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

A regular Baptist society, commonly known as Primitive Baptists, was organized about 1829 at Darbyville. The organization was removed, in 1874, to Scioto township to the locality now known as Matville, two miles west of Commercial Point, where a church building was erected at a cost of \$600. Regular services, held once a month by Elder Hanover, have an average attendance of about 40. Annually, on the third Saturday and Sunday in June, the Baptist Association holds services in Beaver Grove near Matville, which are attended by from 3,000 to 4,000 people.

Scioto Chapel.—A class of the United Brethren in Christ was organized at Robtown about 1843, meetings preliminary to organization having been held in private houses and in an old log schoolhouse east of Robtown, built about 1822, which was afterward moved to Robtown and used as a church until 1875, when a frame structure was erected, which was named Scioto Chapel. The church is a class of the Ashville Circuit, and the names of the pastors who have had charge will be found in connection with the history of the Ashville U. B. Church. The present pastor is Rev. W. E. Rowe. The membership of the class is 52. There is a flourishing Sunday-school, of which Henry Prindle is superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church at Commercial Point has no regular minister at the present time. Services are held occasionally on ap-

pointment. It was organized about 1829 at the house of James Miller, a mile north of Commercial Point. Previous to that time services had been held in private houses occasionally. The first settled minister was Rev. Calvin Ransom. A log church, built on a lot now used as the township cemetery, was erected about 1835 and used until a frame church was built in 1857, which is valued at about \$2,000. The frame parsonage is valued at about \$1,000. Sunday-school sessions are held regularly with a fair attendance. T. H. Durrett is superintendent.

#### CEMETERIES.

The first burial ground in Scioto township was on Thompson's Hill and the first person buried, it is thought, was Mrs. Welsh, mother of James Welsh, the date of whose death is not known. The first marked grave is that of William Mires, who died September 22, 1819. Subsequently there were several small cemeteries started throughout the county, primarily for the use of the families on whose land they were located, but in most cases interments were not confined to the immediate family. The old Foster burying-ground located on State land near Orient is no longer used. In 1845 John and Janet Mundell deeded a lot, two acres in size, to the Presbyterian Church, of which they were members. The first burial here is thought to have been that of Thomas Fullerton, in 1835. The oldest person buried is Mrs. Margaret Shannon, who was aged 103 years at death. She was a native of Scotland and was proud of the fact that the last person she danced with, before leaving Scotland, was Robert Burns. The Presbyterian Cemetery is now a township cemetery under control of the township trustees.

#### SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Perkins, McGinnis and "Jack" Stinson were among the early school teachers. William Herbert taught school about 1814 in a log schoolhouse on the Edward Williams tract. The township has 13 districts and the town-







CUSTODIAL FARM, SCIOTO TOWNSHIP  
Branch of State Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth.



MAP OF PICKAWAY COUNTY IN CEREALS  
Made by Gilbert Teegardin.



ship Board of Education, elected November, 1904, is as follows: James M. Borrer, F. A. Beavers and John W. Lane—four years; Edward Dechert and L. S. Kibler—two years. The school at Orient is a brick building containing two rooms; the teachers are L. B. Plum and Bertha Collopy. The Scioto township High School is a brick building at Commercial Point, built in 1895 at a cost of \$7,000. The building is considered one of the finest in the county outside of Circleville. Edward L. Daley is superintendent; C. S. Bain, assistant superintendent; and Gertrude Gray and Oma Smith, teachers. The school is a second-grade high school but it has recently started on a four-years' course, with the object of making the school first-grade. The Board of Education of the Commercial Point Village District, elected in 1904, is as follows: J. O. Beckett, Dr. S. C. Helmick and Eli Harsh—four years; A. D. Albright and S. R. Seeds—two years.

#### SOME EARLY EVENTS.

Nathan Rawlins was one of the first justices of the peace in Scioto township. He lived on the Franklinton pike in the north-eastern part of the township and kept his docket on a hewed log in his house, below the joist where the upper floor was laid. About 1808 a ferry was established near the South Bloomfield bridge, for the convenience of persons who were obliged to cross to Crampton's mill on the east bank of the Scioto. The first blacksmith in the township was Jacob Fishel, who established his shop on the Franklinton pike sometime before 1811. Robert Seeds burned the first brick about 1815 or 1816. The first saw-mill was built on Edward Williams' farm about 1808. Several still-houses flourished in the township in the early days. The settlers had their grist ground at the mill of Van Gundy on the Scioto and at those of Thompson and Kepler on Darby Creek.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Revnaugh, who was the first settled physician in Scioto township, located at Genoa

in 1842. Dr. Jaynes came about the same time, taught school for a while and then commenced the practice of medicine. Other physicians who practiced in the township were Drs. Martin, French, Sholl, Kingery and S. M. Seeds, all of whom were located at what is now the village of Commercial Point. Dr. T. W. Jones practiced in this township many years; he lived on a farm now occupied by James M. Borrer, which he operated. The town has two physicians at the present time: Dr. S. C. Helmick, who has been engaged in practice here for many years and who is senior member of the drug firm of Helmick & Son; and Dr. Robert A. Brown who has been located here since February, 1905. Dr. J. A. Knight is located at Orient, where he also conducts a drug-store.

#### THE CUSTODIAL FARM,

A branch of the State Institution for Feeble Minded Youth, is located in the northwestern corner of Scioto township, where a tract of about 2,000 acres has already been secured. One of the first as well as one of the largest tracts purchased was the Morgan farm. Extensive buildings operations are going on and it is expected that by Christmas there will be 200 inmates. At the present time there are 75.

#### SOCIETIES.

A dispensation for a Masonic lodge at Commercial Point was granted May 25, 1874. On October 21st of the same year, a charter was granted under the name of Battin Lodge, No. 487, F. & A. M. The officers appointed were: R. G. McLean, W. M.; James K. P. Mitchell, S. W.; and Daniel B. Dechert, J. W. The upper story of the town house at Commercial Point was built by members of the Masonic fraternity before Battin Lodge was organized. When the lodge came into existence, it had a good hall for its use. Battin Lodge ceased its labors some years ago.

Commercial Point Odd Fellows' Lodge, St. Halm, No. 703, is not now active. Commercial Camp, No. 10,963, M. W. of A., was instituted at Commercial Point recently and is re-





ported to be in good shape. The Improved Order of Red Men also has an organization here, meeting once a month. At a period when the organization known as the Independent Order of Good Templars was in vogue, a lodge was established at Commercial Point. It finished its work many years ago.

#### COMMERCIAL POINT.

Wiley H. Beckett, who came from Eastern Virginia in 1829 and settled on a 238-acre tract of land, to the west of the present village of Commercial Point, laid out in 1841 a parcel of land in the northeastern part of his tract for the purpose of forming a town which he named "Genoa." Two years later James H. Burnley, who came here from Virginia in 1832, laid off a similar parcel of land in the southwestern corner of his farm and called it "Rome." Rome became the eastern half of the village of Commercial Point, while Genoa became the western. A narrow grove was left on the south, which extended into the village and was not included in the plat. The town came to be known as Genoa while the postoffice was Beckett's Store. The first store here was started by Wiley H. Beckett in 1844. He was succeeded by his son, James A. Beckett, and he by John O. Beckett, his son, who is the present proprietor of a store that has been conducted by three generations of one family for a period of 62 years. Genoa was incorporated by special act of the Legislature March 21, 1851, and the first election was held on March 8, 1852, at which time the electors in the village chose the following officers: Mayor, H. P. Bunch; recorder, A. F. Beckett; Council—J. M. Anderson, E. Smith, J. L. Martin, L. Dennis and James Risk. At the first meeting of the Council, held at the schoolhouse, Hiram Anderson was appointed marshal and George Van Houten, treasurer. In 1872 the name of the village was changed by special act of the Legislature from Genoa to Commercial Point, which also became the name of the postoffice. Eli Harsh is given the credit of having selected the name "Commercial Point." In 1871 the corporation, in conjunction with

the township, built the town house at Commercial Point, mentioned earlier in this article. Commercial Point has not had the advantage of being located on a line of railroad and hence the town has not attained the size it might otherwise have done. Various surveys have been made through the village, both for steam and traction lines, and it is believed that the prospects are very good for a trolley line here within a few years. The present village officials are as follows: Mayor, W. A. Gray; marshal, John Chenault; treasurer, J. L. Martin; clerk, Charles Wehe; Council—M. V. Beavers, Tim Sprouse, Eli Harsh, Harry Trego, J. C. Beers and A. D. Albright. The population of the village as given in the census of 1900 is 245. The streets are illuminated by 14 patent gasoline lamps. Commercial Point has both the Bell and Citizens' telephones. Dr. S. C. Helmick is postmaster.

J. O. Beckett, C. E. Stewart and J. L. Martin have general stores here, keeping well-selected lines of dry goods, groceries, hardware, small implements and machinery, boots and shoes, and gents' furnishings. In addition to these lines, J. O. Beckett sells stoves. Other business houses are the following: Helmick & Son, drug-store; M. V. Beavers, grocery, livery and sawmill; Tim Sprouse, meat market; Mrs. Jennie Prindle, millinery; H. A. Hott, undertaker; A. D. Albright and Husler & Hill, blacksmiths; and Mrs. J. C. Watkins, boarding-house and feed stable.

#### ORIENT

Is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., in the northwest corner of Scioto township. Its history is of a comparatively recent date. The same locality is also called Morgan's. This place is the present western terminus of the traction line running between Columbus and Morgan's, known as the Columbus, Grove City & Southwestern. Orient claims a population of about 200. It is not incorporated. The postmaster and the chief merchant is J. S. McKinley. Three rural routes run from Orient. The town has both the Bell and the Citizens' telephones. The following are the business





interests of the place: J. S. McKinley, general store and grocery; W. D. Sprouse, general store, grocery and meat market; George McCann, restaurant; Edward Hill, blacksmith; D. W. Stansel, coal; Elza B. Beavers, livery; and Dr. J. A. Knight, drug-store. O. B. Yerian conducts a hotel and is also agent for a number of insurance companies. A grain elevator of Jones & Company is located here, where coal is also handled. The State of Ohio has a brick and tile factory at Orient.

#### MATVILLE

Is a small settlement of about 50 inhabitants in

the western section of Scioto township. It was formerly known as Jacktown. Here are found the general stores and groceries of R. A. & W. M. McGhee and D. J. White and grocery of Dan McFarland. Arch McMillen is the village blacksmith. The Citizens' Telephone Company has established a line to Matville.

#### ROBTOWN,

A small settlement situated in the southern part of Scioto township, has two groceries, Thomas Rodgers and J. W. Clellan being proprietors.



## CHAPTER XVI

### WALNUT TOWNSHIP

The first permanent settlement made in this township was in 1797 or 1798. There were white people living here prior to this period, but they did not continue long as residents. Unfortunately, the early township records have been lost, so that it is impossible to state when the township was organized. It is a settled fact, however, that the township organization existed before the formation of the county. The township, as originally set off and surveyed, was six miles square. As it was considered that Walnut Creek would make the most satisfactory boundary line between this township and Harrison, it was finally arranged to detach the northwestern portion of Walnut township lying west of Walnut Creek and add it to the territory of Harrison township, while that portion of Harrison township south of Walnut Creek was set over to Walnut township. The boundary line was a matter of considerable moment to the settler in the early days, when there were no bridges across Walnut Creek, which stream was difficult to cross at certain seasons of the year. The present boundaries of the township are as follows: Walnut Creek and Madison township on the north; Fairfield County on the east; Washington and Circleville townships on the south and Walnut Creek and the Scioto River on the west. The population of the township in 1900 was 1,455. The township officials for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—John H. Peters, David Six and W. H. Reed; clerk, John E. Weiser; treasurer, George C. Marion; assessor, Joshua Glick; justices of the peace—George Bowers and George A. Knepper.

As stated previously, Walnut Creek forms nearly the whole western boundary of the township. Little Walnut Creek flows through the township from east to west and empties into Walnut Creek in section 18. Little Walnut has many tributaries, chief among which is Turkey Run. The surface of the township is generally undulating, being considerably more rolling in the eastern part than it is in the central and western sections. The highest point of the township, East Ringgold, is several hundred feet above Circleville. The early settlers found this section of the county covered with various varieties of timber, which consisted principally of walnut, butternut, hickory, maple, oak and a large proportion of wild cherry of splendid growth, many of the trees measuring five or six feet through. There was also a great deal of buckeye, which was not valued as timber.

Near East Ringgold are found three mounds, attributed to the Mound Builders, that in their situation are quite interesting. These mounds, which were originally of a conical shape, extend in a nearly straight line from east to west with but a few yards interval between and are from 15 to 20 feet in height. Other remains of the ancient race of Mound Builders have been found in the township.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

It is conceded that the pioneer settler was William Williamson, who shares the honor with his brothers, Cornelius and John. They came here from Hampshire County, Virginia,





in the spring of 1797 or 1798. William leased some school land in section 16, and with his brothers erected a cabin and put in six or seven acres of corn. Tradition has it that the small clearing, where they settled, had been made by a party of trappers or explorers from Virginia, who were here for a short period. In the fall the Williamson brothers returned to Virginia. The following winter, William Williamson brought out his family, consisting of his wife and one child. The parents walked the entire distance, carrying the child in their arms, while their goods were transported on a pack-horse. John Williamson, Sr., father of the brothers, joined the settlement in 1815. Cornelius Williamson made a permanent settlement in the township about 1830, although he was here on several trips prior to that date.

About a year after the Williamson brothers came here, William and Joseph Buck and their families, who were originally from Pennsylvania, moved here from Kentucky. James Martin, from Pennsylvania, settled here as early as 1798 and Abraham Crist came about 1800. In the spring of 1802 the settlement was further increased in size by the arrival of William Ward and family, from Pendleton County, Virginia. The family consisted of his wife and seven children, a married daughter remaining behind. In 1803 John Morris, Thomas Longworth and John Hager, Sr., became residents of Walnut township.

In 1804 Joshua Hedges with his wife and 11 children came to Ohio; upon reaching Lancaster, Fairfield County, they located there temporarily. There the death of Mr. Hedges took place. In the fall the family came to Walnut township, putting up a cabin on section 9, which with other lands the father had entered. William Tallman and his son-in-law, Richard Hooker, both from Pennsylvania, Jacob Hoover, from Virginia, and Alexander Frasier, a Scotchman, located here about 1805. Among the arrivals in 1806 were Joash Miller, Benjamin Bownan, Lewis Scothorn and William Brown and family, his son Samuel and family and several sons-in-law and their families. Jacob Beery, who arrived here from Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1807,

was the earliest settler in the northeastern part of the township. In 1808 J. C. Peters came here from Berkeley County, Virginia, and resided in Walnut township until 1825, when he removed to Madison township. George Brinker, John Peninger and family, Jesse Morral and Mary Harrold came here in 1810 and about the same time William Morral joined the settlement. Jesse Morral and Miss Harrold were married soon after their arrival and their marriage is the second one recorded in the records of Pickaway County.

In 1812 Charles Duryea and Henry Hott, the latter accompanied by several brothers, came to Walnut township; Benjamin Trone and Paul Cromley came here in 1813; Hugh Creighton, in 1816; Tunis Peters, in 1817; Isaac Weaver and Charles May, in 1827; Daniel Snyder, in 1834; and John May, in 1836. Among the other early settlers in this township were: George Groce, James Bell, Dr. Josiah Luckey, Samuel Peters, David Kershner, Dr. William Turner, Michael Blue, Jacob Westenhaver and Zachariah Pritchett.

#### CHURCHES.

Hedges Chapel.—At an early date members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination established religious services in Walnut township, the first meetings being held in the homes of Noah Jones, Moses Oman and George Brinker, and also at the homes of Jacob Longenbaugh and the widow Cole in the eastern part of the township. The Hedges Chapel class was organized by Rev. J. H. Creighton at the house of George Brinker in 1841, and consisted of the following members: Thomas Young and wife, Shadrack Cole and five children, James Hoyman, George Brinker and wife, John Knight, wife and his sister Betsey, Lewis Fridley, wife and daughters, Hannah and Catharine, Cyrus Hedges, wife and daughters, Ann D. and Cynthia, Eli Hines and wife, Sarah Payton and daughters, and Gideon Cummings. Shadrack Cole was local preacher. Revs. James Gilworth and Thomas Hurd were then on the circuit. The first class leader was Thomas Young. The original chapel was built



in 1843. Cyrus Hedges donated the ground and in addition subscribed \$50. The present chapel of the society is a frame structure that was built in 1887. The church property is well improved with cement walks and shade trees and lawn and is valued at \$4,000. Rev. S. M. Merrill (afterward Bishop) was pastor during the Civil War; he was followed by such men as Riker, J. M. Rife, Miller, H. B. Westervelt, L. H. Binkley, Frank Gillilan, B. F. Jackson, C. M. Prior, F. M. Evans and F. R. Crooks, who was succeeded in September, 1906, by Rev. C. E. Hill. The class is a charge of the Ashville Circuit, in which town the pastor has his residence. The society has a membership of 100. The Sunday-school, of which George C. Marion is superintendent, has an attendance of about 75.

The East Union M. E. Church was organized between 1825 and 1830 with 12 members. The meetings continued to be held at the home of Mrs. Cole, as previously mentioned, until the erection of a brick church building in the year 1835, for which William Tallman gave the land. The structure soon became inadequate to the needs of the society and about 15 years after its erection it was torn down and another brick church was erected on the same spot. The church is located about half a mile east of Walnut. The church property is valued at \$2,500. The society has a membership of about 75. The church is a charge of the Ashville Circuit, of which Rev. C. E. Hill is present pastor, having succeeded Rev. F. R. Crooks in September, 1906. Ezra Hedges, now nearly 90 years old, has been a lifelong member. The Sunday-school, of which Alva Courtright is superintendent, has an average attendance of about 75.

There have been two churches of the Evangelical Association in Walnut township. Mount Zion's Church, at one time called the Zinser Church, was organized in 1830, at the home of Solomon Zinser, where meetings were held until the frame church on the south line of the township was erected in 1840. The original members were: Solomon Zinser and wife, John Bridagum and wife, Jacob Rife and wife and Valentine Reber and wife. The church

building was the first church edifice erected by the denomination west of the Allegheny Mountains. Previous to its completion, the first Ohio Evangelical Conference was held in a barn on the farm then owned by Solomon Moyer, afterward the Andrew Ucher farm. The church was abandoned in the '80's.

Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association was formed about 1832, with the following members: John Tobias and wife, Peter Tobias and wife, John Hittle and wife and Peter Moyer and wife. Meetings were held at the dwellings of the members, until the church in the southeast corner of section 28 was built, in 1848. Rev. A. J. Diefenderfer has been the pastor of the church for the past two years. The membership of the church, which in former years was more than 100, has been decreased by removals and deaths to 25. There is a flourishing Sunday-school.

Mount Hermon U. B. Church.—A class of the United Brethren in Christ was organized at the house of James Ward in 1833. The meetings continued here some time, later being held in log schoolhouses. Soon after 1845 Rev. Isaac Kretzenger, the circuit preacher, conducted revivals here, which resulted in the addition of quite a number to the church membership. The need of a church building then became keenly felt and it was therefore decided to build. A mound, supposed to be of artificial construction, located in the southeast part of section 17, was selected as the site. The church, at the suggestion of Robert G. Morral, one of the members who selected the location, was called the "Mount Hermon Church." In 1875 the old building was removed to give place to the present frame structure, which was completed during the incumbency of Rev. William Fisher, who served the circuit in 1876 and 1877. The church has a membership of about 60 and has a flourishing Sunday-school of 40 members, C. B. Barnhart being superintendent. The church is a class of the Ashville Circuit, of which Rev. W. E. Rowe is the present pastor.

The East Ringgold class of the United Brethren Church, which belongs to the Bethany Circuit, of which Rev. E. Gwartney, of





Lancaster, is pastor, was organized in 1865 by Rev. Thomas Forsyth and was composed of six members. The frame church, erected by members of the German Reformed Church at the Ritter burial-ground, was purchased and moved to East Ringgold. This building was replaced about two years ago by a new frame structure at a cost of \$3,000. The church has a membership of 80. The Sunday-school of 75 members is under the superintendence of C. M. Spayth.

Bethlehem class of the United Brethren Church was organized at the house of John Hager in 1835 with 10 members. Meetings were held at his residence until the erection of the church, in 1840. Meetings of this class have not been held for 15 years or more and it therefore may be termed extinct.

A United Brethren class formerly existed in the Pontious neighborhood but it disbanded in 1845, and the members, then only five or six in number, went with the Mount Hermon class.

A United Brethren class was formed at the dwelling of John May in 1838 or 1839 by Rev. William McCabe. They held their services there for some time until the class became large, when it was divided, and one part met for worship at the house of John Morris and the other in the Albright Church on the town line, which some of the members had assisted in erecting. Subsequently the two classes reunited and continued their meetings in the Albright Church until 1874, when the Bethany Church building, in Washington township, was erected.

The Warner Church at East Ringgold was built in 1839. The land consisting of over five acres was donated by Henry Warner, one of the members, in consequence of which the church was named for him. The preacher at the time of the erection of the church was Rev. Henry King. Both the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran denominations united in building this church. Soon after its erection, however, trouble arose between the two parties on account of certain forms of worship which the German Reformed members sought to introduce resulting in a split. The German Re-

formed faction then erected a frame building at the Ritter burial-ground half a mile north-east of East Ringgold. This society subsequently disbanded and the church structure was sold to the United Brethren, who moved it into East Ringgold. At the present time there are two congregations holding service in the Warner Church—the German Reformed, of which Rev. S. U. Snyder, of Stoutsville, is pastor; and the Evangelical Lutheran, of which Rev. F. B. Hax, of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, is pastor. The German Reformed organization has a membership of 50, while the Lutheran has 120 members. F. M. Stout is superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday-school.

In 1842 a German Reformed clergyman by the name of Strickland, after conducting services in the township, organized a society and then returned East. He was followed by a minister named Phillips, during whose labors the North Union Church was built, in 1844. It was erected by the people generally, without respect to denomination, and ministers of different faiths officiated in its pulpit. In the spring of 1851 a United Brethren class was formed and used the church for a number of years. The church, which is a frame structure, is located two and a half miles north of Nebraska and is rapidly falling to pieces. Near the church is a small burial-ground, which is not now in use.

Hugh Creighton, who settled in Walnut township in 1816, was a pioneer in Sunday-school work here. He was one of the first teachers of day school in the township, as early as 1822 or 1823, and it was his custom to collect the children together on Sundays for religious instruction.

#### FIRST BURYING GROUND.

The first place selected by the people of Walnut township for the burial of their dead was located on section 16. The first burial, and probably the first death in the township, was that of a child of Cornelius Williamson, which was prior to 1800. The oldest inscription is that on the tombstone of Mary Ward,





daughter of William and Nancy Ward, who died September 20, 1802, at the age of 21 years.

#### REBER HILL CEMETERY,

Located near the center of Walnut township, half a mile south of Nebraska, is considered the finest cemetery in Pickaway County, with, perhaps, the sole exception of Forest Cemetery, at Circleville. The first person buried here was William Parsons, who died July 4, 1877, and the second person was Samuel Weaver (son of D. F. Weaver), who was buried on Christmas Day, 1877. The cemetery was formally consecrated on September 29, 1878, by Rev. William MacMillan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Circleville. The cemetery, embracing a tract of 32 acres, which was donated by John Reber, has been laid out and improved with excellent taste. It is managed by three cemetery directors—John Courtright, George W. Ashbrook and J. L. Hoover—appointed by the township trustees. It is estimated that the remains of 2,500 people rest here. Not a small number were removed to this cemetery from the small burial grounds formerly found in many sections of Walnut and adjoining townships. The first sexton, George Adkins, held the position for 20 years, being succeeded by George C. Marion, who was sexton one year. The present official, Charles Trone, has been in charge ever since. The sexton's house was built by money raised by subscription from residents of the township.

#### SCHOOLS.

One of the first schoolhouses in Walnut township, if not the very first, was located a short distance north of the old graveyard in section 16, where Joseph Leesman, Asa England, Joshua Baker and Philip Gatewood taught. Shortly afterward, a log schoolhouse was built, where Monroe Scothorn afterward lived, in which Hugh Hannagan and Hugh Creighton were early teachers. In 1810 a schoolhouse was erected on the line between sections 22 and 23, in which the first teacher was a man named Addison. A school was

kept by John Wilson as early as 1823 in a little cabin on the farm later owned by William Reed. Edward Kennedy was also an early teacher.

At the present time Walnut township has nine districts; each district is supplied with a brick school-building, all being in good condition. The township Board of Education, elected in November, 1904, is as follows; George W. Bowers, George M. Scothorn and W. A. Parks—four years; Thaddeus E. Cromley and A. E. Weaver—two years. The township has no township high school, but has a third interest in the Ashville High School, which is managed by a committee of nine, on which committee the boards of education of Walnut and Harrison townships and the Ashville Village District are each represented by three members. Pupils from Walnut township have therefore the privilege of attending the Ashville High School.

#### NEBRASKA GRANGE, NO. 64, P. OF II.,

Was organized on June 16, 1873, with a membership of 23. John Courtright was the first master, John M. Spindler, secretary and Ezra Hedges, treasurer. At the present time, John Courtright is master, Grace Courtright, secretary, and John M. Sark, treasurer. The Grange has about 100 members and meets every second Saturday. Every year an annual picnic or outing is indulged in, which is largely attended, as many as 1,000 people being present. The Grange has for its object the improvement of agricultural conditions and the adoption of better farming methods. At its meetings the Grange has secret ritualistic work and also discussions of farm topics. In 1874 Nebraska Grange built a hall in the second story of D. F. Weaver & Son's building at Nebraska, which cost \$1,250.

#### PHYSICIANS.

In the early days Walnut township did not lack for resident physicians, but of later years the residents have to go to Circleville, Ashville, Lancaster or other nearby towns for med-



ical service. Dr. Josiah Luckey came here soon after the close of the War of 1812, but remained only for a few years. Dr. William Turner came here from Maryland and practiced until his death, which took place several years later. Dr. P. Pence located at East Ringgold about 1845 and practiced five years. Dr. E. D. Witt was also a practitioner here. Dr. John T. Jones, who died July 3, 1879, practiced medicine in Walnut township with large success for nearly 30 years. He first located at East Ringgold, later removing to Nebraska, where his death took place. Dr. William T. Kennedy settled at East Ringgold in January, 1875, and practiced here about 15 years and then removed to Columbus, where his death took place. Dr. G. E. Bragdon located at Walnut in 1878 and remained a few years. Dr. J. J. Dunlap is the only physician now resident in the township. He is located at East Ringgold.

#### ATTORNEYS.

Since about the time of the Civil War—a period embracing a little over 40 years—Walnut township has produced a large crop of lawyers. So far as we can recall, there are a baker's dozen who are now engaged in active practice. Their names follow: Samuel R. Peters, who removed to Kansas; Clayton E. Blue, Charles O. Hunter, E. M. Brinker, Charles E. Morris and Harley M. Snyder, of Columbus; John S. Hoyman, of Pemberville, Ohio; and Samuel W. Courtright, Milton Morris, Irwin F. Snyder, Charles Gerhardt, E. A. Borwn and Harry B. Weaver, of Circleville.

#### EAST RINGGOLD.

This town is situated in the southeastern part of the township on the Royalton pike and has a population of perhaps 150. It was formerly known as Grand View. A Mrs. Fink, who was probably the first settler, lived here as early as 1837 and perhaps for some time previous to that date. In 1841 Sebastian Miller located here and engaged in the business of wagon-making. Aaron Stuckey also set-

tled here in the same year as Miller and erected a steam sawmill, in addition to effecting other improvements. The first store was opened in the fall of 1849 by Daniel Bock, who purchased the estate of Sebastian Miller. A. C. Stone afterward kept store in the same building. In 1851 William C. Finkel, wagon-maker by trade, opened a store; Philip Heim subsequently became his partner. One year later Heim bought Finkel's interest and two years later sold out to his father and brother, P. and D. Heim, who continued in business about one year, being succeeded for about the same period by Samuel Gessley. John Hook engaged in business here in 1864 and continued in business for a great many years. In 1871 John Woodell and Solomon Tobias established a store, which was continued by Mr. Woodell until his death and then by Mr. Tobias. The town west of Silver street was platted in 1860 by Mr. Burget and the remainder by John Nevy, subsequently. A postoffice was established at East Ringgold in 1855. The first postmaster was William C. Finkel, afterward probate judge. The postoffice continued for a period of over 50 years, being finally discontinued in September, 1906. The residents hereafter will get their mail by rural free delivery, Route No. 4, from Circleville. H. R. Grant and May Brothers have general stores here; James A. Weaver, a blacksmith shop; and Amos Grant, a boarding-house and feed stable. Charles and Sherman Clark manufacture all kinds of split baskets. C. M. Spayth is engaged in the business of contracting. The town has a good string orchestra.

#### NEBRASKA,

Which is located nearly in the center of the township, has a population of about 80 people. The first store here was established in 1853 by Andrew Hedges, who was also the first postmaster. The name of the postoffice was then Hedges' Store. Thomas Gregg succeeded Andrew Hedges, in the spring of 1856. Caleb Brobst succeeded Gregg, in July, 1857. In June, 1859, W. J. & D. F. Weaver bought out Brobst





and continued together until August, 1864, when D. F. Weaver purchased the interest of his brother. He has continued in business until the present time, dealing in dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries and provisions—conducting, in short, a general store.

#### WALNUT AND BRINKER'S CORNERS

Are two settlements in Walnut township. The former has a population of from 20 to 25 people. The first store was started at Walnut in 1834 by Edward Kennedy. The town has but one store at the present time—that of J. E. Weiser, who deals in general merchandise of all kinds. Walnut was formerly a postoffice, but the office has been discontinued and the residents now get their mail by rural free delivery from Ashville. At Brinker's Corners Jonathan Brinker conducts an implement store and sells buggies, wagons and farm machinery.

#### EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of whiskey was one of the leading industries in Walnut township in the early days and continued until the building of the Ohio Canal and the construction of railroads, when markets were opened up to the farmers for their surplus corn. It was once said that from a certain point of view on a farm in this township, the sites of 34 former distilleries could be seen at one time. The

township has also had its share of sawmills, as well as grist-mills. The first sawmill was built by Richard Ward, in 1811 or 1812, on Little Walnut. The next one was built by James Bell on Turkey Run as early as 1816 or 1817. William Williamson had a sawmill on Little Walnut as early as 1825. Many others were built at later dates, which no longer exist. John Hager, Sr., who came here in 1803, built a small log grist-mill on Little Walnut, a few years after his arrival. Hager built another mill about 1814, which was rebuilt in the '50's by his son John. It subsequently passed into the hands of Samuel Campbell and became widely known as the Campbell mill. James Bell, in addition to running a sawmill, also had a grist-mill on Turkey Run; David Glick had one on Little Walnut. In 1838 Hugh Creighton & Son built a sawmill on Big Walnut, in 1846 putting in two run of stone for a grist-mill. The property afterward passed into the hands of Joseph Deitz and then into the hands of John M. Spindler, who made use of the grist-mill chiefly as a hominy mill. In 1879 there were four sawmills in the township, all operated by steam power except that of John M. Spindler on Big Walnut. The sawmill at East Ringgold, originally built by Aaron Stuckey in the early '40's, was purchased in 1871 by Absalom A. Peters, who replaced it with a new one and after a year sold it to his son-in-law, A. L. Peters. The mills of Lewis Scothorn and Emanuel Westenhaver were both built in 1877.



## CHAPTER XVII

### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This township is bounded on the north by Walnut township, on the east by Fairfield County, on the south by Pickaway township and on the west by Circleville township. It is rectangular in form, being six miles long by four miles wide and contains 24 square miles. As originally erected, the township extended west to the Scioto River, including the present township of Circleville, which was not set off as a separate township until the spring of 1833.

The surface of the northern and eastern portions of the township is somewhat rolling, while the southern portion is comparatively level. The principal stream is Hargus Creek, which rises in the northeastern part of the township, flows southwest and empties into the Scioto River west of Circleville. The main tributary of this stream is Hominy Creek, which empties into it in the eastern environs of the city of Circleville. Scippo Creek flows through a small portion of the southwestern part of the township. The native varieties of timber found in this township upon its settlement were chiefly oak, ash, beech, hard and soft maple, walnut, hickory, butternut and elm. The soil is principally a mixture of gravel and sand. There is a smaller proportion of good bottom lands suitable for raising corn than are found in most of the other townships. The farms are as a rule smaller than is the case elsewhere in the county, but these farms while small are very well improved.

The first road opened in the township was the old Lancaster road or Westfall road, as it was originally called. Most of the early set-

tlers located along this road thoroughfare, which crosses the northwest corner of the township. The southwest corner is cut by the turnpike from Circleville to Adelphi. The population of the township in 1900 was 1,050. The township officers for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—Reuben Gentzel, Milton I. Brown and Daniel Klingensmith; clerk, A. E. Stout; treasurer, Charles E. Myers; assessor, William A. Grove; justice of the peace, Abraham Weaver.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

John Anderson, who came here from Pennsylvania, in 1797, accompanied by his wife and 10 children, is conceded to have been the first permanent settler in Washington township. They located on Hargus Creek in section 10, where Mr. Anderson's son John, who had come out before the rest of the family, had selected a location. When the land was made subject to entry in 1801, they took up about 640 acres, in sections 10 and 3. A step-son of John Anderson, David Cullerson by name, came out with the Anderson family and settled in this township. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and some of the earliest religious meetings were held at his cabin.

In 1799, a man by the name of Zeimmer (Seymour, as it is sometimes anglicized), who was a native of Germany, came with his wife and family of seven children from Maryland to this township, and settled in section 27,



where he later entered a half section of land. In 1812 the parents, one daughter and the youngest son, Philip, removed to Richland County, Ohio, where a short time afterward, the father, mother and daughter were massacred by the Indians.

About the year 1800 John Rager and Jacob Greenough, who had been located on the Pickaway Plains as squatters, came to Washington township. Nicholas Miller, a son-in-law of Rager, came here about the same time. A year or so subsequent to his arrival, John Rager entered, in connection with Nicholas Miller, his son-in-law, and a man by the name of Valentine, three-fourths of section 33. Rager was a great hunter and was almost constantly in the forest with his gun. It was his custom to keep from 200 to 300 hogs, which fed largely upon the mast which the forest so abundantly furnished. He never raised any grain for them and one severe winter about half of them died; he wintered the remainder through on venison. When 80 years old, he removed to Vinton County, where game was more plentiful. At his death he was nearly 100 years old. Jacob Greenough upon coming to this township, entered the southeast quarter of section 23, where he lived until his death. Nicholas Miller was probably the first blacksmith to establish his shop in the township. His estate was the first one administered upon in Pickaway County.

At an early date, possibly as early as 1800, Conrad Pontious came to Washington township, making the journey on foot from Center County, Pennsylvania. He lived here two years, boarding with the family of John Anderson, and then returned to Pennsylvania. In 1806 he and his brother George, with their wives, came out with a four-horse team and wagon. David Culberson gave George Pontious the use of a cabin until he could build one, which he did shortly afterward on the location later occupied by Daniel Haas. Afterwards he built on the same site a brick house, which was the first in the township.

In the spring of 1808 George Pontious, Sr., the father of Conrad and George Pontious, came here from Pennsylvania, being accompanied by his wife and five of his seven chil-

dren, together with his son-in-law, Peter Row, and his family. They came by wagon and were four weeks on the road, during which period it rained every day except three. Mr. Pontious located on the northwest corner of section 22. Peter Row located on the northeast corner of section 22. He kept a cabin for the accommodation of immigrants, many of whom found in it a place of temporary shelter. He was a potter by trade and followed it the greater part of his life.

George Hitler, Sr., after residing in Pickaway township on the plains for some five or six years, located in Washington township about 1804 or 1805, making a permanent settlement in section 33.

David Leist located in Washington township as early as 1805 and entered the southwest quarter of section 23. Afterwards, upon the arrival of his brother Andrew, he sold the land to the latter and located a mile further west. Christopher Earnest, George Hoffman and John Harmon all located in this township in 1806, settling, respectively, on the southwest quarter of section 14, the southeast quarter of section 14 and section 25. Jacob Spangler came here in 1810.

William Bowman came to Pickaway County in 1815 and purchased in Washington township the farm then owned and occupied by Conrad Pontious. His death took place eight years later. Henry Dreisbach settled on a farm in section 24, Washington township, soon after his marriage, which occurred August 30, 1817. Leonard Warner settled on the northeast quarter of section 14, in 1812. Other early settlers of the county were the following: John Metzger, George Wertman, Thomas Wells, John Stout, Francis Dedo, John Clark, Henry Sackreider, George Wise, John Gray, George Heise and a man by the name of Apple.

#### CHURCHES.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first church organized in the township was a German Reformed and Lutheran society called Zion's Church, being formed in 1808 or 1809 by a preacher named Foster. Previous to this





date religious meetings had been held in the township for several years. At a later date this church became a Lutheran society. Mr. Foster continued to preach for some time and was followed by Rev. Jacob Leist, who officiated as minister of this church for about 50 years, being followed by Revs. Gast, Martin, Hering and Schuman. Since 1882 the church has had the following pastors: Revs. J. E. Wesner, W. H. Fishburn, G. W. Hudson, James F. Beattes, W. L. Hunton and J. M. Wenrich, who is also pastor of St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Tarlton and of a church at Stoutsville, besides supplying the pulpit at the Ashville Evangelical Lutheran Church. The church has a membership of 42. The first meeting-house, a two-story log structure, was built soon after the church was organized; it was afterwards torn down and rebuilt as a one-story building. The church property is valued at \$800.

St. Paul's Church of the Evangelical Association was organized about 1830. Meetings were held in private dwellings until the erection of the church building, in 1849 or 1850. It was a frame structure and stood a little south of the present church, which was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$3,100. Revs. Charles Hammer and Joseph Long were among the earliest pastors of the church. Edward Dreisbach is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Pontious U. B. Church was organized about the year 1830 at the house of Daniel Pontious, where the meetings were held for a number of years. The church building was erected in 1848, on land donated by Mr. Pontious. The first class leader was Peter Johnson. This is a class of the Pickaway Circuit, and is in charge of Rev. O. M. Martin, who succeeded Rev. D. W. Lambert in September, 1906. The membership of the church is 99. W. A. Beougher is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of about 50.

The Morris U. B. Church, which is located in the southern part of Washington township near Thatcher, was organized about 1842 with 75 members. This organization was the result of an extensive revival held in the church just before its completion, during the labors of

Rev. William Fisher, who was then on the circuit. Soon after this a class of about a dozen members, called the Arnhart class, which met in another portion of the township, united with it. The church now has a membership of 85. The Sunday-school superintendent has been W. F. Rudisill for a number of years past and the membership of the Sunday-school is 89. The Morris class is a class of the Pickaway Circuit, of which Rev. O. M. Martin is now in charge, having succeeded Rev. D. W. Lambert in September, 1906.

Bethany U. B. Church was first formed in 1838 or 1839 at the house of John May, Rev. William McCabe officiating in its organization. The meetings of the church were first held at Mr. May's residence and subsequently at the Evangelical Church on the southern line of Walnut township until the Bethany Church building was erected in the winter of 1874, at a cost of \$1,400. The church was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. The class belongs to the Bethany Circuit, of which Rev. E. Gwartney is pastor.

#### CEMETERIES.

The first burying-ground in the township was the Zion's Church grave-yard, laid out as early as 1809, in which the first burial was that of a child of Andrew Leist. There were cemeteries also established in connection with St. Paul's Church and the three United Brethren churches.

Grace United Evangelical Church was organized in 1893 and a frame church structure erected the same year at the junction of the East Ringgold turnpike and the Lithopolis road, at a cost of \$1,800. The church has had the following pastors: Revs. I. E. Rife, G. W. Smith, J. H. Schweisberger, H. V. Summers, H. B. Seese, A. Swarts, W. E. Seesholtz and W. Davis, the present incumbent. The church has a membership of 20. The Sunday-school, of which William Davis is superintendent, has an enrollment of 35.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school in Washington township was kept in an old cabin of George Hoffman. It was afterwards moved about a mile and a



half west and fitted up for a schoolhouse. At a later date a school was kept in a log house on the farm then owned by Jacob Greenough. In 1835 or 1836 the township was divided into six districts, as at present. The Board of Educa-

tion, elected in the fall of 1904, is constituted as follows: Milton I. Brown, A. C. Delong, and John Bolender, who will serve four years, and Samuel T. Rife and Alexander J. Mouser, two years.





## CHAPTER XVIII

### WAYNE TOWNSHIP

This township, which is the smallest of the county in point of population, having 659 in 1900, is also one of the smallest in area, containing 26 square miles. It was named after the celebrated Revolutionary general and Indian fighter, Anthony Wayne.

The township lies west of the Scioto River and north of Ross County and is bounded on the north by Jackson township and on the west by Deer Creek township. The Scioto River forms its eastern boundary, dividing it from Circleville and Pickaway townships. Plum Creek, the most important water course traversing the township, has its source in Jackson township, enters Wayne near its northwestern corner, flows in a southeasterly direction across the township and empties into the Scioto River at Westfall. The southwestern portion of the township is watered by Yellow Bud and Wolf Creeks. The Ohio Canal crosses from the east to the west side of the Scioto River in the northeast corner of the township, opposite the city of Circleville, and then continues through the township along the same course as the Scioto River. Several miles below Circleville in Wayne township, the State constructed important works in connection with the Ohio Canal. These consisted of the State dam across the Scioto River and the large reservoir, which was used as a feeder for the canal.

For the most part the surface of the township is level. Along the water-courses it is rolling. The soil is adapted to the raising of wheat and corn and is of a variable character, consisting chiefly of sand, gravel and clay.

Wayne township is one of the original townships, having been formed prior to the erection of Pickaway County. The early township records were destroyed by fire many years ago, so little is known as to the first officials. The township officials for 1906 are as follows: Trustees—William Cross, John Shaw and Jonathan Pontius; clerk, William Barthelmas; treasurer, George Dungan; assessor, D. R. Knowles; justice of the peace, George Dungan.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlement of Wayne township by the whites began about 1798. One of the first settlers, who may with propriety be called the pioneer, was William King, a Pennsylvanian, who early in life removed to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he married Sarah Green. He and his wife came to Ohio in December, 1798, and located at Westfall in Wayne township among the Indians. Both Mr. King and wife were of Quaker ancestry and lived among their red-skinned neighbors without friction. In after years he established a ferry at Westfall. It is said that William King was the first justice of the peace of Wayne township. He had five children, of whom Jemima married Titus Dungan, son of John and Mary (Titus) Dungan.

John Dungan, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, became in early life a resident of Loudoun County, Virginia. There he married Mary Titus. Afterward, in the fall of 1802, he came to Wayne township and located on Yellow Bud Creek. His grandson,



George Dungan, who is an honored and well-known resident of Wayne township, has held the office of justice of the peace for many years.

Henry Kirkendall, who was a Virginian, came to the Scioto Valley in 1798 or 1799 and located on Evans Prairie. James Thompson from Hampden County, Virginia, and Fergus Moor came here about 1802. The latter, who was an Irishman, came to America before the War of the Revolution and immediately enlisted with the Americans. He fought some five years and at the close of the war located at Chillicothe. He is said to have laid the first shingle roof in that city, using wooden pins to fasten the shingles in place. While there, he bought some property surrounding the village of Westfall and in 1802 moved upon the property. Thomas Wiggins, William Owens, Clement Thomas, John Fleming, J. W. Brown and the McCollisters were among the early settlers, while John Darby, George Barthelmas and the Mays came a little later. Other early settlers in the township were the following: Andrew Ducks, William Oliphant, Thomas McDonald, Balithe Lynch, Huldah Smith, James Quick, John McFadden, Cloudesbury Warren, Daniel and Powell Lane, Abraham Leonard, James and William Curry, John Crull, David Evans, Derickson Waples, Fielding and William Atchison, Isaac Williams, John and George M. Peters, Josiah Bivens, Isaac, John and Joseph Pancake, Daniel Whitesel, John Chipman, Philip McNemar, John Bond, Samuel Orison, Isaac Bowen, John Hubbard, Pritchard Mills, Stephen and Arterbridge Horsey, Abraham Stipp, Thomas and Henry Bowdell, Jacob Thorp, Samuel Smith, James, David and John Sisk, Robert and William Campbell, Aaron Sullivan, William Foreman, Dr. Prentiss Park, Dr. Potts and Theophilus Williams.

Caleb King, the son of William and Sarah (Green) King, was the first white child born in Wayne township. The first brick building was erected by Samuel Smith. The township was without a postoffice until the establishment of mail service on the C. & M. V. R. R. Dr. George W. Hurst was commissioned postmaster. The office, which was called Wayne Station, was discontinued in 1858, since which

time until the present date the township has been without a postoffice. The township has had two physicians, namely: Dr. Potts, who came about 1800 and located at Westfall, where he died several years later; and Dr. Prentiss Park, who came about 1820 and practiced until his death a short time afterward. Two towns in Wayne township were platted at an early date—Westfall and Montgomery. Neither amounted to very much, although Westfall at one time had hopes of rivaling Chillicothe.

#### CHURCHES.

A Methodist Episcopal class was formed in Wayne township at a very early date. Some of the early ministers of this denomination who preached here, chiefly in the home of John Hubbard, were: Revs. Samuel Parker, Henry B. Bascom and Charles Wattle. In 1830 a frame building, 30 by 50 feet in size, was built on the homestead of John Hubbard for church purposes. In this meetings were held until the completion of Union Chapel.

The Union society was organized on May 6, 1855, under the pastorate of Rev. Zachariah Wharton, of the Williamsport Circuit, the original members of the class being as follows: David and Elizabeth Terwilliger, William, Sarah and Julia Knowles, Jacob H. and Elizabeth Schryver, Mary A., Tacy A., Mary E., Amelia and Edward L. Hall, Margaret and Elizabeth McCollister and Dr. George W. and Catherine Hurst. In 1859 a beautiful frame church building five miles west of Circleville on the Washington turnpike, was erected at a cost of \$1,600, and was dedicated by Rev. Felton on January 1, 1860, as Union Chapel. Union Chapel is a charge of the Williamsport Circuit and its ministers may be found in connection with the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Williamsport, of which Rev. J. W. Blair is now pastor. The class has a membership of 15. The Sunday-school which was established prior to the formation of the church, has a membership of 35; Miss Bertha Jones is superintendent.

In 1818 a Baptist society was formed at the schoolhouse of District No. 3. Meetings were held for only a few years.





## SCHOOLS.

The first school in Wayne township was held in a five-cornered log building in 1814 and was taught by a Mr. Hunt. The structure was indeed primitive, the children using for seats the timbers intended for the support of the floor. In 1817 a movement was set on foot to erect a building designed solely for school purposes, and the following year witnessed the erection of the pioneer schoolhouse. This was occupied until 1860 when it was torn down and a brick school building, known as the Westfall school, in District No. 3, was erected on the site. The township now has six school buildings, all of which are brick structures. The township Board of Education, elected in the fall of 1904, is constituted as follows: Milton W. Peck, Andrew Hoffman and George Wardell—four years; E. T. Tootle and S. P. Probst—two years. The clerk of the board is William Barthelmas.

## DISTILLERIES AND MILLS.

At an early day there was quite a number of distilleries in this township, among which were those of Abraham Stipp, a Mr. Hamilton, John Fleming and Steely & Morris. The first two mentioned were in operation before 1810. About 1828 a small carding establishment on the canal was put in operation by a man named Sanford from Chillicothe. William Fleming purchased the property some years later and put in machinery necessary for the manufacture of cloth. The building was destroyed by fire not long afterward. A horse mill for the grinding of coarse feed was built at a very early date on the Chillicothe road. In 1817 or 1818 Henry Nevill, the principal business man of the town of Jefferson, built a large flouring-mill on the Scioto River, near where the State dam is located. This was an extensive establishment, having quite complete machinery for that day. It was discontinued before the State built its works here. The venture proved a costly one for Mr. Nevill, the frequent breaking of the dam causing heavy expense. In 1812 a flouring-mill was built on the west bank of the Scioto in Wayne township, opposite Circleville, by William and Philip Foresman (the

grandfather and great-uncle, respectively, of William Foresman, of Circleville). They entered into an agreement with George Renick, by the terms of which the latter agreed to the construction of a dam on his land, adjoining the Foresman land, in connection with the mill race. Philip Foresman died in a few years and his interest passed to his brother, William. The ownership of the mill property continued in the Foresman name until six years ago—a period of 88 years. In 1839 William Foresman and his son, Robert A., to whom he had transferred an interest in the mill property, began the erection of a new and larger mill, which was completed the following year. The contractor and builder was Henry T. Schopp, of Lancaster. In a few years Robert Foresman became sole owner and continued as such until 1869, when he sold out to William Foresman, of Circleville. The late George P. Foresman, a brother of William, later acquired an interest and the firm of Foresman & Brother greatly improved the property and later built a grain elevator. New and modern machinery and fixtures were placed in the mill in recent years. In 1900 William Foresman, the surviving partner, sold the property to Thomas W. Brown and William A. Bazore. In less than a year Thomas W. Brown became sole owner and from that time operated the mill until it was totally destroyed by fire, on July 27, 1905. The property was then known as the Pickaway mills. The mill was one of the oldest in the county.

## WESTFALL.

The settlement of Wayne township was begun at this point, and only two other townships within the limits of Pickaway County were settled at an earlier date. Abel Westfall laid out the town and the plat of the village was recorded at Cincinnati, the county seat of Hamilton County, in whose territory this section was then included. Although at one time Westfall had every promise of becoming a good-sized place, the location was found to be unhealthy, and little by little the town decayed. Another town that has disappeared is Montgomery, which was located a mile south of Westfall on the canal.





## CHAPTER XIX

### ROSTER OF COUNTY AND OTHER OFFICIALS

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Five citizens of Pickaway County have served in Congress, viz.: Francis S. Muhlenberg, elected for an unexpired term in 1830; Elias Florence, elected in 1842; Augustus L. Perrill, elected in 1844; Edson B. Olds, elected in 1848, 1850 and 1852; and Ansel T. Walling, elected in 1874.

Among the prominent men in adjacent counties, who were elected to congress from districts of which Pickaway was a part, were: William Creighton, Jr., of Chillicothe; William Medill, of Fairfield, afterward Governor of the State; Samuel Galloway, of Franklin; Samuel S. Cox, of Franklin, Pickaway helping to elect him in 1856, 1858 and 1860; William E. Finck, of Perry; Philadelph Van Trump, of Fairfield; George L. Converse, of Franklin; Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Franklin; and J. Warren Keifer, of Clark, present representative of the Seventh District, composed of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami and Pickaway counties.

In the General Assembly of Ohio, the representation of the county has been as follows:

#### SENATORS.

The first Senator elected from Pickaway County was David Shelby, in 1812, the county having been made a senatorial district. Mr. Shelby was one of the Representatives from Ross County in the General Assembly, which passed the act creating the county of Pickaway,

and was instrumental in securing the new county. His home was in Pickaway township. Mr. Shelby served in the Senate nine years, until 1820, when, Pickaway and Hocking counties having been joined as a senatorial district, John Barr, of Pickaway, was elected Senator and served two years. In 1823, David Shelby was again elected Senator, serving two years, and in 1825 was succeeded by John Barr, who served two years. In 1827 Joseph Olds, then and for years thereafter a prominent lawyer of Circleville, was elected to represent the district and served two years. The district having been changed to Franklin and Pickaway counties, Mr. Olds was elected in 1829, served two years, and in 1831 was succeeded by William Doherty, of Franklin, who served two years. In 1833 Ralph Osborn, of Pickaway, was elected, and two years later was elected Auditor of State. Elias Florence, of Pickaway, was elected in 1835, to succeed Osborn in the Senate, and served two years, being succeeded in 1837 by John L. Green, of Pickaway, who was Senator four years. In 1841 the district was changed to Fairfield and Pickaway, and Samuel Spangler, of Fairfield, was elected the first Senator from the district. Nelson Franklin, of Pickaway, was elected in 1842, served two years, and was succeeded in 1844 by John Cheney, of Fairfield, who served two years. Edson B. Olds, of Pickaway, was elected in 1846, and was chosen Speaker of the Senate. He served two years, and in 1849, the district having been changed to Ross and Pickaway, Chauncey N. Olds, of Pickaway, was



elected Senator; after serving one session, Mr. Olds resigned and at the election in October, 1850, Joseph H. Geiger was elected for the unexpired term.

The new constitution of the State, ratified by the people in 1851, in the arrangement of the senatorial districts constituted Franklin and Pickaway as the 10th Senatorial District, which has elected Senators as follows:

1851, John Cradlebaugh, of Pickaway; 1853, Samuel Bartlit, of Franklin; 1855, Alfred Kelly, of Franklin; 1857, Augustus L. Perrill, of Pickaway, reelected in 1859 and 1861; 1863, George L. Converse, of Franklin; 1865, Ansel T. Walling, of Pickaway; 1867, Robert Hutcheson, of Franklin; 1869, Adin G. Gibbs, of Franklin; 1871, John G. Thompson, of Franklin, reelected in 1873, resigned in 1874, and William Miller, of Franklin, elected for the unexpired term, and reelected in 1875; 1877, Charles F. Krimmel, of Pickaway; 1879, Aaron R. Van Cleaf, of Pickaway; 1881, Horace Wilson, of Franklin; 1883, Aaron R. Van Cleaf, of Pickaway, reelected in 1885; 1887, William T. Wallace, of Franklin; 1889, William T. Wallace, of Franklin and Aaron R. Van Cleaf, of Pickaway, the district having an extra Senator for the first time; 1891, Aaron R. Van Cleaf, of Pickaway; 1893, Moses B. Earnhart, of Franklin; 1895, Thaddeus E. Cronley, of Pickaway, and Nial R. Hysell, of Franklin; 1897, Thaddeus E. Cronley, of Pickaway, and John C. L. Pugh, of Franklin; 1899, Edward D. Howard, of Franklin; 1901, William M. Thompson, of Franklin, and Ballard B. Yates, of Pickaway; 1903, Thomas H. Ricketts, of Franklin, and Renick W. Dunlap, of Pickaway; 1905, Benjamin F. Gayman and U. S. Brandt, of Franklin. Mr. Van Cleaf represented the district 10 years and since 1840 is the only person who has served five terms in the Senate.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

The first representative elected from Pickaway County were Richard Douglas and John Emmett, in 1812; 1813, John Emmett and Valentine Keffer; 1814, Valentine Keffer and

James Renick; 1815, Valentine Keffer and John Emmett; 1816, John Barr and William Florence; 1817, William Florence and Valentine Keffer; 1818, Valentine Keffer and Samuel Lybrand; 1819, Valentine Keffer and John Cochran; in 1820, Hocking County having been attached to Pickaway, John Barr and Samuel Lybrand were elected; 1821, Caleb Atwater and Valentine Keffer; 1822, Samuel Lybrand and Valentine Keffer; 1823, Valentine Keffer and Samuel Lybrand; 1824, Joseph Olds and Jacob Lindsey; 1825, Jacob Lindsey and Joseph Olds; 1826, Jacob Lindsey and Guy W. Doane; 1827, Francis S. Muhlenberg and Valentine Keffer; in 1828, Hocking County having been detached, Pickaway elected Valentine Keffer; 1829, Elias Florence and James Moore; 1830, Elias Florence and Samuel Lutz; 1831, Samuel Lutz and John Cochran; 1832, John Cochran; 1833, John Shoup and Elias Florence; 1834, John Cochran; 1835, Samuel Lutz and Thomas J. Winship; 1836, Thomas J. Winship; 1837, William B. Thrall; 1838, Thomas J. Winship; 1839, Augustus L. Perrill; 1840, Elias Florence; 1841, Joseph Olds; 1842, Edson B. Olds; 1843, John E. Van Meter; 1844, John E. Van Meter; 1845, Edson B. Olds; 1846, George Tallman; 1847, Thomas Huston; 1848, Ross and Pickaway, Chauncey N. Olds and John Foster; 1849, Ross and Pickaway, Milton L. Clark and Samuel Lutz; 1850, Ross and Pickaway, John Cochran and Matthew H. Cook.

The constitution of the State, adopted in 1851, placed Pickaway in the list of counties entitled to one Representative each, and since that time the representatives elected have been as follows: 1851, Felix Renick; 1853, Jesse D. Courtright; 1855, Nelson Franklin; 1857, Peter Rose; 1859, Joseph G. McSchooler; 1861, Isaac N. Ross; 1863, James Reber; 1865, Augustus L. Perrill; 1867, Ansel T. Walling; 1869, William T. Conklin; 1871, Aaron R. Van Cleaf; 1873, William T. Conklin; 1875, Charles F. Krimmel; 1877, Aaron R. Van Cleaf; 1879, David R. Yates, reelected in 1881; 1883, Wesley Work, reelected in 1885; 1887, Thaddeus E. Cronley, reelected in 1889; 1891, Daniel Haas, reelected in 1893; 1895,





Andrew R. Bolin, reelected in 1897; 1899, Barzillai Adkins, reelected in 1901; 1903, James D. Miller, died in 1904; 1905, George W. Bowers, whose term will expire with the close of 1908.

#### THE JUDICIARY.

Pickaway County has never furnished a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and not until 58 years after the organization of the county was its bar of able lawyers honored by the selection of one of its number as common pleas judge. Under the constitution of 1802, judges of all the courts were elected by the two houses of the General Assembly in joint meeting.

The first presiding judge in Pickaway County was John Thompson, who continued until 1820, and was succeeded by John A. McDowell, who presided three years, followed in 1823 by Gustavus Swan, of Columbus, until 1829, succeeded by Frederick Grimke, of Chillicothe, until 1836; then John H. Keith, of Chillicothe, until 1859, followed by Henry C. Whitman, of Lancaster, until 1852, the last under the old constitution.

There were also three associate or lay judges in each county. The first in Pickaway were Thomas Barr, William Seymour and Jacob Shoemaker, elected by the General Assembly, February 14, 1810, for the term of seven years. There was not any change in these associate justices until 1825, when William Florence and Daniel Kinnear were elected; 1830, Thomas Renick; 1831, Samuel Lybrand; 1838, John Entrekin, William McArthur and George Tallman; 1842, William Gill; 1845, William B. Thrall and John E. Van Meter; 1847, Matthew McCrea and W. W. Bierce; 1849, Jacob D. Lutz, the last three continuing in office until it ceased to exist with the passing of the old constitution.

*Common Pleas Judges.*—The constitution of 1851 reconstructed the judicial system of the State, creating judicial districts, divided into sub-divisions, and provided for the election of the judges of all the courts by the vote of the people. Pickaway was placed in the

Third Sub-Division of the Fifth Judicial District, with Franklin and Madison counties. At the first election, in 1851, James L. Bates, of Franklin, was elected as common pleas judge for the sub-division, and was re-elected in 1856 and 1861. His successor was John L. Green, elected in 1866; he was then a resident of Columbus, but had been a resident of Pickaway from 1830 to 1845, moving to Chillicothe, where, in 1851, he was elected common pleas judge, in the Ross, Fayette and Highland sub-division, serving one term. In 1868 the General Assembly provided for an additional judge in the sub-division, and Joseph Olds, of Pickaway, was elected at the April election, and was the first resident lawyer of Pickaway elected as common pleas judge. Judge Olds, at the close of the five years, declined a re-election. Edward F. Bingham, of Franklin, was elected as his successor, was re-elected in 1873, 1878 and 1883, and resigned in 1886, to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and is now on the retired list for judges of United States courts. In 1875 the General Assembly made Madison and Pickaway counties into a separate sub-division and Samuel W. Courtright, of Pickaway, was elected; near the close of the term, the Supreme Court held that there could not be more than three sub-divisions in a judicial district, and Judge Courtright finished his term as a judge in the Third Sub-Division. In 1889 Isaac N. Abernethy was elected judge, in the succession of the judgeship created in 1868. In 1894 the General Assembly transferred Madison and Pickaway counties from the Third Sub-Division to the Second Sub-Division of the Fifth Judicial District, making this sub-division to consist of the counties of Fayette, Highland, Ross, Madison and Pickaway, and providing an additional judgeship, to which Festus Walters, of Pickaway, was elected at the November election in 1894; he was re-elected in 1899, resigning in February, 1903, to accept the position of circuit judge, to which he was elected at the November election preceding. Charles Dresbach was appointed by Governor Nash to fill the vacancy, was elected

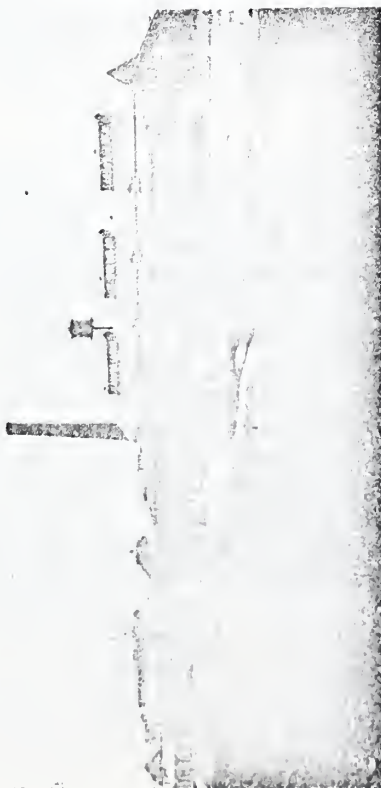




PICKAWAY COUNTY INFIRMARY  
Washington Township



PICKAWAY COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME  
Washington Township



AMERICAN STRAWBOARD WORKS, CIRCLEVILLE  
Largest in the World.



GROUP OF INMATES OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME





for the unexpired term, at the November election, 1903, and elected for the full term of five years, at the November election, 1904, and is now the presiding judge in the county.

*Probate Judges.*—The constitution of 1851 providing for a Probate Court in each county, W. W. Bierce was elected the first probate judge of Pickaway County, at the October election in 1851; was re-elected in 1854, and resigned before the completion of his second term, Seymour G. Renick being appointed for the unexpired term; 1857, Frederick Cogswell, re-elected in 1860; 1863, John Walke; 1866, William C. Finkel, re-elected in 1869; 1872, James Taylor—he died in August, 1874, and William C. Finkel was appointed by Governor Allen to fill the office until the next election, when John Walke was elected for the unexpired term; 1875, Henry N. Hedges, Sr., re-elected in 1878 and 1881; 1884, Albert H. Roose; 1887, Daniel J. Myers; 1890, Jacob P. Winstead, re-elected in 1893; 1896, Aaron R. Van Cleaf, re-elected in 1899; 1902, George H. Pontius, re-elected in 1905, who is the present incumbent.

The roster of county officials, from 1810 to date, is as follows:

#### SHERIFFS.

James Renick was the first sheriff of the county, from April 21, 1810, to the close of 1814. His successors were elected as follows: Samuel Lybrand, in 1814; Charles Bodkin, in 1816 and 1818; Francis Kinnear, in 1820 and 1822; Joseph Hedges, in 1824 and 1826; John Shoup, in 1828 and 1830; Jonathan Ellis, in 1832, who appointed as deputy sheriff, Augustus L. Perrill, who conducted the office for the term and in 1834 was elected sheriff; Michael H. Alkire, elected in 1836 and 1838; Jerome Wolfley, in 1840 and 1842; Michael H. Alkire, in 1844 and 1846, dying in a few weeks after his re-election, David Ensworth, the coroner, filling the office for the unexpired term; Henry H. Howard, elected in 1848, dying of cholera during the epidemic in the summer of 1850, and John Boyer, the coroner, filling the office until the end of the term; John Boyer,

elected in 1850 and 1852; Jacob H. Carper, in 1854 and 1856; Andrew Poulson, in 1858; Patrick H. Delaplane, in 1860 and 1862; William E. Bolin, in 1864 and 1866; Caleb Hall, in 1868 and 1870; Isaac M. Griest, in 1872 and 1874; Charles F. Hartmeyer, in 1876 and 1878; John P. Bolin, in 1880 and 1882; William Schleyer, in 1884 and 1886; James T. Wallace, in 1888 and 1890; Henton M. Dunnick, in 1892 and 1894; John Henry, in 1896 and 1898; Lewis C. Hoover, in 1900 and 1902; and Henry W. Schleich, in 1904, now serving his first term.

#### CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Under the constitution of 1802, the clerk of the court was appointed by the presiding judge and associate justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years. James Denny was the first clerk of the court in Pickaway County, appointed by the judges April 6, 1810, and held the office until 1816, when Andrew Huston was appointed and served until 1830. His successor was Samuel S. Denny, who resigned in 1831, and was succeeded by his predecessor, Andrew Huston, who served until 1835, when William P. Darst was appointed and served the full term, being succeeded in 1842 by William McCulloch, who in 1845 was succeeded by Samuel A. Moore, who held the office until the adoption of the constitution of 1851, which made the office elective and fixed the term at three years. Silas J. Ambrose was elected clerk at the election in October, 1851. He died in office June 1, 1854, and C. C. Neibling was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the office during the unexpired term. At the election in 1854, David W. McPherson was elected clerk, serving one term; 1857, Jacob H. Schryver, re-elected in 1860; 1863, Oscar Ormsbee; 1866, Palmer Lowe, re-elected in 1869; 1872, Robert C. Peebles, re-elected in 1875—he died in office November 14, 1878, and the deputy clerk, Finley E. Dyas, was appointed to fill the office until the end of the term; 1878, Peter White Brown, re-elected in 1881; 1884, George H. Pontius, re-elected in 1887; 1890, William E.





Morris, re-elected in 1893; 1896, George B. Thompson, re-elected in 1899—his successor, elected in 1902, failing to qualify, he held to the first Monday of August, 1903; 1903, Horace W. Plum, who is now serving his first term.

#### AUDITORS.

The office of county auditor was created by the General Assembly in 1820. Prior to that time the Board of County Commissioners had a secretary, one of their number, David Kinnear, serving as secretary of the board of Pickaway County from the organization of the first board until 1820. The first auditor of Pickaway County was David Kinnear, who resigned the office of commissioner and on June 4, 1821, was appointed auditor: he was elected to the office at the October election of that year. He held the office until 1825, when Samuel S. Denny was elected; 1827, William McArthur; 1829, Joseph Hedges; 1834, Nelson Franklin; 1837, Thomas W. Morris, who died in office, Thornton T. Van Meter being appointed for the unexpired term, July 28, 1840; at the October election in 1840, Henry N. Hedges, Jr., was elected and held the office continuously until 1848, being succeeded by William McCulloch, who died in 1849 and was followed by Hiram Beeson, appointed to the vacancy, who continued in the office until the adoption of the new constitution. In 1851 George Hetherington was elected auditor for two years; 1853, George Holsman; 1855, Benjamin Bowman; 1857, Orsamus E. Niles, re-elected in 1859; 1861, Conrad S. Bitzer, re-elected in 1863; 1865, William Bowman, re-elected in 1867; 1869, Edwin E. Winship, re-elected in 1871; 1874, Henry B. Morris, re-elected in 1876; 1878, Frank M. Shulze; 1881, Albert J. Grigsby, re-elected in 1884; 1887, Samuel W. Miller; 1890, Thomas J. Morris, re-elected in 1893; 1896, Benjamin F. Yates, re-elected in 1899; 1902, Nathan C. Bohnert, re-elected in 1905, now serving his second term.

#### TREASURERS.

Henry Nevill was the first treasurer of the county, appointed by the County Commission-

ers, April 26, 1810, giving bond in the sum of \$3,000 "lawful money of Ohio State." He was succeeded by Peter Apple in 1811, and the treasurers elected since have been as follows: 1816, John Ludwig, who held the office until 1828, when John Ely was elected; 1831, William McCulloch; 1833, William McArthur; 1837, Samuel Diffenderfer; 1839, Nelson Franklin; 1841, John Denny, died in office; 1842, Hiram Beeson, who held the office six years; 1848, Thomas Campbell, re-elected in 1850, died in 1852, and William C. Taylor appointed for the unexpired term in 1852; 1852, John B. Moore, re-elected in 1854, died January 10, 1857, William Doane, elected the previous October, being appointed to fill the unexpired term; 1856, William Doane, re-elected in 1858; 1860, James Dawson, re-elected in 1862; 1864, Robert Morrow, re-elected in 1866; 1868, Peter Huber, re-elected in 1870; 1872, James Harsha, re-elected in 1874; 1876, John L. Seall, re-elected in 1878; 1880, Patrick H. Delaplane, re-elected in 1882; 1884, James M. Lane, re-elected in 1886—in February, 1889, removed from office and Samuel B. Evans appointed for the unexpired term; 1888, Joseph C. Harper, re-elected in 1890; 1892, Samuel B. Evans, re-elected in 1894; 1896, N. E. Thomas, re-elected in 1898; 1900, Emanuel S. Neuding, re-elected in 1902; 1904, George W. Morris, who is now serving his first term.

#### RECORDERS.

William H. Putluff was the first recorder of the county, appointed by the associate judges, April 6, 1810. His successors by appointment were: Johnson Hunter, in 1813; John Ely, in 1819; George Wolfley, in 1823; and Joseph Kinnear, in 1824. In 1831 the Legislature passed an act making the office elective and William McArthur was the first recorder elected. He was succeeded in 1834 by Daniel Dreisbach, who was five times re-elected, dying in office October 1, 1850. Amos C. Bright was appointed for the unexpired term. In 1851, Adam Kinney was elected; 1854, John Schleich; 1857, Jacob Firor, re-elected in 1860; 1863, J. Wesley Rice; 1866, Terence C. Lynch, re-elected in 1869 and 1872



—he died in January, 1875, in the last year of his third term, and Josiah B. Valentine, who was assisting in the office, was appointed for the unexpired term; Valentine was elected at the October election of that year and re-elected in 1878; 1881, John McGrady, five times re-elected, serving 18 years and 8 months; 1899, George W. Hartman, re-elected in 1902, his second term expiring on the first Monday of September, 1906, being succeeded by Arthur A. Greeno, elected in 1905.

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first prosecuting attorney was Richard Douglas, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at the first session held in the county, April 6, 1810. His successor was Ralph Osborn, who held the office from 1813 to 1816. Those who have since held the office, with the date of appointment or election, are as follows: 1816, Joshua Folsom; 1820, Joseph Olds; 1824, Guy W. Doane; 1826, Caleb Atwater; 1828, Joshua Folsom; 1832, John L. Green; 1838, Henry N. Hedges, Sr.; 1840, Joseph H. Geiger; 1841, Joseph Olds; 1842, Milton C. Canfield; 1844, John C. Groom; 1845, James Green; 1847, Jonathan Renick; 1851, Julius L. Wyman; 1853, Henry N. Hedges, Sr.; 1855, Palmer C. Smith; 1857, Joseph Olds, re-elected in 1859; 1861, Lewis H. Bond; 1863, C. B. Mason; 1865, Joseph Olds; 1867, Samuel W. Courtright, re-elected in 1869; 1871, Isaac N. Abernethy, re-elected in 1873; 1875, Charles J. Delaplane, re-elected in 1877; 1879, Jacob P. Winstead, re-elected in 1881 and served three years in his second term, the General Assembly having changed the term from two to three years; 1884, Clarence Curtain, re-elected in 1887; 1890, John Schleyer, re-elected in 1893; 1896, Irvin F. Snyder, re-elected in 1899; 1902, Charles Gerhardt, re-elected in 1905, who is the present incumbent. The Joseph Olds elected in 1820 and 1841 was the uncle of the Joseph Olds elected in 1857, 1859 and 1865. Both were eminent lawyers.

#### CORONERS.

The first coroner of the county, John McNeal, held the office from April 21, 1810, to

1817, being succeeded by John Ely, and he by John Ludwig in 1818. For some years thereafter the record is incomplete. In 1832 John Irwin was elected, being three times re-elected; 1840, Eleazar Kirkbride; 1844, Henry H. Howard; 1846, David Ensworth; 1848, John Boyer; 1850, Hiram Dayton; 1852, John Maiden; 1854, Acker King; 1856, J. B. Spangler; 1858, George Hammel, who died in office; 1862, Henry W. Warner; 1864, William M. Sturgeon, re-elected in 1866; 1868, Jacob A. Long, re-elected in 1870; 1872, Rolin Fletcher; 1874, Jason Case, re-elected in 1876 and 1878, and died in office; 1880, Jacob A. Long, re-elected in 1882; 1884, Palmer Lowe, re-elected in 1886; 1888, Mack A. Lanum, six times re-elected, and died in office in 1902; 1902, Fred C. Clarke, re-elected in 1904, who is now the incumbent.

#### SURVEYORS.

The first county surveyor, David Kinnear, held the office from 1814 to 1824, being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. He was succeeded by Samuel Kinnear, who served until the spring of 1831, when he was succeeded by Philo N. White. The General Assembly, on March 3, 1831, having passed an act providing for the election of surveyors by the people, Mr. White was chosen at the following October election and was five times re-elected, serving 18 years, with the exception of a short period. Jacob W. Burget was elected to succeed Mr. White and was four times re-elected, dying in office in 1865. In 1865 James Keyes was elected; he was succeeded by Lawrence H. Sweetman, who was elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1871 and 1874. In 1877 William C. Row was elected, being re-elected in 1880 and 1883. In 1886 Cyrus F. Abernethy was elected, being re-elected in 1889 and 1892. In 1895 John W. Stump was elected, but the General Assembly having passed an act in 1894, changing the time of the beginning of the surveyor's term from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in September, Mr. Stump could not take the office until the first Monday in September, 1896, the interim being filled by the





appointment of Seymour Renick, by the common pleas judge. Mr. Stump was re-elected in 1898 and died in office May 31, 1900. Edward H. Fischer was appointed by the common pleas judge to fill the vacancy, and held the office until the first Monday in September, 1901, when J. Howard Sweetman, elected in 1900, took possession of the office—he was re-elected in 1903 and is the present incumbent.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

The first commissioners of the county were Daniel Kinnear, Peter Apple and Jonathan Holmes, elected at the first election held in the county, on the first Monday of April, 1810; in 1811, William Florence was elected to succeed Peter Apple; 1814, Daniel Ludwig; 1817, Charles Cade; 1820, James Bell; 1821, Joseph Hedges; 1824, William King and David Leist; 1825, Adam Nigh; 1827, James Moore; 1828, Joseph Hays; 1829, David Leist; 1830, Daniel Dreisbach and John Boggs; 1831, Isaac Radcliff and Jacob Zeiger; 1832, John Mills; 1833, Daniel Dreisbach; 1834, Jacob Lindsey and Jeremiah Brown; 1836, David Leist; 1837, Robert Reid; 1838, Peter Miller and Joseph Hays; 1839, Elliott Halstead and Henry Reedy; 1840, Peter Miller; 1841, Elliott Halstead; 1842, James Porter; 1843, Jacob D. Lutz and S. R. Dawson; 1844, Nathan Denny; 1845, Nelson Crouse; 1846, Noble Porter and Benjamin F. Renick; 1848, Ezekiel Morris; 1849, Joseph Hurst; 1850, John Yates; 1851, Ezekiel Morris; 1852, John Boggs, Jr.; 1853, John Crow; 1854, John Walke; 1855, Z. N. Morgan; 1856, John Crow; 1857, John Morris; 1858, Jacob Hitler; 1859, William Fleming; 1860, C. F. Machir; 1861, James Reber; 1862, William Fleming; 1863, Joseph Hedges and William J. Cochran; 1864, Samuel Strouse; 1865, C. F. Machir; 1866, Horace Keyes; 1867, Samuel Strouse; 1868, John Ruth; 1869, Horace Keyes; 1870, William Doane; 1871, John Ruth; 1872, Jackson Thomas; 1873, Jackson Hoover; 1874, J. S. Neff; 1875, Jackson Thomas; 1876, Jackson Hoover; 1877, J. S. Neff; 1878, Daniel Ludwig; 1879, John Pickering; 1880, H. J. Crownover; 1881, William H. Mowery; 1882, Dill Wiegand; 1883,

George Betts; 1884, William H. Mowery; 1885, Dill Wiegand; 1886, George Betts; 1887, Alexander C. Bell; 1888, Cyrus Purcell; 1889, Henry C. Schwarz; 1890, Alexander C. Bell; 1891, Cyrus Purcell; 1892, Henry C. Schwarz; 1893, Salem S. McClelland; 1894, Courtney Tanner, Sr.; 1895, Samuel Goodman; 1896, David Adkins; 1897, Ira Reichelderfer; 1898, Samuel Goodman; 1899, David Adkins; 1900, Ira Reichelderfer; 1901, Absalom A. Peters; 1902, Andrew Metzger; 1903, John D. Leist; 1904, Elmer E. Helwage; 1905, Andrew Metzger; 1906, John D. Leist.

#### INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

When the County Infirmary was completed and ready for occupancy in 1873, the County Commissioners appointed Orsamus E. Niles, Solomon Reigel and David Terwilliger as directors to put the institution in operation. At the October election of that year, three directors were elected: Samuel S. Winstead, for three years; Henry C. Blacker, for two years and David Terwilliger, for one year. In 1874 William Dick was elected as the successor of David Terwilliger, for three years. Henry C. Blacker was re-elected in 1875, and Samuel S. Winstead re-elected in 1876—he died in office, April 27, 1877, and Daniel E. Hosler was elected for the unexpired term, William E. Bolin having filled the vacancy, by appointment of the County Commissioners, until the election. In 1878 George Dungan was elected; 1879, G. M. Van Heyde; 1880, Enoch F. Coffland; 1881, George Dungan; 1882, G. M. Van Heyde; 1883, Enoch F. Coffland; 1884, Daniel Myers; 1885, Jacob B. Rife; 1886, John G. Haas; 1887, Daniel Myers; 1888, Jacob B. Rife; 1889, John G. Haas; 1890, Mahlon Myers; 1891, Jacob B. Rife; 1892, Daniel M. Stout; 1893, Mahlon Myers; 1894, John Hook (died June 17, 1897, and G. M. Van Heyde was elected for the unexpired portion of the term); 1895, Robert H. Trimble; 1896, W. Vernor Grant; 1897, Christopher C. Hanawalt; 1898, Robert H. Trimble; 1899, W. Vernon Grant; 1900, Christopher C. Hanawalt; 1901, William H. Klingensmith; 1902, David A. Lane; 1903, Edward Wright; 1904, Wm. H. Klingensmith; 1905, David A. Lane.



## CHAPTER XX

### COUNTY BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS

#### THE THREE COURT HOUSES.

The first Court House was erected in the center of the circle, at the present crossing of Court and Main streets. The building was octagonal in shape, constructed of brick with a tower in the center. It was first occupied for court purposes early in April, 1814, and was torn down about 1840 and from that time for a period of six years the courts were held in temporary quarters, part of the time in the old Lutheran Church on West Franklin street and for a while in the United Brethren Church on East Main street.

The building of the Court House at the corner of Court and Franklin streets was commenced in the fall of 1845. The contract for the brick work was let on the 16th of September, 1845, by the commissioners to Jacob Strickler, at \$5.40 per thousand "to be counted in the walls and no deductions for openings," and the same day a contract was made with Joseph Kinnear for the delivery of the lumber at 80 cents per thousand feet, inch measure. The building was 45 feet in width by 105 feet in length, with large columns in front, surmounted by a tower; the basement was constructed for the county jail. The entire building was completed in 1847. The total cost was \$45,000. N. B. Kelly, of Columbus, was the architect and superintendent of construction.

The offices in the building not being large enough for the increasing business, and the jail

in the basement having been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, the commissioners, in 1887, by authority of an act of the General Assembly, passed May 4, 1885, decided to remodel the Court House and build a jail and jailer's residence. On the 2nd of February, 1888, the contract for the improvements was awarded to Doerzbach & Decker, of Sandusky, Ohio, their bid of \$104,420 for the entire work being the lowest. The contractors began the work early in the spring. The cornerstone of the improved Court House was laid June 21, 1888, with Masonic ceremonies. The Court House was enlarged by the addition of two wings, and was made a commodious, substantial structure with abundant light and excellent ventilation, convenient in every way for the business of the people. Both buildings were completed in the latter part of 1889, and accepted by the commissioners January 4, 1890.

#### COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The first County Infirmary was located on the Columbus pike, north of the town of Circleville—now North Court street—the commissioners having bought 36 acres of land of Joshua Folsom and wife for \$1,800, on the 11th of April, 1831, and erected a building thereon—the house located where the residence of William E. Crist now stands. The institution was closed out in a few years, the property sold and for more than 30 years the county



was without an Infirmary. At the October election in 1865, the commissioners submitted to vote a proposition to buy a farm and build an Infirmary, which received 3,206 votes to 1,087 in the negative. On September 8, 1868, the farm in Washington township, four miles from Circleville, on which the Infirmary buildings are located, was purchased by the commissioners from Christopher F. Branstadt, paying \$18,000 for 256 acres. The farm of Lewis Lutz, south of Circleville, containing 180 acres, had been purchased the previous year for the purpose, but there were objections and it was sold and the other farm selected. The building of the spacious Infirmary was commenced in 1872 and completed in August, 1873. The commissioners, having accepted the building from the contractors, placed the directors in charge and on the 9th of September the institution was formally opened. The structure cost \$125,000 and was substantially built under the superintendence of William Doane, who was a master mechanic and expert builder. The first superintendent and matron were John Morris and his wife, Elizabeth Morris, who continued in the positions until April 1, 1896—23 years and eight months—their administration being completely successful. They were succeeded by S. M. Yates as superintendent and his wife, Martha Yates, as matron, who managed the institution judiciously and economically for six years, their successors, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schneider, the present efficient superintendent and matron, taking charge April 1, 1902. The number of inmates on the 31st of August, 1906, was 64 males and 25 females—less than half the number of inmates until recent years.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HOME,

Until last year, was an annex of the County

Infirmary and under the same management. In September, 1883, the farm house on the Infirmary farm was ordered remodeled by the commissioners, to be used as a Children's Home. The work, having been completed, was accepted by the commissioners March 8, 1884, and shortly thereafter the house was occupied by the children in charge of a matron. This building was destroyed by fire December 20, 1897. The children were transferred to the building close to the Infirmary, which was constructed for an insane department and this was used as the home until a year ago. In 1902, the building of a Children's Home, as an institution separate and apart from the County Infirmary was authorized by an act of the General Assembly. The building was completed and made ready for occupancy in the fall of 1905. The building is eligibly located on part of the Infirmary farm on the west side of the turnpike road which passes through the farm, a part of the farm having been set apart for the use of the home. The building is of brick, two stories and basement, with all the latest conveniences and fixtures. The trustees appointed by the County Commissioners, under the provisions of the law for the government of such institutions, constitute a bi-partisan board, viz.: Edwin E. Winship, Sr., John Courtright (Democrats); M. B. Radcliffe and Homer V. Johnson (Republicans). The trustees appointed George W. Runkle, superintendent and his wife, Carrie T. Runkle, matron, who have abundantly shown their capability for the positions. The home opened nearly a year ago with 44 children; admitted since that time, 12; placed 16 with families and on the 31st of August, 1906, had 40 inmates. The home has a good school with a capable teacher during the school year. The institution is very creditable to the county.





# CHAPTER XXI

## STATISTICS

### POPULATION STATISTICS.

Pickaway County increased quite rapidly in population during the first years of its settlement; then the growth was gradual until 1880, when the high water mark was reached, as shown by the United States census figures. From 1880 to 1900 there was a slight loss of population which seems to have been at the expense of the rural districts, for as a rule the towns showed marked signs of a substantial progression in size and importance.

The population of Pickaway County in decennial periods is here given:

1810.....	7,124	1860.....	22,469
1820.....	13,149	1870.....	24,875
1830.....	16,001	1880.....	27,415
1840.....	19,725	1890.....	26,959
1850.....	21,006	1900.....	27,016

The growth and relative size of the townships are shown by the figures given below, representing the population at four periods:

Township	1840	1870	1890	1900
Circleville.....	2,973	5,922	7,104	7,443
Darby.....	1,052	1,548	1,459	1,601
Deer Creek.....	1,376	1,458	1,535	1,673
Harrison.....	1,149	1,271	1,618	1,826
Jackson.....	993	1,202	1,136	1,205
Madison.....	851	883	828	794
Monroe.....	1,352	1,870	1,714	1,586
Muhlenberg.....	653	957	997	918
Perry.....	1,277	1,415	1,698	1,865
Pickaway.....	1,574	1,632	1,443	1,231
Salt Creek.....	1,815	1,750	1,797	1,680
Scioto.....	920	1,545	2,268	2,030
Walnut.....	1,798	1,636	1,546	1,455
Washington.....	1,191	906	1,140	1,050
Wayne.....	779	790	676	659

The population of the principal towns of the county is shown by the following table:

	1890	1900
Circleville (city).....	6,556	6,901
Ashville (village).....	430	654
New Holland (village).....	683	692
Williamsport (village).....	368	547
Tarlton (village).....	448	388
Darbyville (village).....	257	250
Commercial Point (village).....	265	245
South Bloomfield (village).....	272	223
Era.....		210
Five Points.....		176

### VOTE OF COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT.

In the early years of the county and after the organization of the Whig party, there were frequent close contests and candidates of both leading parties were elected, but after the passing of the Whig party the Democratic party steadily gained in strength and since 1852 every Democratic candidate for President has carried the county and also every Democratic candidate for Governor with the exception of 1861 and 1863. The following is the vote for Governor beginning in 1812 and for President from 1824:

1812—Governor, Return J. Meigs, 239; Thomas Scott, 224.

1814—Governor, Thomas Worthington, 362; Othniel Looker, 496.

1816—Governor, Thomas Worthington, 310; James Dunlap, 557.



1818—Governor, Ethan A. Brown, 404; James Dunlap, 939.

1820—Governor, Ethan A. Brown, 951; Jeremiah Morrow, 443.

1822—Governor, Jeremiah Morrow, 169; Allen Trimble, 260; William W. Irwin, 1,424.

1824—Governor, Jeremiah Morrow, 464; Allen Trimble, 1,351. President, Henry Clay, 480; Andrew Jackson, 421; John Quincy Adams, 53.

1826—Governor, Allen Trimble, 1,526; Alexander Campbell, 107.

1828—Governor, Allen Trimble, 943; John W. Campbell, 1,143. President, Andrew Jackson (Democrat), 1,536; John Quincy Adams (Whig), 1,139.

1830—Governor, Duncan McArthur (Whig), 637; Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,124.

1832—Governor, Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,193; Davis Lyman (Whig), 1,184. President, Andrew Jackson (Democrat), 1,458; Henry Clay (Whig), 1,363.

1834—Governor, Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,023; James Findlay (Whig), 1,168.

1836—Governor, Joseph Vance (Whig), 1,354; Eli Baldwin (Democrat), 1,441. President, William H. Harrison (Whig), 1,508; Martin Van Buren (Democrat), 1,591.

1838—Governor, Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 1,712; Joseph Vance (Whig), 1,592.

1840—Governor, Thomas Corwin (Whig), 2,249; Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 1,893. President, William H. Harrison (Whig), 2,201; Martin Van Buren (Democrat), 1,807.

1842—Governor, Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 1,982; Thomas Corwin (Whig), 2,018.

1844—Governor, Mordecai Bartley (Whig), 2,137; David Tod (Democrat), 2,060. President, Henry Clay (Whig), 2,219; James K. Polk (Democrat), 2,012.

1846—Governor, William Bebb (Whig), 1,885; David Tod (Democrat), 1,702.

1848—Governor, John B. Weller (Democrat), 2,076; Seabury Ford (Whig), 1,994. President, Zachary Taylor (Whig), 2,115; Lewis Cass (Democrat), 1,960; Martin Van Buren (Free Soil), 24.

1850—Governor, Reuben Wood (Democrat), 1,922; William Johnson (Whig), 1,890.

1851—Governor, Reuben Wood (Democrat), 1,992; Samuel F. Vinton (Whig), 1,955.

1852—President, Winfield Scott (Whig), 2,175; Franklin Pierce (Democrat), 2,041; John P. Hale (Free Soil), 35.

1853—Governor, William Medill (Democrat), 1,996; Nelson Barrere (Whig), 1,408; Samuel Lewis (Abolition), 115.

1855—Governor, William Medill (Democrat), 1,604; Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 1,521; Allen Trimble (Native American), 258.

1856—President, James Buchanan (Democrat), 2,066; John C. Fremont (Republican), 1,724; William Fillmore (Native American), 382.

1857—Governor, Henry B. Payne (Democrat), 1,976; Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 1,434; Phil. Van Trump (Native American), 208.

1859—Governor, Rufus P. Ranney (Democrat), 2,147; William Dennison (Republican), 1,710.

1860—President, Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), 2,425; Abraham Lincoln (Republican), 2,002; John Bell (Union), 211; John C. Breckinridge (Democrat), 50.

1861—Hugh J. Jewett (Democrat), 2,038; David Tod (Republican), 2,233.

1863—Governor, John Brough (Republican), 2,537; Clement L. Vallandigham (Democrat), 2,300.

1864—President, George B. McClellan (Democrat), 2,686; Abraham Lincoln (Republican), 2,002.

1865—Governor, George W. Morgan (Democrat), 2,423; Jacob D. Cox (Republican), 2,111.

1867—Governor, Allen G. Thurman (Democrat), 2,870; Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 1,882.

1868—President, Horatio Seymour (Democrat), 2,725; Ulysses S. Grant (Republican), 2,176.

1869—Governor, George H. Pendleton (Democrat), 2,730; Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 1,960.

1871—Governor, George W. McCook (Democrat), 2,766; Edward F. Noyes (Republican), 2,125.





1872—President, Horace Greeley (Democrat and Liberal), 2,660; U. S. Grant (Republican), 2,353; James Black (Prohibition), 25; Charles O'Connor (National Democrat), 12.

1873—Governor, William Allen (Democrat), 2,578; Edward F. Noyes (Republican), 1,783.

1875—Governor, William Allen (Democrat), 3,144; R. B. Hayes (Republican), 2,397.

1876—President, Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat), 3,389; R. B. Hayes (Republican), 2,565.

1877—Governor, Richard M. Bishop (Democrat), 3,137; William H. West (Republican), 2,156.

1879—Governor, Thomas Ewing (Democrat), 3,553; Charles Foster (Republican), 2,640.

1880—President, Winfield S. Hancock (Democrat), 3,753; James A. Garfield (Republican), 2,910.

1881—Governor, John W. Bookwalter (Democrat), 3,187; Charles Foster (Republican), 2,450.

1883—Governor, George Hoadly (Democrat), 3,630; Joseph B. Foraker (Republican), 2,616.

1884—President, Grover Cleveland (Democrat), 3,889; James G. Blaine (Republican), 2,935.

1885—Governor, George Hoadly (Democrat), 3,577; Joseph B. Foraker (Republican), 2,813.

1887—Governor, Thomas E. Powell (Democrat), 3,715; Joseph B. Foraker (Republican), 2,801.

1888—President, Grover Cleveland (Democrat), 3,831; Benjamin Harrison (Republican), 3,046.

1889—Governor, James E. Campbell (Democrat), 3,830; Joseph B. Foraker (Republican), 2,811.

1891—Governor, James E. Campbell (Democrat), 3,571; William McKinley (Republican), 2,767.

1892—President, Grover Cleveland (Democrat), 3,759; Benjamin Harrison (Republican), 2,953.

1893—Governor, Lawrence T. Neal (Democrat), 3,579; William McKinley (Republican), 2,950.

1895—Governor, James E. Campbell (Democrat), 3,813; Asa S. Bushnell (Republican), 3,029.

1896—William J. Bryan (Democrat), 4,158; William McKinley (Republican), 3,370.

1897—Governor, Horace L. Chapman (Democrat), 3,760; Asa S. Bushnell (Republican), 3,109.

1899—John R. McLean (Democrat), 3,931; George K. Nash (Republican), 2,999.

1900—President, William J. Bryan (Democrat), 4,033; William McKinley (Republican), 3,201.

1901—Governor, James Kilbourne (Democrat), 3,572; George K. Nash (Republican), 2,932.

1903—Governor, Tom L. Johnson (Democrat), 3,517; Myron T. Herrick (Republican), 2,799.

1904—President, Alton B. Parker (Democrat), 3,492; Theodore Roosevelt (Republican), 2,976.

1905—Governor, James M. Pattison (Democrat), 3,911; Myron T. Herrick (Republican), 2,388.

#### CROP STATISTICS.

Pickaway County in 1905 produced 982,922 bushels of wheat, from 51,832 acres, an average of nearly 20 bushels to the acre—the largest yield and average production of any county in Ohio. In 1906 there were 51,958 acres in wheat and the yield over one million bushels. In 1905 the county had 67,825 acres of corn and the yield was 2,831,153 bushels, only one county in the State (Darke) producing more corn that year. Other crops in the county in 1905 produced as follows: Sweet corn, 15,707 tons, from 5,307 acres; oats, 232,322 bushels, from 7,058 acres; potatoes, 35,854 bushels, from 261 acres; tomatoes, 4,337 bushels, from 65 acres; peas, 107,900 pounds, from 63 acres.



## CHAPTER XXII

### TRANSPORTATION IN PICKAWAY COUNTY

It is in one sense a far call from the old stage-coach and flatboat to the perfected electric car, automobile and steamboat, but the time intervening between these extremes has been so short that one pauses in amazement to contemplate the subject of modern modes of transportation, compared with the beginnings.

Transportation in Ohio and in Pickaway County does not differ materially from that of any other inland State or county; and the methods in vogue in this particular county are, and always have been, similar to those employed throughout the State, with the exception of the larger craft plying upon Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

#### PIONEER MODES OF TRANSPORTATION.

When this part of the country was first settled, walking was resorted to, not as a fad, but as a necessary and common mode of travel. Horses were, at the first, extremely scarce; and, aside from this fact, the heavily wooded condition of the country rendered any other method almost impossible, for the paths made by deer and other wild animals and the peculiarly dangerous Indian trails were then the only roads.

Gradually the former were widened by the pioneer's axe until at first they became bridle-paths for pack-animals. These often were driven in lines of 10 and even more, each horse being tied to the tail of the one in front, so that one man managed the entire body. Each animal was supposed to carry 200 pounds;

weight, a board being strapped to the back (with a sheepskin pad to prevent injury to the animal). The "saddle" portion of the "pack" was made from a large, forked limb, cut off just below the fork and having the two ends trimmed to the size required by the load.

At the time of pack-saddles for merchandise, saddle-bags came into use for passengers, being slung across the horse's back, the ends (which balanced one another) holding provisions, weapons and clothing.

In only a few years, however, horses were apparently rather plentiful in the county, for the newspapers of that time show us that they were constantly straying away from their owners, in large numbers. In one paper, in 1820, appeared in only two columns nine notices of "estrays mares." But even with this evidence of the abundance of this useful animal, we have good reason to doubt the adequateness of the supply to the demand, for one long-suffering citizen expressed his feelings in print as follows:

#### TO BORROWERS.

In order to prevent further importunity, I am induced to give public notice that hereafter I will not lend my horse to any person whomsoever, as I wish to derive some little benefit from his services myself.

Is there not every reason to believe that the borrowers and the owners of the estray mares were synonymous and that the borrowing occurred to fill up the gap occasioned by the wandering propensities of their property?

"Wanted, a good saddle-horse, accustomed



to the harness," was an advertisement which appeared in 1821 and which, in that day, was common enough.

Later the roads attained a width sufficient for wheeled vehicles. Then the horse alone or the horse and wagon formed the usual means of taking a long journey, or of carrying goods.

These wagons were of the large covered variety, sometimes called mountain ships, which were used in such large numbers over the National road, in 1836, when an unprecedented influx of immigration flowed into Ohio and Pickaway County from the East. This vehicle was, beside the name given, variously spoken of as a road-wagon, Conestoga, Dutch or Pennsylvania wagon. It had a large boat-shaped bed, the back and front sloping down toward the middle. From four to ten horses were used, all being managed by one driver, who rode the near horse (the one on the left side and next to the wagon). In his seemingly difficult task he was aided by a complicated but admirable arrangement of lines and chain, double-trees and single-trees, and "crowdsticks." Bells were sometimes, though not always, attached to the horses; while in some cases a yoke of oxen instead of the horses formed the tractive power.

#### STAGE COACHES.

As it is not likely that many were so fortunate as Thomas Jefferson, who, in 1775, traveled from Williamsburg, Virginia, to Philadelphia, in a coach built from a model of his own designing, there is no doubt that those who were not the owners of a horse usually took a journey in one of these wagons or in the public stage-coach, which came into use in the United States about 1800. W. Cooper Howells says that in his day, 1813-40, there were very few stage-coaches in Ohio and that it was a princely proceeding to travel in them.

There were also in those very early days (running from 1813 on), beside these large hired wagons and the very few carriages then in existence (none of which, it is very probable, were owned in Pickaway County), a two-wheeled vehicle called a gig or chaise.

The Cumberland road was built in 1796 and about 1825 the Ohio Stage Company was formed in Columbus, which became a center of travel for not only Ohio but for Western New York and the entire Northwest. A line of stage-coaches was established there, devoted to carrying both mail and passengers. This condition existed until the railroad took the place of the stage. It took a little over 24 hours to go from Columbus to Cincinnati by coach.

It is not likely that the horse express, established in 1857, to carry mail with more rapidity, ever operated in Pickaway County. Its route extended from Frederickston, Maryland, to Cincinnati; and one of the posts was Columbus.

The stage passing through Circleville and running through the Scioto Valley from Columbus to Portsmouth was originally owned by Col. John Madeira, of Chillicothe. Darius Tallmadge, of Lancaster, bought him out and ran this stage line for several years, when he in turn sold out, in 1830, to Dr. M. G. Kreider and Col. J. A. Hawkes. For about 20 years these two operated the line, running stages daily as the Postoffice Department required. When Dr. Kreider retired, Dr. W. B. Hawkes took his place in the firm. The two brothers, in 1855, introduced several improvements in their business: Two stages a day instead of one were run between Columbus and Chillicothe, 100 horses being required; omnibuses were set up with branch lines in order to accommodate more passengers. After the line was discontinued in Ohio, the stage-coaches were sent out to Kansas and Nebraska, where they were used for a number of years. Colonel Hawkes was manager of this stage route for 27 years, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that in all that time not one of his 1,200,000 passengers was ever injured in any way.

#### TURNPIKES.

Constant and regular use of these vehicles would have been impossible without suitable roads and the prospect of building turnpikes looked very dubious, when the law was repealed which made the State a stockholder of one-half the property, which was, in effect,





that the State paid one-half the expense of constructing these turnpikes. It was impossible to raise by subscription the money necessary to build roads on the plan heretofore employed, a copy of the National road, which, perfectly straight and graded, was made of stones set upon edge, with culverts, and which cost \$15,000 a mile. The Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike had been incorporated in August, 1831, but in the face of such a dilemma the situation looked discouraging. It was to the good judgment and forethought of William Renick, of Circleville, that the county was indebted for the result. He proposed that clean, unscreened gravel should be used and outlined the method of putting it on. His plan was ridiculed by everyone and it was only after it became certain that nothing less could be done, that it was followed and a road extending from Circleville to Chillicothe was completed. It was the first of the kind west of the Alleghanies and proved to be a most excellent turnpike, while the cost of construction was only a little over \$1,000 a mile.

So successful, indeed, was the experiment that similar roads were made throughout the State, the contractor putting in the remainder of his life in their construction. These roads, so excellent as originally made, are, in a sense, deteriorating, as of late years screened gravel, amounting in some cases almost to sand, has been used to mend them, with very poor results.

The Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Road Company was incorporated in 1831, books having been opened on July 22nd, for subscriptions to the stock of this road at the office of John Ludwig, in Circleville and of John Cochran, in South Bloomfield. In the act of incorporation, commissioners were named from the several counties involved. Those from Pickaway County were: John Cochran, George Crook, Guy W. Doane and Andrew Huston. The road was divided into sections, each with its board of directors, who kept up repairs, collected tolls, etc. Dr. Marcus Brown was president of the directors of the northern division from 1848 until his death, January 6, 1882.

Other turnpikes in the county are: The

Circleville and Washington, which company was incorporated February 25, 1839; the Circleville and Adelphi road, an act for whose incorporation passed the General Assembly on February 24, 1848; the next year, the Circleville, Darbyville and London Turnpike Company was incorporated but it was 20 years before the road was completed. The Circleville and Kingston incorporators met, for the first time on August 6, 1851; in six years, the road was built to Kingston, at which point it joined the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike and was thereafter used as the stage route between Portsmouth and Columbus.

From 1868 to 1870, the following free turnpikes were built, at a cost ranging from \$5,422 to \$32,200: New Holland and Waterloo; New Holland and Clarksburg; Deer Creek; Bloomfield and Darbyville; Yankeetown and Circleville; Darbyville and London; Darbyville, Five Points and Mount Sterling; Bloomfield and St. Paul; Williamsport and Darbyville; Yankeetown and Lester Mills; Scioto and Genoa; Walnut Creek, Circleville and Ashville.

Other roads and turnpikes of the county not spoken of in the foregoing paragraphs are as follows: Harrisburg and Mount Sterling, Salt Creek Valley, Salt Creek and Salem, Bloomfield and Franklin County, Circleville and Bloomfield, Circleville and Royalton, Circleville, Little Walnut and Manchester, Zanesville and Maysville, and Circleville and Tarlton.

The following turnpikes were built under the "two-mile" system: Goose Pond, Florence Chapel, Palestine and Williamsport, Five Points, Ashville and Lockburne, Commercial Point, Harrisburg and Darbyville, Mackey Ford, Teegardin, St. Paul, Marcy and Welsh.

Very early in the '80's, action was commenced looking to the purchase of the toll-roads in the county and the making of them free turnpikes. In accordance with an act passed February 21, 1883, amending an act passed April 10, 1880, an election was held in Pickaway County on October 9, 1883, on the question of purchasing the toll-roads. The proposition received 3,665 votes, while only



1,332 were registered against it. Soon after this the toll-roads were purchased and made free roads.

The keeping in repair of these turnpikes furnished the occasion of one of the most picturesque features of life in the earlier days—the toll-gate. Those of us who were children then remember, with undying interest, the little cottage where the man or woman lived who operated that wonderful pole which stretched its length across the road, barring the way to all alike until, the few cents collected, it slowly rose in the air and the waiting horse or vehicle pursued its way onward.

#### FLATBOATS.

Commerce in this county in the olden time was carried on either by means of the wagons above referred to or by flatboats, floated down the rivers from Circleville to New Orleans, with which city our merchants had extensive dealings. These boats were from 60 to 65 feet long, by 16 wide and 7 high. Those plying on the Scioto had for the most part a triangular bow, though some were made square both front and back. They were each supplied with two sweeps, or side oars, and a steering oar in the rear. These oars were only useful on the local river, for when the boat reached the Ohio, it was allowed to float with the current.

\* \* \*

Live-stock was sent in large quantities to the Eastern cities, each lot being driven by three or four men, on foot, with a mounted overseer.

#### OHIO CANAL.

As early as 1818, the question of connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie to promote commerce began to agitate people's minds and in 1821 the first steps were taken toward the building of the Ohio Canal. In 1822, Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, as chairman of a committee appointed the previous year to agitate the question, introduced a canal bill which, after strong opposition, at length passed both House and Senate and on December 31, 1822, became a law.

From this time until early in 1825, surveyors were busy in trying to determine a route; on June 8, 1825, a meeting of citizens from different parts of the State was held in Columbus to discuss plans for celebrating the beginning of the Ohio Canal. John Barr, of Pickaway County, was one of the committee on arrangements appointed.

On the 4th of July, 1825, ground was broken on the Licking Summit, about four miles west of Newark. The ceremonies, in which Governors Clinton and Morrow took part, were elaborate and impressive, Hon. Thomas Ewing delivering an address, at the conclusion of which a 100-gun salute was fired.

The canal as finished was to extend from Cleveland to the Ohio River, with a number of side cuts or "feeders" to various points. One of the most important of these was the Columbus feeder, to run from Lockbourne to the "Capital City." At a demonstration held at the State House, on April 30, 1827, to celebrate the commencement of work on this branch, one of the toasts was:—"The Ohio Canal—The great artery which will carry vitality to the extensive cities of the Union."

It was not until in April, 1828, that it was definitely decided to carry the canal past Circleville. The question of the location of an aqueduct would, of necessity, decide the route of the canal for some distance. Considerable anxiety was felt by everyone, which was allayed by the publication, in the *Herald* of May 3rd, of a notice to contractors, which stated that proposals would be received at Circleville on May 30th, for the construction of an aqueduct and a dam across the Scioto River and about 10 miles of canal line in connection with them. This notice was signed by the acting commissioner, Micajah T. Williams, who may justly be called the father of the Ohio Canal.

The corps of engineers were kept busy for some time, examining various points before deciding upon an exact location for the aqueduct. Several places were favorably considered, among them Keffer's point, Nevill's dam, and a point near the mouth of Yellow Bud.

A little newspaper controversy was entered into, in connection with the building of the





locks, culverts and embankments of the canal at this place. The *Scioto Gazette* of Chillicothe advocated the advisability of taking the stone from that vicinity, whose quarries, it is asserted, "afford the only supply of stone of a good quality and in sufficient quantities." Mr. Thrall, of the *Herald*, responded, "We can inform him that inexhaustible supplies of stone may be found quite convenient to Circleville—and of a superior quality for canal purposes to any found on the Ohio Canal."

When the contract was let, 12 miles of canal line were arranged for instead of 10, as planned. This section of the line commenced about a half mile north of Circleville and extended to the farm of Mr. Kerns, in Ross County, and included the crossing of Hargus and Deer creeks and the Scioto River. The water of the canal was to be carried over the river by means of the aqueduct referred to, while the canal was to pass under the creeks by means of culverts.

At this time the contracts stipulated that the entire line of canal from Circleville to Lake Erie would be completed and ready for navigation against April 1, 1830, but as in the case of most contracts this stipulation failed.

July 4, 1828, was a memorable day in the annals of Circleville. Beside the ceremonies usually observed, of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the oration, etc., listened to by people, from the towns and all the adjoining country (among the throng being the Circleville Rifle Company, the Pickaway Artillery and the Chillicothe "Blues"), the program included a feature never before known here. A procession was formed and moved to the canal line, where, after an appropriate address by Col. Edward King, of Chillicothe, the ceremony of breaking ground on this section of the Ohio Canal was performed by the corps of engineers, Judge Bates, principal engineer and the committee of arrangements.

After this the people took their way to a near-by grove, where they listened to the band and partook of a dinner prepared by Captain Hedges, at which Joseph Olds officiated as president and William B. Thrall and Valentine Keffer as vice-presidents. Among the

toasts responded to was: "The Ohio Canal—A long link and a strong link in the chain that holds the States in union."

The work on the canal at this place was begun vigorously, about 300 men being employed.

On October 10, 1828, a call was given for bids for the construction of 43 miles of canal lying between the Licking Summit and Circleville, with from 28 to 30 locks, two aqueducts and a dam across Walnut Creek. On December 16, 1828, the contractor placed the foundation timber of the middle pier of the aqueduct at Circleville. He and his corps of workmen were highly commended for their energy and the satisfactory way in which they accomplished this, which was considered the most important and difficult portion of the work. Seven hundred piles were eventually driven into the bed of the river to sustain the weight of this structure.

About this time, a rather curious phase of life was disclosed in the public prints in connection with this canal construction. In his laudation of the contractors, the *Herald's* editor states that it is not unworthy of remark, that this work is carried on without the use of ardent spirits, though it seems the custom was to serve out regular rations of whiskey to the workmen who received as wages from \$8 to \$10 a month, with board and lodging. It was asserted that, on a single job of work near the Licking Summit, the whiskey alone cost the contractor \$3,000; and that on a certain contract south of Circleville, the whiskey consumed cost more than the bread or the meat and probably than both.

Notwithstanding this deprivation (or, perhaps, because of it) the work on the canal progressed steadily, though slowly, to its completion.

On September 19, 1831, the water was let into the canal past Circleville, the two large basins being filled in 45 minutes. Then, amid the discharge of artillery and the shouts of the crowd of people who had gathered, both from the town and the surrounding country, the guard-gate was opened and the water admitted to the aqueduct.

The next evening the packet-boat "Gov-



ernor Brown" was launched here, and the following day took her trial trip to Scioto Bluffs, filled with passengers.

On September 27th two boats came down from the Licking Summit and the next day 12 visiting packets arrived to join in the local rejoicings.

On October 13, 1832, it was advertised that a celebration would take place at Portsmouth on the 23rd, in honor of the completion of the Ohio Canal, which at this date was completed except the last lock.

That the Ohio Canal was of immense benefit to this county there can be no doubt. Through its system of transit (which, though by no means rapid, was safe and at that day quite satisfactory) it opened up the State to travelers; while its advantages, in a commercial sense, can scarcely be estimated.

This point can be partially judged from the fact that during May, 1834, the amount of canal tolls collected in Circleville was \$1,610.85 and that they amounted to \$4,503.69 for the month of June, 1837.

The prosperity of the canal continued here unabated, until the coming in of the railroad. Since that date, though some little transportation was carried on by this method, until a year or two ago, its former large commerce and its glory are forever departed.

#### RAILROADS.

On October 31, 1835, a meeting of residents of Circleville was held at the Atheneum room to consider the subject of a railroad to connect Cincinnati with the Ohio Canal. Joseph Olds presided, with Andrew Huston as secretary. A committee was appointed to send a reply to the communication received from Cincinnati upon the subject and to draft a set of resolutions.

The next night this committee reported, recommending that the project be carried out and that Circleville be the point selected as the terminus. They also resolved that the State be in equity bound, either to directly undertake the building of the road or to subscribe stock to a company incorporated for

that purpose. About this time, also, it seemed probable that the Baltimore & Ohio would extend their road through the State. On March 24, 1831, an act was passed by the Legislature to authorize a State loan of credit to railroad companies. Nothing definite, however, was done here for many years in railroad matters.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company—the realization of the dream of 1835—was incorporated February 14, 1851. The road was not finished until 1857, although the section with which we have to deal was finished two years earlier, for in July, 1855, trains were advertised to run from Cincinnati to Bremen, in Fairfield County.

This company became insolvent and the road was sold and reorganized as the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Company, on March 11, 1864; again being forced to a sale, the company was reorganized and on January 25, 1870, was incorporated as the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company, which title it now bears.

On January 1, 1873, this road became a part of the Pennsylvania system, being leased by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, with general offices in Pittsburg. At the beginning of 1903, the valuation of property belonging to the C. & M. V. road was \$1,205,480; with rolling stock valued at \$249,398. This latter consists at this date of 23 engines, 15 passenger coaches, 17 baggage and caboose cars, 116 stock, box and construction cars; while the value of this road as a means of transportation from the vast coal fields of Ohio may be judged from the fact that 432 coal cars are owned.

The entire length of track of this road is 203.04 miles; while it extends through Pickaway County, with a main track of 23.04 and second tracks and sidings of 5.55 miles.

The valuation of the C. & M. V. road in the county is \$185,989; while total taxes levied for 1904 were \$3,643.31. The stations on this line in the county are Circleville, Kinderhook, Woodlyn, Atlanta and New Holland.

The Norfolk & Western Railway was organized in Ohio in 1875 as the Scioto Valley Railroad. The line extends from Columbus





to Portsmouth, being finished to the latter place in the early part of 1878. On March 16, 1876, the track was laid in Circleville to the corner of Canal and Main streets; and the next day, St. Patrick's Day, the event was celebrated by an excursion to Columbus participated in by a number of citizens, accompanied by Wittich's Band. As the train stopped at Ashville and Lockbourne, the number of passengers was increased, and although the weather was unfavorable the first trip to the "Capital City" over the new route proved to be quite enjoyable.

The continuing of the road through Circleville was attended by a rather unusual feature. The company having reason to believe that injunction proceedings would be instituted by some business men on Canal street, as well as by the C. & M. V. Railroad Company, whose track it was proposed the new road should cross, foiled these intentions by a strategic movement.

On April 2nd, at 3 o'clock A. M., George D. Chapman, general manager, John B. Peters, superintendent and J. D. Criley, contractor for track laying, left Columbus with a force of workmen, whose numbers were augmented at Lockbourne, making, in all, about 200. Arriving at Main street, corner of Canal, they began work at 5 o'clock, proceeding rapidly. Mr. Chapman moved up and down the line, giving general directions; Colonel Huntoon, chief engineer, superintended the grading. He was followed by Mr. Peters, with teams, distributing ties; and he by the track layer with his force of men. Ed. Jones, overseeing the street crossings, came last.

About noon, it began to rain, but upon promise of extra pay the men kept at work. At 8 o'clock P. M. the track was completed, running south on Canal street and east on Huston to the corporation line.

As April 2nd fell on Sunday, no legal papers might be made out and thus the builders of this railroad gained their points and outwitted their adversaries. Against May 19, 1876, the track was completed to Kingston. On May 1st, regular trains had begun running between Circleville and Columbus.

On February 1, 1890, the Scioto Valley Railroad Company reorganized under the laws of Ohio and was reincorporated as the Scioto Valley & New England Railroad Company. It was leased and operated by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company. Shortly after this, all the property and franchises were bought by this latter company and merged into the general accounts of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, by which title it is now known. The stations on this road in Pickaway County are: Duvall, Ashville, Circleville, Hayesville and Elmwood. Its main track extends through the county 23.46 miles, with 6.40 miles of second track and sidings. The valuation of this road lying within the county is \$306,626; while taxes amounting to \$5,567.12 were paid in 1904. The grand total of taxable property owned by the Norfolk & Western, at the beginning of 1906, was \$2,191,568. Of this, the rolling stock was valued at \$392,728. This stock consists for the entire line, of 521 locomotives, passenger and freight; the passenger car equipment numbers 319 cars, with a freight equipment of 21,227 cars. The work and construction cars number 583. The N. & W. has a total length of track of 2,851.52 miles. The general offices of this road are in Roanoke, Virginia, L. E. Johnson, of that place, being president at this date.

On March 5, 1874, a certificate of incorporation was filed by the Circleville, McArthur & Gallipolis Railroad Company, with capital stock of \$200,000. The object was to construct a road from Circleville to intersect the Gallipolis, McArthur & Columbus road at or near McArthur, and passing through Pickaway, Hocking and Vinton counties. Some unforeseen event must have interfered with the plan, for the road was never built.

The Columbus & Southern road operates a short branch from near Stuotsville to Bloomingville, Ohio. This runs through the southeastern portion of Pickaway County, extending for 6.34 miles, from Tarlton to Laurelville. It was formerly known as the Lancaster & Hamden road.

The Columbus & Cincinnati Midland road







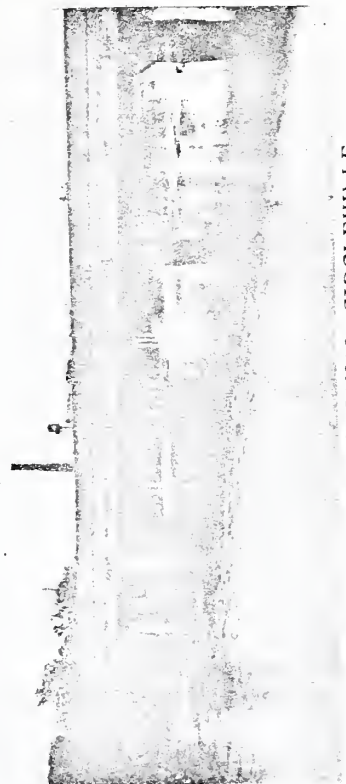
NEW B. & O. RAILROAD BRIDGE, NEAR ORIENT  
Over Darby Creek.



SCIOTO VALLEY TRACTION LINE VIADUCT, CIRCLEVILLE  
Over the C. & M. V. Railroad.



C. & M. V. RAILROAD BRIDGE, CIRCLEVILLE  
Over the Scioto River.



AQUEDUCT, OHIO CANAL, CIRCLEVILLE  
Over the Scioto River.



was constructed through Ohio about 1884-85. This line, which now belongs to the Baltimore & Ohio system, extends through Pickaway County for 7.40 miles, with 2.21 miles of siding. Its stations are: Orient (Morgan's), Derby, and Era (Palestine).

A most remarkable instance of bridge construction is now under way at Orient, in connection with this road. This bridge, which crosses Darby Creek, was originally a trestle-work seven-eighths of a mile long, put in at the time the road was built. Coincident with its construction, the work of shortening the bridge was carried on, by means of dumping earth (carried in by cars) through the trestle work, between the piers. Thus a solid bank has been formed, as seen in the illustrating shown elsewhere in this work, shortening the space to be covered by the new bridge, which is now under headway. This extends 1,100 feet over land and 150 feet over water, the latter being accomplished by a single span. The structure is made of steel, resting upon 11 concrete piers. The tallest of these piers is about 90 feet high. The 11 piers cost \$90,000, while the steel bridge will cost approximately \$250,000.

#### TRACTION LINES.

The Columbus, Grove City & Southwestern traction road runs through Scioto township, Pickaway County, for the short space of .86 miles, extending to Orient.

On March 6, 1901, J. M. Wilson, representing the Columbus & Southern Electric Railway Company, was granted a franchise over Court street by the City Council of Circleville. He had previously acquired a number of options on right of way through the country and consent of owners in the city. These rights were afterwards purchased by the Scioto Valley Traction Company.

The Columbus & Southern had no part in the actual construction of the line. After Wilson petitioned for a franchise, a similar request was made by the Scioto Valley Traction Company. A competitive bidding was held by the two corporations on local passenger traffic rates, the latter asking a five-cent rate and the

Columbus & Southern agreeing to carry local passengers free. This offer brought the franchise to Mr. Wilson's company.

After the company holding the franchise had sold out to its competitor the latter again asked the Council for a franchise, which was granted January 23, 1903, after being before the Council for consideration for 18 months. In the September following, the work of laying track in the city began. Many delays occurred and it was not until the summer of 1904, that the line was finished between Columbus and Circleville and cars put into operation. The following summer, the work was completed between Circleville and Chillicothe. The ultimate destination of this line to the south was to be the Ohio River, though at what point had not at that time been decided. Though it is probable that at some time the line will be extended to Portsmouth, it now stops at the edge of Chillicothe. A little previous to this, a line was constructed between Lancaster and Columbus. Thus by changing cars at Obetz Junction people of Pickaway County are enabled to travel by electric line into Fairfield County.

On July 25, 1904, to celebrate the completion of the line, a party of 100 citizens from Circleville made a trip to Reese's, over the new route, the motive power employed being a steam locomotive. Three flat cars, loaned by the Hocking Valley Railway Company, were occupied. Upon arriving at Reese's, a number of the traction company's guests stopped off but the majority continued the journey to Columbus.

The first passenger coach on the electric line came into Circleville, on August 5th, carrying six passengers, the trip having been made from Parsons avenue, Columbus, to Water street, Circleville, in 50 minutes.

The Scioto Valley traction road is admirably equipped. It has a private right of way through the out-of-town portions of its route. It uses the third rail system and is capable of making a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour. The road is constructed with 90-lb. steel rails carried on oak ties, the road-bed being perfectly graded and the track well ballasted. The masonry and bridge work constructed in con-





nection with this road are of the best pattern, having strength equal to that of those used by the largest railroads. The power is generated at Reese's Station and transmitted to sub-stations along the line over aluminum cables, at a voltage of 30,000, which is reduced at sub-stations to approximately 600 and fed into trolley wires and third rail. Cars run every hour both north and south, with regular baggage and freight schedule.

This road owns 14 passenger coaches of excellent make and handsome finish. They received first premium among traction cars at the St. Louis Exposition. Additional equipment consists of three baggage cars and two trailer freight cars, as well as a number of flat and gondola cars used in construction and maintenance work, with a total value of \$63,083. The grand total of taxable property of this road amounted, at the beginning of 1906, to \$399,716. This traction line extends for 24.22 miles in Pickaway County, its route and stations being almost identical with those of the Norfolk & Western Railway. The main office of the company is at the corner of Third and Rich streets, Columbus, in the building used as a terminal station, which is owned by the company.

The officers of the Scioto Valley Traction Company are: President, F. A. Davis; vice-

president, W. S. Courtright; secretary and treasurer, E. R. Sharp; superintendent, L. C. Bradley; auditor, F. K. Young. All these gentlemen live in Columbus.

\* \* \*

Many automobiles—electric, gasoline and steam—are owned by the people of this county, while a few motor-cycles take their noisy way through our streets. The quieter bicycle was several years ago a frequent mode of locomotion, hundreds being used by pleasure-seekers. But now comparatively few are used, and these, for the most part, merely as a convenient rather than a pleasant method of travel.

But as yet, in Pickaway County, automobiles are private property, used for passenger travel. We have no public-omnibuses, delivery or transfer wagons, horses still being used as the motive power of these vehicles.

Our not-far-off ancestors, traveling and transporting goods on foot, by canal boat and stage-coach, knew or thought little of these present wonders. And we do not know but that soon Roy Knabenshue may bring to Pickaway County his line of perfected air-ships and set up a passenger and transportation line among the clouds, having a terminal station and offices in the town which was once his home.



## CHAPTER XXIII

### MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

#### REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Not a few of the first settlers of the county had seen service in the War for Independence, but no record has ever been kept and we can therefore mention but a few, namely: Conrad Kline, George Ater, Edward Davison (also a noted Indian fighter in Kentucky), Fergus Moor, John Thompson, Capt. Eleazar Williamson and Col. Thomas Gibson.

#### WAR OF 1812.

We are able to give only a very incomplete list of those who served in the second war against Great Britain. The following served from Pickaway County: John Shoemaker, Samuel Lutz, Henry Drum, Joshua Dunnick (in Captain Nye's company of light-horse), Isaac Woods, David Yates (who held a commission as officer), John Boggs (who held the rank of major), James Renick (who held the rank of general and was at the surrender of Detroit by General Hull), Valentine Keffer (major in General Renick's regiment), Bethuel Anderson (sergeant, afterward a lieutenant in the State militia), Henry Dreisbach, Absalom Van Vickle, Elias Florence (who enlisted in a light-horse company that was never called into service; he was later colonel of a regiment of State militia for many years), Daniel Van Sickle, Benjamin Duvall, Luke Decker (commissary to Gen. W. H. Harrison), George Coon, John Smith, Sr., and William Teegardin.

Of those who settled here, after serving in the War of 1812 from other counties or States, we are able to mention the following: John Flemming, Frederick West, Francis Rush, Jacob Yoakum, John Lane, Nathaniel Champ, Jacob Hott, Thomas Vause (captain of a light-horse company), Nathan Perrill (2nd lieutenant), Daniel Wilson and Isaac Bean—all from Virginia; James Milton, Robert Gibson, William Boyd and John Cochran (lieutenant)—all from Pennsylvania; and Benjamin Hill and William Fullen, from Ross County, Ohio. Major Puthuff and George Rowe were also soldiers of the War of 1812.

#### *State Militia.*

The Second Company of the Second Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, was recruited in Deer Creek and surrounding townships and served under General Harrison at Upper Sandusky. The following is the roll, the original being dated September 6, 1817:

Captain, John M. Alkire; lieutenant, Jesse Cannon; ensign, Isaac Davis; sergeants—George Phebus, Jeremiah Brown and John P. Martin; corporals—Nimrod Alkire, William Grayham, Thomas Abbott and Janus Furnes; musician, Jacob Miller; privates—James Shackelford, John Prater, Samuel Ater, Henry Hines, Jr., Leaven Walsten, George Trehorn, Robert Johnston, Peter Brown, Henry Peck, John Hines, James Martin, Josiah Walstone, Abraham Cade, Jonah Probst, Henry Rector, Samuel Phebus, Jesse Peck, James Smith, Ja-



cob Peck, Jeremiah Ulm, William Walstone, Abraham Ater, David Yates, Caleb Baggs, Ezra Woodsworth, Edward Rector, Jacob Hines, James Liget, Hiram Funk, William McGath, Jacob Terwilliger, Phineas Cade, Babel McGath, Henry Hines, Sr., Jonah H. Smith, Moses Cherry, Abraham Bert, William Hammons, Daniel Roads, Jonah Shabe, John Roads, John Mills, Abijah Cory, Simon Hornback, John Spangler, Samuel McGath, Joseph Slotherd, Tubman Robison, Thomas Vanhook, Benjamin Freeman, James Mills, William Ike, David Cooper, Amos Carr, John Runels, Stephen Tiffen, Jacob Funk, Powell Ike, Sovereign Muir, David Baggs, James Walstone, John Halstead, Jr., Jacobus Halstead, William Shepard, George Robertson, Adam Guro, Anderson P. Lacey, Joseph Tiffin, Isaac Wolf, James Curry, Joseph Brown, James Truson, Thomas Ater, Levi Rose, Alexander Halstead, John Scott, William Norris, Samuel Thomas, James Gomers, Thomas Simson, William Brown, Samuel Stonerock, Joseph Camp, Matthew Earlds, Thomas Brown, Adam Spangler, Thomas Gorman, John Billings, Somerset Dawsey, Robert Ofordapor.

#### MEXICAN WAR.

Company I, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Circleville and was composed almost wholly of Pickaway County men, was mustered in July 2, 1846, at Cincinnati; saw service in Mexico and was mustered out, June 22, 1847, at New Orleans, Louisiana. The colonel of the regiment was George W. Morgan; the regiment lost during its period of service six killed, two drowned and 60 died of disease. The roster of Company I is as follows:

Captain, Daniel Brunner (appointed June 1, 1846; resigned November 15, 1846), succeeded by William H. Link (appointed 2nd lieutenant, June 1, 1846; promoted to captain, February 5, 1847); 1st lieutenant, Hiram E. Ring; 2nd lieutenant, Jacob Taylor (appointed sergeant July 12, 1846; promoted to 2nd lieutenant, August 27, 1846; resigned October 22, 1846), succeeded by Joseph E. Smith (appointed sergeant June 1, 1846; promoted to

2nd lieutenant February 5, 1847); sergeants—John Q. Black, George Miller, Thomas Russell, Alexander B. Latimer, John N. Brunner, George E. Taylor, David Gephart, Solomon H. Burk, John McLain; musician, Joseph W. Taylor; privates—Moses Bales, James W. Ball, Dodson Beachtell, Benjamin Beard, James W. Bell, Benjamin Brady, Isaac Branderberry, John W. Bright, Francis Bocker, Thomas Casey, Robert A. Cox, William Cradlebaugh, Washington Crowl, John Dayton, Theodore Edmunds, William Engle, John Flemming, Benjamin F. Foreman, James N. Fink, Alexander Galtena, Solomon Graul, Thomas Green, Stacey Hackley, John Hager, John Hammon, William Howard, William H. Humble, John O. Lamb, Joseph Leonard, George F. Lodge, Peter Longworth, Byron Lutz, David McFadden, George McLain, Edward McLaren, Daniel Martbeyer, Charles Meyers, William Montgomery, James Morris, Earnest Oesten, Jacob C. Oyler, Joseph C. Patchett, Edgar Potter, John Radcliff, Patrick Randolph, Solomon Richard, William Rodgers, Boston Scarbury, Thomas Stillwell, Joseph H. Taylor, Jacob Try, Jr., Edward Turner, Abraham Vandergrift, Thomas Vanlear, Henry C. Vanmetre, George Vestal, John S. Walters, William W. Watson, Daniel H. Welsh, Henry Wessel, John White, Samuel Willet, Jeremiah B. Zehrung, Peter B. Zehrung, Amos Zermehly and John Zermehly.

The following citizens of Pickaway County also served in the Mexican War, in the organizations named: Andrew J. Cradlebaugh, Company B, U. S. Mounted Rifles; J. C. Groom (1st lieutenant), Company E, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lemuel Rodarmel, Company E, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George W. Tritch, Company F, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

There are now only three veterans of the Mexican War living in Pickaway County, namely: Peter Longworth, of Company I, and George W. Tritch, of Company F, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Lemuel Rodarmel, of Company E, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.





Jacob Brown, who enlisted at Columbus in Company E, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was a resident of Pickaway County for 50 years, dying October 11, 1903.

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

We are indebted to Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War" for the accounts of the services of the various organizations from Pickaway County that follow.

##### *Second Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

The Second Ohio was first organized for the three months' service and at the conclusion of this period was organized for the three years' service at Camp Dennison, in August, 1861. Company I, the only company in which enlistments were made from Pickaway County, was mustered into the service on January 15, 1862. Early in this year the Second Ohio took part in several small affairs with the enemy along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. On the 8th of October it participated in the battle of Perryville, losing nearly 40 per cent. of all engaged, Capt. Milton McCoy of Company I, being wounded in this fight. The regiment was in the Army of the Ohio, in command of Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, until he was succeeded by Gen. William S. Rosecrans, who changed the name of the department to the "Army of the Cumberland." Subsequently the division to which the Second Ohio was attached was assigned to the 14th Army Corps, Gen. George H. Thomas commanding, where it remained up to the battle of Atlanta. The Second Ohio participated in the battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga (in which it lost 183 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing), Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and other engagements of the Atlanta campaign. The regiment remained in front of Atlanta until August 1, 1864, when it was ordered to Charleston for final discharge; some four weeks later it was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. The regiment lost—killed in battle, 111; wounded, 425. Leonard A. Harris, John Kell

and Anson G. McCook were the colonels of the regiment, in the order named.

The enlistments in Company I, Second Ohio, from Pickaway County were as follows: Captain, Milton McCoy; sergeants—Nelson McCoy and John Shoellar; corporals—John Pontious and Daniel W. Bost; privates—Thomas Clifton, Isaac Dennis, Barton Dawson, Dennis Doyle, Harvey Fulkerson, Martin Green, George Littleton, Jacob McKnight, Charles McFall, William Richeson, William Sapp, Cyrus Smith, William Smith, James Smith, Christ Stouch, George Seigles, Jonas Tatman, Frank Tulley, Rodney Webb, William Walston, Marvin D. Odin, Daniel O'Hern, Frank Wright and Fred Wichner.

##### *13th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

On June 30, 1861, the 13th Ohio, which had been organized at Camp Jackson and drilled at Camp Dennison, embarked for West Virginia, where it took part in a number of engagements that fall, after which it went into camp opposite Louisville, Kentucky. On December 11th it received orders to join the column under General Buell, then about to resume his chase after General Bragg. On February 26, 1862, it reached Nashville. On April 2, 1862, the regiment marched from Nashville to reinforce General Grant, reaching Savannah on the morning of the 6th and taking part in the engagement. On April 29th the regiment joined in the advance on Corinth, reaching the vicinity of that city about May 12th, where it performed its share on the picket-line and in various affairs with the enemy until the city was evacuated, May 31st. Then the regiment went into Alabama. From July 16th to August 21st, it was encamped at Battle Creek. From August 21st to September 26th, it was in pursuit of General Bragg, finally reaching Louisville. On the 1st of October the pursuit of Bragg was resumed. The 13th was at Perryville on October 8th, but was not actively engaged. On October 30th, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was assigned to the command of the Army of the Ohio. On December 26, 1862, the advance on Murfreesboro was



commenced. The regiment took part in the engagement at Stone River on December 31, 1862, when, in one hour's time, it lost 142 killed, wounded and missing. The next important engagements were Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, in September, 1863. On the 28th of November, 1863, the 13th advanced with the army to the rescue of Knoxville. Subsequently the regiment returned to Knoxville, where it re-enlisted as veterans and was furloughed. The regiment returned to duty in the latter part of March, 1864, being assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, then commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. On the 3rd of May the troops struck tents and advanced against Ringgold, Georgia, the first step in the Atlanta campaign. A number of engagements followed, in which the 13th bore an honorable part, especially the battle of Lost Mountain, in which it lost about 50 killed and wounded. On June 21st, the non-veterans were discharged and the remainder of the regiment formed a battalion of four companies, known as the 13th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion. At Kenesaw Mountain and Lovejoy's Station, the battalion lost a number of killed and wounded. On June 16, 1865, it was ordered to Texas, where it remained until December 5th, when it was mustered out. William Sooy Smith, Joseph G. Hawkins and Dwight Jarvis, Jr., served successively as colonels of the regiment. The battalion was in command of Maj. J. T. Snyder. C. B. Mason, of Circleville, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on June 22, 1861; he resigned September 13, 1861.

Company B of this regiment was mustered into the service on June 19, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, with the following officers and men from Pickaway County: Captain, Francis S. Parker; 2nd lieutenant, James B. Dony; sergeants—Moses Shelt, Harley H. Sage, Cyrus L. Bates, Josiah Smouse and John Thompson; corporals—S. F. Terry, James Busick, Samuel M. Williams, Thomas S. Shipley, William H. Bostwick, John H. Aldridge and Jackson Holt; musicians—John W. Curl

and Philip Warner; privates—Benjamin F. Abbott, Daniel Cook, Nicholas Bowling, James M. Blacker, Charles Burk, Jerome P. Cook, Peter Cossal, William Cole, John Cherry, William Crothers, John D. Caldwell, William H. Caldwell, Henry Corkwell, John L. Cooper, George Campbell, Philip Cupp, Wesley Davis, William E. Easterday, George W. Farner, John Farner, James Ford, James Flood, James Gorman, Thomas Gorman, Archibald George, John Griner, John Hughes, Lewis Harkleroad, Robert C. Hellrigle, William Haefer, Erastus W. Harman, Moses Hollingshead, George Hardesty, Jacob T. Johnson, John Jones, Jacob Krenk, George Labold, Samuel S. Lindsey, Michael Lyons, John Lyons, John Millet, John McCafferty, Michael Murphy, James McDowell, Walter McKee, Alexander McKilips, John Ayer, Peter Palmer, William Parsons, Chambers W. Peyton, Daniel Quinn, William Roberts, Joseph Riddle, William Richard, Daniel Smith, Patrick Sullivan, John Simons, John Sculper, Julius Seypart, Joseph Tilton, James Thompson, James Vaughn, Henry Williams, William Wilson, William Williamson, John Welsh, Alfred Welsh, Charles E. Winner, F. S. Walters, Daniel White, James Puckett, Thomas Smith and Samuel W. Alkire.

#### *24th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

The 24th Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, leaving for the field July 26, 1861. The first battle was Cheat Mountain, September 12, 1861, followed by Greenbrier on October 3rd. The regiment was next ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to the 10th Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio. It then took up the march for Savannah, participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing on April 6 and 7, 1862, and was in most of the skirmishes between that place and Corinth, after which battle it continued in pursuit of the enemy in Mississippi and Alabama. The regiment returned to Louisville in September and in the following month was assigned to the Fourth Division, 21st Army Corps. It was present at the battle of





Perryville but not actively engaged. It took part in the battle of Stone River. Company A, however, being on detached duty. The next important engagements were Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. The regiment was then assigned to the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and was engaged at Dalton. It was mustered out June 24, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio. The following served successively as colonels of the regiment: Jacob Ammen, Frederick C. Jones, David J. Higgins and A. T. M. Cockerill.

Company A of this regiment was from Pickaway County and was mustered into service July 20, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio. The membership of the company was as follows: Captain, Nelson L. Lutz; 1st lieutenant, James H. Hedges; 2nd lieutenant, Daniel Blaize; sergeants—Louis E. Peter, Jackson Hughes, Van Buren White, Jacob D. Binkley and John M. Weaver; corporals—Daniel W. Foster, Henry Buck, Benjamin F. Mauk, William O. Connell, Philip M. Engle, William H. Haller, Peter L. Price and William H. McLane; wagoner, Ferdinand Wilson; musicians—Philemon B. Binkley, and John Seidner; privates—Henry Agburn, John Berry, Dumas Bartlett, George Botkin, Reuben Barnhart, Aaron Barnhart, Robert E. Bowsher, Francis I. Brokaw, William I. Binkley, George Brown, Charles D. Clark, Henry Cottman, James Dean, Alvey Davis, Benjamin F. Davis, Thomas Dyer, Homer F. Engle, Peter Earhart, Solomon Farner, Thomas I. Fling, George Fling, Andrew Friend, James Graham, Samuel N. Gillis, Emmett Harmount, Benjamin Harper, Albert C. Hayes, John Hyatt, John O. Handlen, George I. Hinton, John Jones, Jesse Jones, Jesse M. Jones, Daniel W. Jones, Thomas Jefferson, William McDorman, Anthony McNally, Michael Mack, Anthony Miller, Reuben Murray, John Morris, Isaac Nogle, Nelson F. Noeman, Joseph E. Olds, Milton Plummer, Albert W. Riggan, Thomas Roanen, James Richardson, John Ring, Elias Sitler, John Strait, Christ. Svinger, James Sailor, Nelson Spencer, Oscar H. Spencer, Lynnan E. Scovil, Jr., John Slow, John Shisler, Deming Swinehart, John A. Thomas,

Henry Van Gundy, Thornton Van Meter, Watson B. Waters, Thomas Wells, Henry Wells, Hiram Wallace, William Walston, Asbury Welsh, Alexander Wyan, William T. Williamson, Israel I. Zeller.

### *30th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

On August 28, 1861, this regiment was organized at Camp Chase and on the 30th was ordered to the field. It was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes that fall in (West) Virginia, finally going into camp at Fayetteville. During the winter several companies were sent to outposts and all worked upon fortifications. Company H, from Pickaway County, was sent to the White House on Loup Creek road. On April 17th the regiment broke camp and moved to Raleigh. On the 5th of May, the 30th camped near Princeton and on the 10th resumed the march to Giles Court House. The next day the regiment encamped at the confluence of the East and New rivers, and Company H was pushed forward, up the Narrows, and succeeded in developing the enemy's position. Finally being ordered to join the army in Eastern Virginia, the regiment proceeded to Brownston, then down the Kanawha on transports to Parkersburg, where cars were taken for the East. On the 23rd of August the regiment passed through Washington, D. C., encamping that night at Warrenton Junction, Virginia. The regiment was present at the battle of Centerville in August and took part in the battle of South Mountain in September, 1862. It was later sent to Louisville, Kentucky, reaching there January 3, 1863. It then continued to Helena, Arkansas, where it was assigned as the Second Brigade, Second Division, 15th Army Corps. On January 21st it landed at Young's Point, where it remained some time, engaged on the canal and taking part in numerous excursions in the surrounding country. On May 19th it reached the rear of Vicksburg, where it remained, engaged in skirmish, picket and fatigue duty until the capitulation of the city. After being in camp at Black River until September 26th, it



proceeded to Eastern Tennessee, where it took part in the battle of Mission Ridge. In January, 1864, at Cleveland, Tennessee, the regiment to the number of 315 men re-enlisted. After enjoying a furlough, it participated in the Atlanta campaign, taking an important part in the conflict at Kenesaw Mountain and in the assault on Atlanta. The regiment was transferred to the First Brigade on August 5th and on August 29, 1864, those who were not veterans were mustered out. On the 31st of August, the 30th lost 25 men killed and wounded in an attack made on the line by the Rebels, near Jonesboro. On December 13, 1864, the regiment took part in the assault on Fort McAllister, where Capt. John H. Groce, of Company H, was killed, while in advance of his company. In the early months of 1865 the regiment campaigned in the Carolinas, with frequent engagements with the enemy. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 13, 1865, where it had been stationed for something over a month. It was discharged at Columbus on August 22nd. The successive colonels of the regiment were: John Groesbeck, Hugh Ewing and Theodore Jones.

Company H of the 30th Ohio was from Pickaway County and was mustered into service August 29, 1861. The following were the officers and men: Captain, Jacob E. Taylor; 1st lieutenant, John H. Groce; 2nd lieutenant, Moses B. Gist; sergeants—Cyrus A. Earnest, Thomas J. Evans, Peter Rudisill, Charles C. Ludington and Minard Shannon; corporals—James A. Bunch, William H. Whitehead, John Bowler, George W. Throne, Joseph E. Olds, John McHugh, William Parrish and Jacob Koch; drummer, James M. Duffy; fifer, Alfred Crummel; privates—Edward Allen, Frederick Behler, William Bunch, Reuben P. Bunch, Oliver P. Buckley, William F. Bowman, Levi Brubaker, Jasper M. Clayton, William A. Clayton, Daniel Clay, Josiah Crouman, John Cantlebury, Mathias A. Chitburn, James Chitburn, Michael Carlos, Thomas Crusand, Herman Cooke, Frederick Cross, Albert Conover, John Dalgarra, Martin Dennis, Isaac E. Dorsey, Thomas Davis, George W. Epps, Wesley T. Fissel, Henry C. Gamble, Delos R. Graham,

Washington K. Gearheart, Francis Hott, Sanford Hoover, John Hyme, Samuel Johnson, George Johnson, William H. Jessup, James Kelly, John L. Kent, James M. Lemon, Martin Morgan, James Moore, Robert Moore, Jacob Nogel, John O'Hara, Robert Pattinson, Daniel Rawlins, Richard Sands, Joel Sands, Preston R. Snowden, John M. Smith, Henry Scovil, Isaac Scraggs, George H. Triplett, Christian Tyler, Lewis Toman, Frederick Wien, Henry Winder, George B. Smith, Jacob W. Stupp, James T. Walls, Isaac Webb, George Welsh, John W. Wise.

#### *43rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

The 43rd Ohio, which was organized at Camp Andrews, Mount Vernon, Ohio, left for the front on February 21, 1862, reporting to Brig.-Gen. John Pope on the 26th and being assigned to the Ohio Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi. It bore a prominent part in all the operations against New Madrid, as well as in the movements against Island 10 and Fort Pillow. The regiment took part in the battle of Iuka and in the arduous marches made by General Rosecrans preceding the battle of Corinth. In the battle of Corinth, on October 4th, "the 43rd and 63rd Ohio claim to have done more to save the day than any other organizations." Its colonel, J. L. Kirby Smith, a nephew of the Confederate Kirby Smith, fell mortally wounded at the first onset. In a few minutes of fighting, over one-fourth of those engaged of the 43rd were either killed or wounded. For the next year the 43rd was engaged in various movements in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama. In December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans almost to a man and went home on a furlough of 30 days. Returning to the field, it assisted in capturing the town of Decatur, Alabama, which it occupied until the opening of the Atlanta campaign. The Ohio Brigade was discontinued here and a new brigade formed, which was designated as the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 16th Army Corps. The command, to which the 43rd belonged, reached Chattanooga May 3rd and immediately took





the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign. Then followed the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements of this campaign. After the fall of Atlanta, the 43rd Ohio was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, 17th Army Corps. The 43rd then joined in Sherman's "March to the Sea." In January, 1865, the regiment moved into the Carolinas, where a number of important engagements were fought. The regiment took part in the Grand Review at Washington and was mustered out July 13, 1865, at Louisville, being paid and discharged at Columbus. J. L. Kirby Smith, Wager Swayne and Horace Park served, successively, as colonels of the regiment.

Company E, 43rd Ohio, was mustered into service, December 31, 1861. The following were from Pickaway County: Captain, Harley H. Sage; privates—Silas Albert, Abraham Baughman, John W. Bowman, Henry Bowman, Martin L. Briner, William Baker, William M. Case, Sylvanus Cupp, Francis M. Carpenter, William Canaan, George W. Colwell, Francis H. Cotton, David Cline, Joseph B. Dunlap, Thomas Donohoe, James Deveraux, James Dayton, Jesse Drake, Christopher Drake, Archibald Drake, Henry Doering, David E. Evans, Henry S. Eckart, Andrew J. Fitzgerald, Patrick Giblin, William Gibbons, John A. B. Garhart, George Goss, Jacob Green, Renick Huston, Samuel Harrison, Harmon H. Helvering, David S. Helvering, Jeremiah Hester, Israel Jones, George McLaughlin, George W. Mathews, John L. McGath, James Martin, Samuel W. McCulloch, William H. Morral, John Morris, Levi Oman, Charles A. Phillips, Owen Sullivan, William H. Stout, Edwin Stein, William H. H. Schreckengast, Asa Truesdale, Thomas Valentine, Watson B. Walters, Ira Wooddell, Benjamin F. Williamson, John F. Walker.

Company F, 43rd Ohio, was mustered into service in October, November and December, 1861, with the following from Pickaway County: Captain, John H. Coulter; 1st lieutenant, Horace Park; 2nd lieutenant, Sylvester A. Larison; privates—William M. Baldwin, Edward

Birmingham, Joseph Deal, George J. Fiubely, Andrew Gartlin, William Houck, Henry Jacobs, Thomas Larkins, Thomas Leroy, John E. Pope, Henry S. Rockey, John C. Steinbrecher, Joseph Sheppard, John M. Smith, George Sanders, John Sanders, Stacy Taylor, Thomas J. E. Taylor, Nelson Triss, John S. Walston, Eugene W. Weaver.

#### *45th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

The 45th Ohio was organized at Camp Chase in August, 1862, mustered into the United States service on the 19th of the month, and was in Kentucky on the 20th. It assisted in the defense of Cincinnati and then proceeded to Lexington, where it was brigaded with the 18th and 22nd Michigan and 112th Illinois, under the command of Gen. Green Clay Smith. On January 25, 1863, it was ordered to Danville, where it was mounted and brigaded with the Seventh Ohio and 10th Kentucky regiments of cavalry, under the command of Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, of the 45th Ohio. From the latter part of February to the beginning of July, the regiment was variously engaged in Kentucky and had a number of skirmishes. When the Rebel raider, Morgan, crossed the Cumberland, in July, 1863, the 45th Ohio constituted a portion of the force under General Hobson that pursued the Rebels from the Cumberland to the Ohio River at Brandenburg, and thence through Indiana and Ohio. The regiment then returned to Kentucky and assisted in the pursuit of Colonel Scott's force. Upon the organization of General Burnside's army in Kentucky, in August, 1863, the 45th was included in Byrd's brigade of General Carter's division. The army proceeding to Eastern Tennessee, the 45th was transferred to the cavalry brigade of Colonel Wolford. On October 20th this brigade was surprised by the enemy and routed, with the loss of all its trains, a battery of artillery and many prisoners. On November 13th, as the mounted division of General Saunders, to which the 45th belonged, was falling back before the enemy's cavalry, the regiment was dismounted and left without any immediate support, while the





horses were led to the rear. Being suddenly overpowered by a spirited attack, about 100 men and officers were taken prisoners, five killed and several wounded. The regiment was next engaged in front of Knoxville and then at Bean's Station, on December 14th. The regiment then went to Cumberland Gap, remaining in that neighborhood until February 8, 1864, when it was ordered to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to be remounted, which was not done. Throughout the remainder of the war it served as infantry proper. It was next in the Atlanta campaign. At Tunnel Hill, Georgia, it was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, 23rd Army Corps. Three days later, on May 14, 1864, it took part in the battle of Resaca, in which Capt. Elias F. Scott, of Company A, was killed. It also participated in many other actions of the Atlanta campaign—New Hope Church, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Lovejoy's Station. Toward the end of June it was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. It returned to Tennessee early in November, 1864, and took part in the battle of Franklin and afterward in the fighting in front of Nashville. It was mustered out on June 15, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tennessee. Benjamin P. Runkle and John H. Humphrey successively commanded the regiment, the latter being mustered out as lieutenant-colonel.

Company A, from Pickaway County, was mustered in August 17, 1862, with the following officers and men: Captain, George E. Ross; 1st lieutenant, Elias F. Scott; 2nd lieutenant, David Mitchell; sergeants—Hugh O'Harra, Thomas W. Hughes, John A. Pickering, William McKenzie and Edward H. Reynolds; corporals—George W. Ambrose, Philip E. Wright, George Marshall, William Smith, Robert L. Leslie and Jacob Lewis; drummer, Joseph Fissell; privates—Harrison Abbott, William Alexander, Joseph Bradfield, Adam Beers, Llewellyn Burkhead, Hillery F. Bunch, Wilford Clemens, Charles L. Davis, Horace Fairbanks, Mahlon Fairbanks, Alpheus Fairbanks, George M. Ferguson, George Fissell, Robert Gardner, David Green, William

A. Good, Thomas Grove, Francis M. Holt, Augustus Harlor, Joseph Harlor, Clemens Hill, Albert Hill, Henry C. Hill, Joseph Hill, William H. Hall, Alexander Huffman, Samuel Johnson, Henry F. Long, Alvin Milligan, James Milligan, Marcus M. Morris, Ananias Meeker, John Pileyr, Joseph Redhead, Daniel Reed, William Reed, John Ryan, William I. Swank, James Shaw, James M. Spencer, John Scott, Adam Spangler, Jeremiah Styers, George Tool, Seymour Van Meter, George W. Grakun, Harness R. Buckles, John D. Arter, David C. Adkins, Noah Adkins, Jeremiah Byrd, John C. Byrd, John Collins, Alfred Crawford, Charles Darby, Wilson Fisher, Francis M. Funk, Robert E. Huston, Leonard E. Justice, Stephen Justice, John LeMay, Joseph H. Long, James Martin, John S. Morris, David Wheeler, Elisha F. Webb, William T. Wallace, William Tool.

#### *58th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

The 58th Ohio was organized in the fall of 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men. It remained at Camp Chase until February 10, 1862, when it was ordered to Fort Donelson, Tennessee, where it was assigned to Thayer's brigade of Lew Wallace's division. It performed valiant duty at the battle of Fort Donelson and increased its reputation at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was next sent to Corinth, then to Memphis, after which it was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, where it remained from July 27th to October 5th, in the meantime taking part in a number of reconnoissances, which were made down the Mississippi on transports. The regiment was next sent up the Yazoo River, where engagements with the enemy were had at Haines' Bluff, Greenville and Bolivar Landing. On October 6th the 58th Ohio was sent into Missouri, then to Camp Steele, Mississippi, where after a month of inaction it embarked, December 22nd, on steamers for Johnston's Landing, on the Yazoo. The enemy was found in force and some hard fighting resulted on December 27th and 28th, especially the latter date, when the 58th



Ohio lost 47 per cent. of the whole number engaged. Capt. Samuel M. Morrison and Lieut. Stephen Defenbaugh, of Company I, were wounded in this engagement. The regiment remained in the vicinity until January 2, 1863, when it proceeded to Arkansas Post, assisting in its capture. It then went into camp at Young's Point, Louisiana. On February 8, 1863, it was ordered to serve on board the iron-clads of the Mississippi flotilla, and was distributed by companies to the different steamers. On the night of April 16th, the iron-clads and transports ran the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, the 58th Ohio losing but one man. On the 29th of April the 58th lost heavily in the battle of Grand Gulf. After taking part in a number of expeditions, the regiment joined the land forces at Vicksburg and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, 17th Army Corps. It performed provost duty at Vicksburg until December 24, 1864, and was then ordered to Columbus, where it was mustered out on January 14, 1865. Valentine Bausenwein was colonel of the regiment.

Company I was formed in Pickaway County and was mustered into the service on October 30, 1861. The membership of the company was as follows: Captain, Samuel M. Morrison; 1st lieutenant, William Roby; 2nd lieutenant, Stephen Defenbaugh; sergeants—J. T. Morrison, Joseph Davisson, Stephen Miller, H. N. Myers and Emanuel Royse; corporals—C. W. Myers, John W. Row, Samuel A. Schuck, Reuben Steely, H. H. Dixon, Henry Monnjoy, A. Leist and Nelson H. Wilson; musicians—C. C. Nye and W. H. Campbell; wagoner, William Hennis; privates—P. N. Bushey, J. N. Brooks, James Butler, J. W. Buchanan, E. R. Black, Daniel Bendum, E. Bartley, J. Bogles, S. Birely, A. Beavers, E. E. Buken, S. C. Crites, R. Conrod, G. R. Camp, P. Cullins, N. C. Devore, L. E. Connseller, Daniel Dixon, John Derry, E. P. Gilpin, James George, John Grant, J. M. Huff, John Hall, Samuel Hase, John Hase, A. Igo, W. A. Johnston, Leonard Julian, Jacob Kern, Leroy Kern, G. W. Ludwig, Daniel Lechler, W. T. Morrison, Thomas McHorton, J. A.

Myers, James McDowel, W. H. Morgan, Thomas McCormick, George Medler, G. W. Martin, Daniel Molay, Henry Moyer, Josiah Omo, William H. Pontius, Thomas Putnam, Horace Putnam, George Row, W. C. Roberts, A. Rice, H. Reinmund, George Rhodes, S. M. Shaffer, John Steely, A. W. Shuck, John Smith, John Stub, N. C. Thomas, John Thomas, Allen Thomas, Solomon Thomas, Harrison Thomas, John Todd, C. Vandermark, Samuel Ward, John Weaver, John Wolford, William Wells, Peter Wotring, Amos Wymier, E. Wolington, J. Wartes, C. C. Shelenburg.

*61st Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, April 23, 1862, being made up of citizens from almost every county in the State. It left Camp Chase May 27, 1862, and joined Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont's army at Strasburg, Virginia, on June 23rd. It reached Cedar Mountain too late to participate in the battle at that point. Its first engagement was at Freeman's Ford, followed by Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, second Bull Run (in which it lost 25 men, killed and wounded) and Chantilly. In the early fall of 1862 it formed part of the grand reserve force for the protection of Washington, under command of General Sigel. The winter was spent in Virginia, chiefly in winter-quarters at Hartwood Church. The 61st took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1863. On June 12th it joined in the pursuit of the Rebels under Gen. Robert E. Lee, who were then moving into Pennsylvania. At the battle of Gettysburg, the 61st was posted on Cemetery Hill and suffered severely. On July 12th it had a skirmish with the Rebel rear-guard near Hagerstown, Maryland. On September 26th it was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland. On October 28th, while on the way to Chattanooga, it had a fierce fight with the Rebels at Wauhatchie Valley and on November 23rd, 24th and 25th was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Most of the following win-





ter was spent at Bridgeport, Tennessee. In March, 1864, the 61st re-enlisted. After a furlough of 30 days, it re-assembled at Camp Dennison on April 28th and the same day set out for Chattanooga, reaching there on May 5th. Here began the Atlanta campaign, in which the 61st was a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, 20th Army Corps, under General Hooker. The regiment in this campaign participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek (in which the losses were severe) and numerous skirmishes. Atlanta having fallen, the 61st lay there from early in August to November 15th, when it started with General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," in which it had but one skirmish with the enemy—at Sandersonville, Georgia. While at Savannah, the 61st was detached from its brigade and assigned to a provisional brigade, on duty in the city. About the middle of January, 1865, it moved with the Second Brigade, 20th Army Corps, to South Carolina, where it joined its proper command. Its last battle as an organization was fought at Bentonville. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, it was consolidated with the 82nd Ohio, which joined in the march through the Confederate capital and participated in the Grand Review at Washington. The regiment was mustered out of service at Columbus about September 1, 1865. Newton Schleich was the first colonel of the regiment; he was succeeded in the fall of 1862 by Stephen J. McGroarty.

Company C, which was mustered into the service in January, February and March, 1862, had the following officers and men from Pickaway County: Captain, D. W. Crouse; 1st lieutenant, Henry R. Bending; 2nd lieutenant, Joseph Hess; sergeants—Thomas Wolfley, Cyrus E. Irwin, William J. Kinnear, Henry Clemons and Jacob F. Mader, Jr.; corporals—William H. Kirkwood, Charles Miller, James Machin, Jr., Samuel Dunn, Robert McMaines and John Wholaver; musician, John McAllister; wagoner, George W. Hoak; privates—Barnett Abbott, James Burkley, John Brown, Alexander Calahan, Henry Davis, John Fox, Benjamin Groom, Benjamin F.

Hall, John N. Hammel, Abram Huntsberry, William Justus, George Knadelen, Valentine Lust, William Moore, Lemuel Morris, Lawrence McKee, Joseph Martin, James McManamy, David McManamy, Daniel Murphy, Frank Nicols, William Oyer, Jonas Oyer, David Oyer, John Pritchard, William D. Reed, Jonathan B. Rife, David Rife, Daniel Strawser, John Shisler, Mangus W. Stretling, James Smith, Vincent Seals, William Smith, John Thomas, Joseph Van Lear, Samuel Van Gundy, John Whitsel, Patrick Whalen, Philip Winer.

*69th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. -*

On the 19th of February, 1862, seven companies, which had been organized in camp near Hamilton moved by rail to Camp Chase, where they were later joined by three companies, among which was Company H, from Pickaway County. The 69th left for Tennessee on April 19th. From June 20th to the last of July it performed provost duty at Nashville. The regiment's first engagement was in driving the Rebels from the town of Gallatin. The fall of 1862, until December 20th, was spent in garrison duty at Nashville, skirmishing going on nearly every day. On December 26th the regiment moved toward Murfreesboro with the army under General Rosecrans and on December 31st and January 2nd took part in the battle of Stone River. Then followed the Tullahoma campaign, after which the regiment marched to Chattanooga. In the battle of Mission Ridge, the 69th was among the first to reach the top of the mountain, being commanded in this charge by Maj. J. J. Hanna. On March 16, 1864, the regiment started for Ohio on a furlough of 30 days, having re-enlisted as veterans. On April 22nd it again started for the field and joined Sherman's forces at Buzzard's Roost on the 11th of May. Here commenced the Atlanta campaign. The enemy was engaged near Resaca, at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee River and at other points. Atlanta was reached on July 22nd; during the siege of this city, nine men



of the 69th Ohio were wounded. On September 1st the 69th took part in the fight at Jonesboro and lost quite heavily. Atlanta was then evacuated and the regiment participated in the subsequent chase after Hood through the upper part of Georgia into Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta and joined Sherman's "March to the Sea." In the subsequent campaign through the Carolinas, the regiment was engaged with the enemy near Goldsboro, on March 19, 1865, which was its last fight. It was in the march through Richmond, took part in the Grand Review at Washington and was finally mustered out on July 17, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. The following served successively as colonels: Lewis D. Campbell, William E. Cassilly, Marshall T. Moore and Joseph H. Brigham:

Company H, from Pickaway County, was mustered into the service March 5, 1862. Its membership was as follows: Captain, Leonard C. Councillor; 1st lieutenant, Edward R. Black; 2nd lieutenant, Frederick Pickering; sergeants—A. J. Collier, A. J. Penbrooke, A. P. Bennett, John Butler and George W. Elkridge; corporals—E. F. Steele, J. W. England, Jacob Brobeck, T. J. Jones, John Henig, G. W. Weaver, R. B. Case and Emanuel Briner; musician, C. F. Collier; wagoner, Daniel Weider; privates—Barnes H. Allwine, John W. Benchman, G. W. Baughman, William Brunner, Emanuel Budd, George Bowers, David Beck, William Brown, Patrick Brannan, William Beckwith, D. A. Blosser, Levi Boyse, Richmond Cook, Emanuel Cave, T. W. Caskey, T. W. Dumond, Thomas England, Marcus Eaton, C. W. Elmore, Isaac Faust, Henry Frankford, E. C. Focke, James A. Griffey, Alfred Griffey, George Gehning, R. R. Hurdle, Elias Hessinger, Frederick Hettenhouser, David Hudson, Francis Hill, James Justice, Andrew Jackson, Samuel P. Jones, Nicholas Kulin, W. H. Linville, John Lundenberger, Lewis Morse, E. B. W. Morris, W. P. Mayle, W. R. Murrell, John O'Connell, William O'Connell, John T. Palm, John Process, G. W. Pontious, John H. Reid, Christian Roof, Richmond Rey, A. J. Shireff, William Sapp, John Shaffer, M. W. Smith, Pocian Smith,

Daniel Wann, W. A. Worley, John Wesler, George Weiderlich, Julius Woodruff, W. M. Worley, John Young, Simon Young, James Brooks.

### *73rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

The 73rd Regiment was organized at Camp Logan, near Chillicothe, by Orlando Smith, of that city, who became its colonel. The greater part of the regiment was made up of Ross County citizens. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on December 30, 1861, and left camp on January 24, 1862, for (West) Virginia, where the first campaign proved to be chiefly a campaign of disease, deaths being frequent and nearly 300 men being placed in hospital. In April the regiment marched to join General Milroy's command at Cheat Mountain. Then followed engagements with "Stonewall" Jackson's forces at McDowell, Strasburg and at other places in the Shenandoah Valley. On June 8, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Cross Keys. A month later it started for Eastern Virginia and after crossing the Blue Ridge encamped for a month at Sperryville. On the evening of August 9th it arrived on the battle-field of Cedar Mountain, where it spent the following day in skirmishing. On August 18th, the army, under the command of General Pope, retreated toward Washington. For the next two weeks there was almost constant fighting. In the latter part of August occurred the second battle of Bull Run, in which the 73rd Ohio and its brigade "undoubtedly saved the army from destruction." Out of 310 men of the 73rd present for duty, 144 were killed or wounded and 20 captured; Lieut. Charles W. Trimble, of Company E, was among the killed. The regiment remained in the defenses of Washington until November, engaged in picketing and reconnoissances, being augmented about the last of October by the arrival of 120 recruits. While near Washington it was brigaded with the 134th and 136th New York and the 33rd Massachusetts regiments, Colonel Smith, of the 73rd, in command. The winter was spent





at Aquia Creek until the Chancellorsville campaign began, on April 27, 1863. In this campaign the 73rd formed part of the column which turned the left of Lee's army. On June 12th the army entered upon the Gettysburg campaign. At Gettysburg it was deployed with the other regiments of the brigade on Cemetery Hill and was in the heat of the battle, its losses amounting to 143 officers and men out of about 300. On September 24th the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment was in Alabama until October 24th when, as the advance of General Hooker's army, it moved to the relief of Chattanooga. The regiment's conduct in the fight at Lookout Creek was named by General Grant, who visited the scene the following day, as "one of the most daring feats of arms of the war." In this action the regiment lost 65 men and officers out of about 260. On November 22nd the regiment with the rest of the corps crossed the river and was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, after which it marched with General Sherman to the relief of Knoxville. Returning to Chattanooga on December 17, 1863, the regiment shortly thereafter re-enlisted as veterans. Upon its return to the old camping ground in Lookout Valley with 120 recruits, after its furlough, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, 20th Army Corps Army of the Cumberland. On the morning of May 2nd, 1864, the 73rd Ohio, now numbering 318 muskets, marched out of its camp to take part in the great Atlanta campaign that was to follow. The engagements of Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek and New Hope Church (in which the regiment lost three officers and 72 men, killed and wounded) followed, with many minor engagements. For the next few weeks almost constant fighting characterized the advance upon Atlanta. In this period occurred the fighting around Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and the engagement at Marietta, in which the 73rd lost 16 men killed and wounded. On the 24th of May the 73rd lost 19 men. On June 20th the regiment participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, when it lost 18 men. During the

month which followed, the regiment was constantly in the front line of works at Atlanta and upon the evacuation of the city two companies of the 73rd, forming a part of a reconnoissance, were the first troops to enter the city, thus ending the long and terrible campaign. Out of 120 days' campaigning, the regiment had been under fire 103 days and most of the remainder had been occupied in marching and hard work. It had lost 210 men and eight officers out of less than 350. On November 15th the regiment started with Sherman on the "March to the Sea." Upon reaching Savannah the non-veterans of the regiment, numbering 85 men and three officers, were mustered out. On January 2, 1865, the campaign through the Carolinas commenced, the battle of Averysboro being fought on March 16th, in which affair the 73rd lost 15 men, killed and wounded. Three days later the last battle of the war was fought, that of Bentonville, in which the regiment lost five men killed and four officers and 21 men wounded. The regiment took part in the Grand Review at Washington, was later transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on July 20, 1865. The successive colonels of the regiment were: Orlando Smith, Richard Long and Samuel H. Hurst.

Company E, from Pickaway County, was mustered into service December 30, 1861, with the following officers and men: Captain, Justus G. McSchooler; 1st lieutenant, Archibald Lybrand; 2nd lieutenant, Charles W. Trimble; sergeants—Horace S. Clark, Samuel Peters, Samuel F. Jones, John Alexander and Henry W. Meeker; corporals—Ebenezer E. Clark, William B. Davis, Job P. Duvall, Thornton Van Meter, Frank M. Snider, Oliver H. P. Burnett, George W. Gephart and Jacob Grant; musicians—William Hege and William Haddock; privates—John Allton, Joseph Birt, William T. Biggarstaff, Lewis Barnhart, James T. Brown, Thomas Buttermann, Andrew Clendenin, James Cullen, John Dinley, Isaac Duvall, Samuel Davis, Joseph Dolon, Charles Davisson, Archibald Drake, Frank M. Ferguson, John Funn, James Greer, William H. Grindle, Thomas Greer, Thomas Godfrey, An-





thony Gardner, Peter Gallagher, Patrick Hein, Michael Harkins, Edwin Helwagen, John Henson, Wesley Hayes, William Jackson, John W. Kelte, David Long, James H. Lee, John C. McFadden, John McCollister, Joshua Morris, John McManis, William D. McBride, Daniel Marlberger, David O'Donnell, Daniel O. Horn, Peter Rape, Philip Reed, William Ross, Cyrus Rush, John Reynolds, John Shafer, David Stonerock, William W. Townsend, George W. Turflinger, George Turflinger, Joseph H. Turflinger, David Thompson, Benjamin Thorp, George Westerville, James Welsh, John White, James Whalen, Marcus Walston, and Henry Furniss.

*85th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

This three-months' organization never reached the regimental point. It was recruited to the proportions of a battalion and retained at Camp Chase to guard Rebel prisoners imprisoned there. Occasionally a company would be transferred to another regiment and sent to the field. The services performed at Camp Chase were both important and arduous. The colonel of the regiment was Charles W. B. Allison.

Company E, from Pickaway County, was mustered into service June 10, 1862, for the period of three months, with the following officers and men: Captain, Francis S. Parker; 1st lieutenant, Hyman Dayton; 2nd lieutenant, Moses Shelt; sergeants—Julius Van Heyde, John D. Brantner, Benjamin I. Laneaster, John O. D. Ryan, James H. Bowman and Robert Morrison; corporals—Henry Grant, John Bolin, Laban Rogers, Jacob Gephart, George W. Thompson, John C. Sweetman, Benjamin Friteli, E. B. Clark and Russell Govench; musician, Elijah N. Betler; privates—Charles H. Albaugh, John Albaugh, David R. Baird, Patrick Butler, Jacob Burton, Spencer Brooks, William Birch, Alban E. Bentley, William Cox, William Clark, Wesley C. Collins, Thornton Cook, John Dillen, Thomas B. Day, John Dayton, John Dimavan, George W. Irwin, William Elsey, William H. Eaton, Peter Foerst, John Gillmore, Thomas

Greenfield, Thomas Hamilton, William Hudson, Simon Hillyard, Franklin M. Hawks, Thomas F. Hall, Christopher Hanistine, Silas W. Haines, Malcolm Harris, Daniel Harrigan, John G. Johnson, William B. Kelch, William Killmon, William P. Kelsner, John P. Mason, Lewis Mangus, Dempster L. Meachum, Amos Morris, Peter Maloy, Samuel L. Miner, John W. Messiek, Alexander McCoy, William McCollister, James McCoy, William A. Perden, James P. Richardson, Jeremiah D. Ryan, Bernard G. Smith, George Stonerock, Henry Smeck, William Tinkler, Lewis Thomas, James K. Watson, Joseph Wymer, Edward G. Walters, William Ward, Samuel Whitsel, Francis Wellington, Henry Wells, Henry G. Wilson, John R. Yardley, Thomas W. Zimmerman, John B. Miller, Daniel W. Miller, Thomas McCabe, Henry Ogle, Peter H. Teter, Walter Perry, John B. Strawn.

*90th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

On the 15th of July, 1862, this regiment was organized at Lancaster by the military committees of the counties of Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton and Perry. It was mustered into the service on August 28th and by the evening of the next day was on its way to Kentucky. From this time until early in November the regiment saw service throughout the State of Kentucky, chiefly in General Buell's army in pursuit of General Bragg. Many of its marches in this period were accompanied with great hardships. On November 8th it broke camp at Glasgow, Kentucky, and marched to Nashville, Tennessee. On the 26th of December the regiment moved with the army on Murfreesboro, Tennessee. On December 31st and January 1st and 2nd it participated with great credit in the battle of Stone River. On the 14th of April, Col. Isaac N. Ross resigned and Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Rippey was appointed in his stead. The regiment lay in camp near Murfreesboro, with the rest of the army, until the 23rd of June, when General Rosecrans began his movement on Tullahoma. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, the 90th Ohio participated in



the battle of Chickamauga, its losses in this engagement being three officers killed and 83 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing. After this battle, the division and regiment crossed the Tennessee River and marched to Bridgeport, Alabama, where the regiment arrived on the 2nd of November; it was engaged there in building fortifications until the 29th and was then placed in charge of 3,500 Rebel prisoners, captured at Mission Ridge. Later, in January, 1864, it moved through Chattanooga to Ooltowah, Tennessee, and there went into camp. Samuel N. Yeomans was now in command of the regiment, Colonel Rippey having resigned and returned to Ohio. On the 3rd of May the regiment took its first step in the great Atlanta campaign. For 120 days, the 90th Ohio, in company with the National forces, marched, fought and suffered until the city of Savannah was evacuated on the 8th of September, 1864. On the 3rd of October it left Atlanta, being assigned to the movement that was intended to intercept General Wood, who was making his way toward Nashville. In this campaign the regiment, with the Fourth Corps, participated in all the brilliant fights which included that of Franklin and the battle before Nashville. On the 4th of June, 1865, the regiment went into camp two miles east of Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until March 1, 1865, when it removed to Nashville and remained there until the surrender of the Rebel Army. It was mustered out at Camp Harker, Tennessee, on June 13, 1865. The following field and staff officers were from Pickaway County: Isaac N. Ross, colonel; Richard H. Tipton, surgeon; George L. Kalb, chaplain; Fred W. Fickhardt, sergeant-major; Edward P. Garaghty, quartermaster-sergeant; Albert Kinnear, hospital steward.

Company A, which was formed of Pickaway County men, was mustered into the United States service on August 26, 1862, the officers and men being as follows: Captain, Francis M. Black; 1st lieutenant, William A. Denny; 2nd lieutenant, Andrew J. Willoughby; sergeants—William D. Hudson, Benjamin F. T.

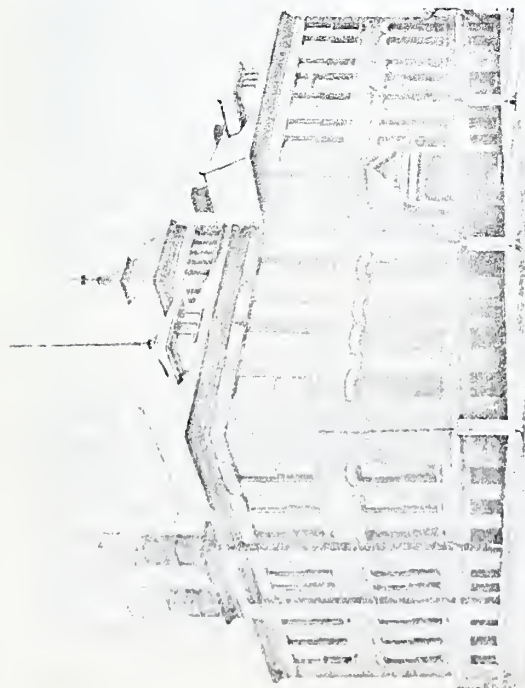
Yoakum, William J. Hodges, Daniel M. Martin and Henry R. Markley; corporals—Lancet S. Robinson, Seymour Bolin, William S. Williams, Thomas Ryan, James W. Anderson, Charles W. Thrall, John W. Sheets and David Prichard; musician, John I. Radcliff; wagoner, James W. Miller; privates—William Adkins, Samson Adkins, John E. Ashbrook, James Ater, George Ater, Thornton Ater, Jacob Ater, William Bateman, Lewis C. Bower, Joseph Briggs, Joseph Brobeck, William Brown, Nelson C. Cady, James Crabill, Martin Crabill, Albert Dolby, George W. Dennis, William England, Thomas B. Fragee, William J. Furnace, Erastus Furnace, Simeon Garret, Daniel Gochenouer, Isaac H. Gray, Samuel Graham, John Guesman, Robert Hankison, James Hardesty, Elias H. Hines, John Hines, Jacob Hills, John W. Hook, John H. Huffman, Edward Jerome, Elias Justus, John M. Justus, Isaac Lance, James Lane, William Marsh, George W. Markley, William McGath, William McKinley, John McGuire, John McDonald, John W. Miller, Jonathan Minton, Jacob Morris, George S. W. Neff, Joseph Neff, Martin E. Neff, Nathaniel Neff, Benjamin S. Nutter, Frederick Owen, James R. Patterson, Osborn Phillips, Jesse H. Prichard, Jacob Pursell, Jerry T. Pursell, Robert B. Rice, Jonas Rose, Stephen Rose, James Rumsey, Levi Septer, Jared Septer, Henry Shannon, Floyd Shisler, Jacob Smith, John Smith, Aaron Stephens, Joseph Tatman, William H. Tilton, John Timmons, Luther Tumbleson, William Waston, John Wiegand, Pleasant F. Wilson, John H. Wilson, John F. Williams, George W. Wood, Joshua O. Yates, John Yates.

William Downs, private, was the only member from Pickaway County in Company D, which was mustered into the service on August 29, 1862.

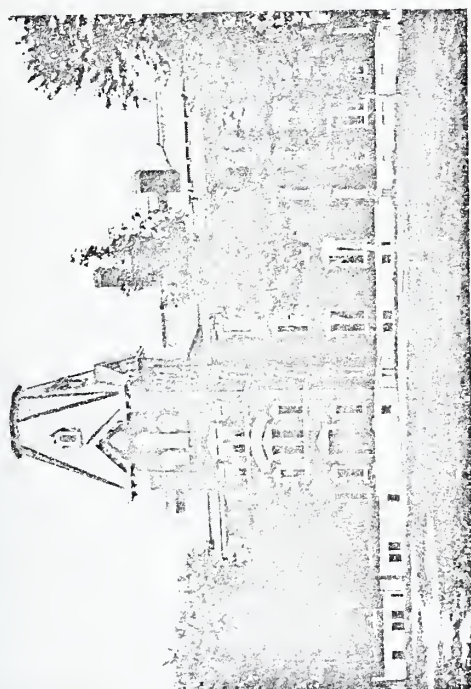
Company F was mustered into the United States service August 29, 1862, with the following officers and men from Pickaway County: Captain, James J. Watkins; 1st lieutenant, Thomas Raines; sergeants—James M. Griffith, Nelson A. Patterson, Andrew J. Cochran, Amos S. Leist and Richard A. Patton; corporals—Joshua Skinner, Noble M.



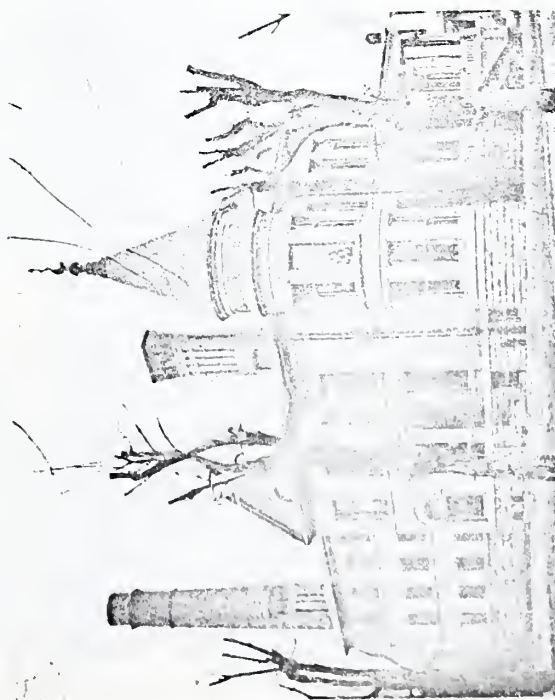




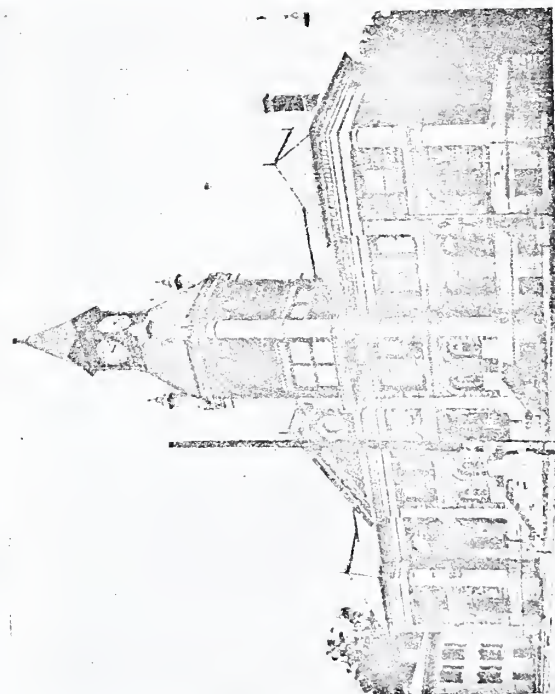
FRANKLIN STREET SCHOOL, CIRCLEVILLE



EVERTS SCHOOL, CIRCLEVILLE  
(High School Building.)



SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND COUNTY JAIL, CIRCLEVILLE



COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CIRCLEVILLE



Cochran, Gideon W. Rife, Charles H. Allen, William Sapp, William Hendrick and Joseph M. Thuston; musicians—George Borden and Abram Vlerebome; wagoner, Israel Funk; privates—Smith Allen, John Arch, Thomas C. Bennett, Walter Betts, Solomon Betz, William H. Blosser, Ashton Briggs, James Briggs, Alfred Britton, Harvey Brooks, James D. Chaffin, Elbert Chittum, William Crabill, Alexander Crooks, Lewis R. Davis, John A. Delong, William M. Ely, Aaron H. Eccord, Peter W. Eccord, Samuel B. Erskine, John W. Flowers, James N. Funks, Philip Garrison, Isaac George, Nation Gooley, Michael Goss, Abraham M. Guseman, Mahlon Grass, William M. Haigler, John W. Helvering, James Henderson, Henry Hooper, John Hoskins, David Johnson, David Lindsey, James Lindsey, John Lister, James W. Loyd, Isaac Ludwig, Emanuel Mangues, Benjamin Martin, John Martin, John McCollister, Samuel W. McGath, John C. Moffit, George Poland, Almer Porter, David R. Porter, James W. Ramey, John P. Rector, Frank Rector, Henry Rector, John Rife, John H. Rife, Joseph Rife, Joseph E. Riffin, Joseph Scrawger, James Schaffer, Lemuel Skinner, Benjamin Skinner, Isaiah Smith, Jonathan Shulty, William Taylor, John Taylor, Cornelius Thomas, Samuel H. Tilford, George R. Tilford, Purnell Timmons, A. J. Timmons, James C. Todd, Stephen Tully, John Tully, Jacob Uhn, John S. Will, John E. Wolfey and John Wolf.

Company K, which was mustered into service August 16, 1862, had two Pickaway County men in its ranks—George W. Rowe, a corporal, and William Grim, a private.

#### *114th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

This regiment was recruited in August, 1862, from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Pickaway, Fayette, Hocking and Vinton. It rendezvoused at Camp Chase and was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862. On the 19th of September it was ordered to Marietta and on December 1 it was ordered to proceed from Marietta to Memphis, Tennessee. At Johnston's Landing on the Ya-

zoo River, it joined General Sherman's army, then about to operate in the rear of Vicksburg. On the 26th of December the regiment landed at Chickasaw Bluffs and participated in the assault on the enemy's works on Chickasaw Bayou. It was actively engaged in this battle and was also engaged on December 28th and 29th, losing a number of killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. Joseph T. Marfield, of Company B. Retreating from Chickasaw Bluffs, the army moved up the river on transports and on January 10th cast anchor near Arkansas Post. The forces were landed and on the 11th an attack was made, which resulted victoriously. The Federal troops then re-embarked on the transports and sailed down the Yazoo to Young's Point, arriving there January 23rd, where the regiment continued until the 8th of March. During the stay of the regiment in this camp it suffered severely from sickness and death, losing over 100 men in the space of six weeks. The 114th Ohio moved to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, from Young's Point, remaining there until April 5, 1863, when it once more actively engaged in warfare, in General Grant's movement against Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16; Big Black Ridge, May 17; and the siege of Vicksburg. In the charge at Vicksburg, May 22nd, Colonel Cradlebaugh was severely wounded in the mouth and a number of men killed and wounded. On May 25th the regiment was ordered to Warrenton to garrison that point and on the 14th of July was ordered back to Vicksburg, where it remained in camp until August 13th. It was then sent to Carrollton, 60 miles above New Orleans, where it remained until September 6th when it was moved by rail to Brashear City, where it continued to October 3rd. From this date to November 22nd it was occupied in a march to Opelousas and return to New Orleans. On November 28th it embarked at New Orleans and sailed for Texas, going into camp on the Matagorda Peninsula on December 3, 1863. On June 14, 1864, it removed to Matagorda Island and in the latter part of April was ordered to Alexandria, Alabama. While at Alex-





andria, the regiment was engaged in the affair at Graham's plantation, 12 miles out on the road. On the retreat from Alexandria in May, the enemy was engaged at Marksville and Yellow Bayou. On November 21, 1864, the regiment was ordered from Morganza, to which point it had proceeded from Alexandria, to the mouth of the White River, Arkansas, and at this place was consolidated with the 120th Ohio. On December 6th the regiment was ordered to Morganza. On January 8, 1865, it moved to Kenna, Alabama, and on the 24th moved to Barrancas, Florida, where it remained up to 1865, when it was sent with other forces to Texas. It was mustered out July 31, 1865, at Houston, Texas. It was paid and discharged at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. "During its term of service the 114th marched on land and water over 10,000 miles, performed duty in 10 different States and was engaged in eight hard-fought battles and many skirmishes. It was successful in all except the affair at Chickasaw Bayou. It lost in killed and wounded, six officers and 80 men. The loss by disease was very great the first year, about 200 men having died, and quite a number discharged for disability."

John Cradlebaugh, a former resident of Circleville and at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War a delegate in Congress from Nevada, was the colonel of the regiment. From the 1st of December, 1862, to the 6th of February, 1863, the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Horatio B. Maynard, Colonel Cradlebaugh being absent in Washington, D. C. From February 6, 1863, when Maynard resigned, until March, 1863, it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. John H. Kelley. On March 1, 1863, Colonel Cradlebaugh returned and took the command. Upon Colonel Cradlebaugh being wounded at Vicksburg on May 22nd, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Kelley again took command of the regiment and held it until the end of the war. Colonel Cradlebaugh resigned October 20, 1863.

At the time the regiment was mustered into the service, the field and staff officers were as follows: Colonel, John Cradlebaugh; lieutenant-colonel, Horatio B. Maynard; major, John

H. Kelley; adjutant, Joseph C. Toole; quartermaster, Van M. Ogle; surgeon, Otis E. French; assistant surgeons—William L. Peck and Hezekiah Leonardson; chaplain, Thomas Hill; sergeant-major, Will H. Shulze; quartermaster sergeant, Joseph W. Buckley; commissary sergeant, Noah Gephart; hospital steward, Thomas I. Eaton.

Company A, from Pickaway County, had the following officers and members: Captain, John Lynch; 1st lieutenant, Charles E. Wright; 2nd lieutenant, Thomas J. Stevens; sergeants—Charles E. Shulze, Mark B. Radcliff, Henry Allison, Ed. L. Buckwalter and Richard E. L. Walker; corporals—Dennis P. Barks, Joseph R. Sykes, Jacob Dustmind, Henry Galbraith, W. K. McFeeters, W. W. Pronatt, John E. Taylor and Martion L. Roof; musicians—Joseph H. Millet and Albert Sollday; wagoner, Henry Lestman; privates—William Allen, Samuel Baty, Michael Beachtel, Samuel Blizzard, David Rock, David Beck, Nelson Bowsher, Alexander Brunner, Smith J. Cain, William Coonrad, James R. Crawford, George Crouse, Jeremiah Dallas, Erastus F. Dallas, James Davids, Andrew Doddroe, Enrig S. Doll, Franklin Eggleston, Aaron D. Einsel, John C. Entrekin, John Ebert, William Fortner, Samuel Francis, William French, George French, Henry H. Tretwell, Franklin C. Gearhart, Caleb Glick, James R. Gordon, James A. Graham, William Hamilton, Madison Hammel, William Harker, Lyman H. Hoffman, John T. James, James Justus, Stephen E. Justus, Henry B. Kinsman, Benjamin F. Kirken-dall, S. S. Linggo, James M. Marshall, Gideon Miles, Benjamin Moffit, James P. Moffit, Elias Moore, James Mundell, Walter Mundell, Walter M. Mundell, Jason L. McCafferty, Edward McKinley, John C. McMasters, Martin V. Neff, Perry Owengs, Harvey Polang, William H. Pontious, Cyrus Purcell, Alexander Ramsey, George Reed, Simon Reinsmith, Charles Rosenfelt, Ebon M. Schryver, Samuel Scott, Camden B. Shipley, Frank M. Shulze, Benjamin F. Shuff, Edward Smith, James Snyder, Henry Shait, Philip Stewart, Samuel A. Swinchart, William H. Sweyer, Amos Tattman, Eli Todd, George H. Tyler, Edward Van





Meter, John White, M. H. White, James Whitesides, Daniel Ring, Frank Wisla, Samuel Waghennells.

Company B, from Pickaway County, had the following officers and members: Captain, Emanuel Gephart; 1st lieutenant, John N. Brunner; 2nd lieutenant, James T. Marfield; sergeants—John Pickering, Jr., Samuel N. Reed, Lewis M. Earnest, John Boysel and Samuel W. Forrest; corporals—Samuel T. Sullivan, Joseph L. Schneider, Charles E. Wolfley, Jonathan B. May, John W. Bates, John N. Sapp, Stephen C. Horsey and Thomas H. Strayer; musicians—Daniel T. Morgan and Noah Reichelderfer; wagoner, G. Mitchell; privates—George Anderson, Harvey Asbury, John Avis, John S. Bailey, George Barkley, Jerome Bond, Lewis Boysel, George H. Churchhouse, Van S. Cookson, Ephraim Crider, Cornelius S. Davis, Smith Dawson, Leonard Dewault, Richard W. Doughty, Samuel Devmon, Robert Eggleston, George B. Eggleston, John Eicher, John G. Fisher, Harvey Goodman, George W. Gossin, Charles G. Graell, Henry Gump, John L. Harriman, Nathan Harrell, John Harrell, Levi Harriman, William Hamilton, George Hartman, Alba Heckman, John G. Heinlein, Simon Heise, John Hood, Samuel F. Ingram, John C. Irwin, James H. Jones, William Kelly, Wesley Larrick, Frederick Larrick, George Loffland, Henry H. May, Benjamin McAfee, Jacob McKnight, James McLain, Jacob Metzgar, James H. Miles, Landon H. Montgomery, Joseph Myers, Joseph A. Nealy, Henry Neville, William Orr, George Parker, William Payne, Edward Pinnix, James Ramsey, Jesse Ramsey, Abraham Randall, Joseph G. Reed, Joseph A. Reider, James Reichelderfer, Jackson D. Right, George Roof, Oliver P. Roup, John Row, Jr., David B. Saint, George J. Schryver, John Schully, Lewis Simms, Jeremiah Shappell, Andrew Spade, Amos Spangler, Henry C. Stanley, Joseph T. Wardell, Christian Wotler, Jacob Werts, Benjamin West, Benjamin Wheeler, Nicholson Williams, George Welmore, Nelson Wolfley, John G. Yager.

Company E, from Pickaway County, had the following officers and members: Captain,

Isaac M. Abraham; 1st lieutenant, Samuel Rowlen; 2nd lieutenant, Martin V. B. Lindsay; sergeants—James C. Dunlap, Joseph M. Porter, Willis E. Ferguson and Alexander S. Thompson; corporals—Edward W. Simmons, Edward D. Throne, Daniel Deunis, Thomas Smith, John H. Moore, Joseph Britton, David Phillips, James Murphy and Anderson G. Hulfeild; privates—Casper Colston, Samuel Coover, James A. Crawford, Owen Dailey, William T. Dougherty, William B. Davis, Creighton Davis, David Davis, Milton T. Dick, John W. Evans, William M. Evans, Frederick Fetter, Samuel W. Flinn, James W. Fulton, Marcus Funk, Henry Glaze, Jacob Gooley, Francis J. Graham, Felix R. Halfield, John Hardesty, Albert Hause, Thomas A. Henderson, John W. Hearn, William Hess, William Hill, William H. Hoskins, John H. Holt, Joseph Imler, Manlove Jester, Thomas Jester, John Kelley, Moses Kounts, Jerome B. Lawrence, Frederick Leech, Thomas Lindsey, Jacob Longberry, John W. Longberry, James F. Matson, Joseph P. McVeigh, Samuel Mitchell, Jonas Mitchell, Elijah Mitchell, Thomas Murphy, Andrew J. Nickle, James Riley, David W. Parker, James H. Richard, George W. Sanderson, George W. Seburn, John Shauehan, Jerome Shockley, David Smith, Ward Strobe, Charles H. Thomas, James W. Simmons, Harness R. Vincent, Francis M. Vincent, William Voss, Samuel Waisen, Jacob Watson, Daniel Williams, Andrew H. Wilkins, Adolph Winkler.

There were two men from Pickaway County in Company F—Patrick Cummins and Andrew Quiren, both privates.

Company K was largely made up of Pickaway County citizens. The following were members of Company K from this county: Captain, George W. Hurst; 1st lieutenant, Isaac C. Butterfield; 2nd lieutenant, Joseph Bury; sergeants—Reuben Rose and Samuel Brundridge; corporals—James W. Hinton, John N. Hunsicker, George B. Harmount and Paul Ike; musicians—Samuel W. Manley and Jacob H. Baughman; privates—Robert N. Brundridge, John N. Bowser, Charles Clinch, Enos Coon, Charles Cade, John E. Downing, William C. Downing, James H. Davis, Alex-



ander Evans, Henry Eastwood, Ezra T. Ellis, John T. Grubbs, Jackson Hozland, Richard Howard, Richard Hinton, Cyrus Hunsicker, Henry H. Hunsicker, Charles B. Helwagen, John W. L. Hamilton, Joseph Knode, Albert Knode, Francis Lathouse, Manley S. Leiby, George Leist, Samuel McCullum, Gus L. McCollister, Clem Morris, Thomas Morecraik, Ed. M. Marshall, Thomas Parker, Newton Peters, Thomas Plumer, Joseph T. Parrett, Andrew Seymour, Michael A. Sweetman, Abner Shank, Joseph Shank, Adam M. Thornton, George Towers, Ephraim Whitler.

*193rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.*

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase early in 1865 for one year's service, and was officered by men who had seen service and some of the privates had been officers in other volunteer organizations. It left for the Shenandoah Valley on March 14th and at Charleston, West Virginia, was partly organized with other regiments into brigades and divisions. The organization was hardly completed when they were joined by veteran troops and the entire command moved up the Shenandoah Valley to Winchester. Here the 193rd Ohio remained until the order for muster-out was received, after the surrender of the Rebel armies. During a large portion of this period it performed provost duty. It was mustered out at Winchester, on August 4, 1865, and discharged at Columbus on the 9th.

Company K, which was mustered in on March 10, 1865, was captained by Columbus B. Mason, of Circleville. The following privates were from Pickaway County: Ira Ater, Harrison Augustus, Isaac Atkinson, Martin Broyles, James M. Blacker, Asbury Bobb, George W. Blackwood, David Blasser, William T. Bowdle, John Banford, John M. Bootz, Jerome Baker, Henry C. Bensyl, William H. Banford, Jonathan Blizzard, James Brown, Jacob Beachtel, John H. Bucherman, Wesley Clapper, John Cushi, William Carper, Augustus J. Delong, John Dunn, Richard Delong, John L. Doyle, Martin Eekinrode, Jacob T. Eagle, Franklin Eby, Henry C. Earnest, Peter

J. Fitzgerlad, Gerson Fairbanks, John W. Fairbanks, John W. Forghan, Isaac Fowler, James Good, James Heary, Lewis W. Heistand, Jacob P. Hoover, Norville R. Hankins, Winfield S. Hurst, Nathaniel Hankins, George Henness, Stephen G. Horsey, William Hott, John A. Hall, Lewis Hummell, Jerome Hunsicker, Jacob Hann, John Hubert, John Laughlin, Lever E. Lutz, Thomas H. Lutz, John H. Littleville, James M. Luttell, Henry Lester, William Lane, Henry Y. Miller, Samuel W. Moffett, John H. Michael, John W. Madden, Michael McGuinnies, John H. McCleary, William Miller, Mahlon Morris, David B. Morgan, David C. Moneymaker, George Nye, Bryan O'Shay, John Price, Michael Powers, Adam Rhoads, William A. Rife, George T. Robinson, Joseph Richard, Jacob Shoff, William H. Sailor, Madison Sailor, John H. Stewart, Elias Strait, Martin V. Thompson, George Triplet, Nelson Tull, Martin V. Todd, Samuel Vanlear, David Wheeler, Homer Wilson, Stewart Wilson, Cyrus A. Watt, George L. Welch, Franklin Welch, Humphrey Wells, Joseph C. White, Edward Walters, Alanson Goss, James Thomas, William H. Gilmore.

*92nd Regiment, Ohio National Guard.*

The field officers of this regiment were Harley H. Sage, colonel; D. W. Crouse, lieutenant-colonel; and Peter Lutz, major. The regiment was later consolidated with the 44th Battalion, O. N. G., forming the 155th Regiment. Pickaway County men were represented in seven companies, as follows:

COMPANY A.—Captain, Thomas J. Stephens; 1st lieutenant, Joseph Wallace; 2nd lieutenant, John T. Oliver; privates—A. Cook, J. A. Hart, S. Walters, G. W. Downs, Nathan T. Bradford, J. W. Irwin, J. H. Haswell, B. F. Beard, G. Metzger, J. F. Gray, W. Sanders, H. Harris, T. Orpwood, D. P. Bailey, H. Campbell, J. B. Rife, M. K. Marshall, A. J. Trone, H. Cullum, R. C. Brunner, A. Hirt, H. M. Sweyer, G. A. Irwin, J. McEwing, C. L. Briner, J. Wehle, H. Crist, S. W. Brown, J. Brown, D. Colcher, J. R. Maderia, J. H. Hoover, J. L. Aldridge, S. K. Bowman, G. Greene,





H. Bailey, H. Jennings, B. F. Jennings, R. H. Moore, P. C. Smith, O. Ormsby, C. S. Bitzer, T. Palmer, A. Morris, J. Metzger, E. Himrod, A. A. Prugh, G. Hartmeyer, Jr., T. Wilmon, J. T. Johnson, J. B. Hain, P. Wefler, J. P. Hosselton, A. Fonsmore, R. Fish, J. Harsha, G. R. Miller, Jones Metzger, F. Rudy, J. N. Fortner, A. Fuhn, J. Hoffman, C. Raftok, J. Haine, W. P. Berge, J. Kent, W. P. Jackson, C. W. Sapp, D. B. Wagner, E. S. Doll, C. A. Olds, A. D. Valentine, F. P. Lutz, H. Hank, J. R. Wolfley, W. Miller, W. H. Eaton, J. Meyers, H. A. Reif, W. Hott, E. Wilmore, J. N. Harris, J. G. Reyburn, G. C. Bayer, A. J. Merz and J. N. Rice.

COMPANY B.—Captain, S. G. Davenport; 1st lieutenant, William Graham; 2nd lieutenant, Samuel Boggs; privates—J. Gotschall, H. Colwell, S. Colwell, J. Baird, J. Taylor, C. Merrow, J. Davenport, S. Schoele, W. B. Baird, J. McKinley, D. Meacham, G. D. Stulz, W. Morris, J. F. Kitzmiller, Daniel Dunkle, C. Bitzer, O. Long, J. Tammany, H. Justice, D. R. Baird, J. T. Sharp, J. P. Steely, T. Wrench, I. Trimmer, T. Cocke, H. Wrench, M. Plank, H. Wood, J. Wagoner, W. Morris, J. Wrench, S. C. Sharp, J. C. Cocke, F. Hood, C. Stairs, J. Wider, A. Rhodes, J. Reed, A. B. Rhoades, E. Stephens, F. Wider, J. Hanson, P. Shain, W. H. Schock, D. Ankrone, H. Kitsmiller, J. Sims, J. Wagoner, W. Syphard, F. Sims, W. Rush, B. F. Wolfe, G. Washington, L. Snyder, B. Snyder, W. Howard, L. Riggin, F. Blosser, E. Schwine, S. M. Howard, R. Howard, J. Wisler, J. Taylor, M. E. Dreisbach, G. Johnson, P. M. Householder, J. W. Harding, W. A. Harding, J. Schwin, H. Morris, J. A. Johnson, P. Dunkle, P. Scanthire, J. Lenox, W. Lucas, S. B. Hersey, D. Odaffer, J. W. Stotson, L. Ely, A. Hanson and R. Fryback.

COMPANY C.—Captain, Andrew Bogle; 1st lieutenants—Peter Lutz and John Hay; 2nd lieutenant, James Myers; privates—L. M. Crow, D. Bell, G. Gleigh, P. Erstine, H. Miner, L. Betzer, S. C. Rodgers, G. W. Hall, J. Raulb, H. Driesbach, S. Bell, J. Parcels, J. M. Crow, W. P. Hall, J. Rice, J. C. Hinton, A. C. Rice, J. Sands, J. R. Rife, G. S. Wallace, J. Wil-

liams, G. E. Black, H. C. Earnest, J. A. Dresbach, J. C. Eicker, R. Pontious, J. Bogle, J. W. Ross, J. W. Henton, W. Y. Ross, P. Scanlin, P. M. Widener, L. S. Ross, E. F. Huhn, W. F. Kerns, H. Bogle, A. Roberts, J. O. Bartlett, C. Packman, N. P. Rodgers, G. W. Hurdle, D. Russel, Ed. Hall, E. Lyon, J. Miller, G. A. W. Miller, J. G. Ross, J. H. Henton, I. Igo, L. S. Gardner, P. Warren, L. Arledge, F. Huffman, N. Farnerberner, T. Brindig, J. Dodd, B. Funk, L. P. Stollard, R. Sands, W. L. Caldwell, J. Loughry, Jr., G. Shank, M. Primmer, J. Young, S. L. Morris, J. L. Morris, W. H. Gruver, G. A. Wolf, S. Parker, J. Miller, G. Wollington, H. McCabe, W. Sands, J. Chenowith, Jacob L. Morris, R. Fuller, J. H. Lingerell, J. D. Wolf, W. Rice, D. Hurdle, P. S. Lutz and J. Wisler.

COMPANY D.—Captain, Philip Warner; 1st lieutenant, Chauncey Scott; 2nd lieutenant, William Miller; privates—G. Cook, J. Hoover, J. McNeal, B. Smith, R. A. Foresman, P. F. Wilson, J. G. Rasor, E. Weaver, J. A. Bateman, F. Borden, W. P. Thompson, S. Pennal, S. S. Denny, O. H. Guseman, W. Prescott, E. Hoover, W. E. Peter, P. Mack, J. Wait, J. G. Doyle, M. Cronan, J. Coak, T. Ryan, J. Dowlar, T. Hollowood, J. N. Jones, F. Hubbard, J. Clark, J. Hoover, E. Thrap, G. More, A. G. Jones, D. Wiegand, M. Graffis, A. Johns, J. Cave, E. Painter, G. Wright, T. Sherron, C. S. Wink, J. Gilfillen, B. Murphy, A. J. Guseman, J. Clark, E. Poindexter, G. Crawford, R. Beaver, F. Davis, J. Chittum, W. Chittum, J. Sutter, E. Striker, L. Strawser, J. Gibson, D. T. Snyder, J. Davis, O. White, W. Tully, J. Mack, L. D. Miller, F. W. Wellington, T. Washburn, W. E. Foreman, J. Beers, D. Cline, J. F. Ott, P. Hanaway, J. Dowler, J. Crable, G. Hankinson, G. Ward, A. Hott, S. Doyle, T. J. Hall, G. Mavis, H. Wells, C. J. Nersmith, W. S. Williams, R. Morrow, J. E. Engle, J. Chittum, D. M. Martin, C. Drake, H. Waller, S. Smerl, T. Dolby, T. Greenfield and M. Fisher.

COMPANY E.—Captain, W. J. Cochran; 1st lieutenant, Charles Evans; 2nd lieutenant, James Lewis; privates—H. Shetlet, T. C. Haggard, R. S. Gordon, W. White, J. A. Lloyd,



C. Heiseman, W. W. Gooley, C. J. Porter, W. J. Bronner, J. H. Porter, N. Gooley, C. McCrea, N. Timmons, W. Timmons, A. O'Laughlin, T. Glaze, A. Lindsay, T. Dailey, A. S. Wadkins, W. N. Gordy, T. J. Wadkins, I. Snyder, H. T. Gooley, W. R. Lewis, D. Wadkins, O. Timmons, J. H. Gooley, W. H. H. Timmons, J. Penniwell, C. M. Hughes, W. A. Read, D. L. Dundon, Benjamin Corkwell, T. Howd, D. Farris, G. W. Parker, J. A. Funk, A. W. Adams, A. Kinney, J. Mongald, W. Kirkpatrick, H. Bowdle, J. H. Porter, A. Trigger, B. A. Grimes, S. Carder, E. Garrison, T. Shanihan, J. Britton, A. J. Howser, A. J. Parker, G. Hine, W. R. Nichols, J. Chaffee, A. Harsha, D. Hoskins, J. W. Kirkpatrick, G. Vlerebome, J. H. Ashur, S. Hoskins, P. Everett, A. J. Lewis, J. Aid, D. Tarbill, T. Lewis, W. Trump, J. S. Cole, J. Lewis, Jr., T. Milburn, J. A. Elliott, W. Bruce, T. B. Porter, C. Hickie, W. Maberry, H. Justice, H. Britton, W. Fleetwood, J. Erskine, J. Rowe, A. Anderson, B. F. Jones, G. W. Marghim, J. C. Ecord, G. W. Goodwin, M. Barry, J. Grimes, J. Snyder, C. Poste and A. Rowe.

COMPANY F.—Captain, H. N. Peters; 1st lieutenant, V. B. Pritchett; 2nd lieutenant, Harvey Trone; privates—J. M. Long, E. Wyant, G. Haning, H. Morris, H. Scothorn, J. Q. A. Blue, E. W. Estenhaver, W. M. Peters, F. A. Scothorn, L. F. Cole, E. Broomhall, M. Morrill, I. N. Broomhall, I. Ward, L. M. Broomhall, P. Abbott, J. Saxton, B. F. Groom, J. W. Gillespie, J. W. Messrick, J. McCoy, W. H. Hunter, J. Ward, J. Cole, T. J. Dunnick, J. Payne, E. Wells, J. W. Johnston, W. Reber, J. M. Long, G. Brinker, T. D. Scothorn, G. Spindler, L. F. Widoe, H. W. Reber, A. McNight, S. O'Man, W. L. Helvering, P. Weaver, B. Wooddell, J. Hott, M. Peters, W. J. Weaver, F. Allen, J. P. Burwell, S. Brooks, W. Ward, D. Ward, P. J. Etherton, G. Litten, O. N. Hedges, S. Barcus, S. Miller, W. Wilkerson, G. Hankinson, J. Evans, T. Wadee, J. F. Fisher, Levi Shawn, McE. Graffis, H. Wells, H. Smith, T. Montgomery, E. Newton, G. Ward, J. F. Jeffries, M. Fisher, M. Shaffe, J. Cramer, S. Nagle, A. P. A. Blue, A. Fausnaugh, I. I. Cookson, H. Miller,

E. S. Hunter, N. Atter, J. Sterret, F. Ward, J. Hines.

COMPANY G.—Captain, William Scott; 1st lieutenant, William Hill; 2nd lieutenant, William Magill; sergeants—L. B. Kelso, W. H. Pickering, R. G. Galbraith, W. H. George and F. M. Snyder; privates—J. Yoakum, J. A. Pritchard, J. Fuller, J. Doherty, J. Elliott, R. B. McKinley, J. Swanck, J. A. Miller, I. B. George, S. M. Bright, A. B. Hughes, C. B. Don, J. Ridgway, A. Moore, H. Seymour, W. H. Collins, W. McKinley, T. Pasker, J. Bolin, J. M. Maupen, C. McKinley, J. E. George, W. T. Hewitt, E. F. Row, F. R. Coon, J. Bussert, J. W. Hatfield, G. Ball, L. Halliday, P. Swanck, W. Meeseey, T. Dennis, C. Swanck, W. Stires, S. McKinley, F. Denic, T. Henan, B. S. Nutter, C. Hastings, W. Hastings, G. W. Shipley, H. Seatzer, F. Fullen, J. Hines, M. Syphert, D. A. Whitesides, J. O'Neal, W. H. Gilliland, W. C. Hill, H. Sigman, H. Watson, J. H. Beatherd, W. Hoffer, J. Straits, J. Shepherd, T. Trimble, J. Stonerock, C. Williams, G. Row, A. Yokum, F. M. Johnson, T. Darst, E. Smith, J. W. Smith, W. Marsh, T. Martin, A. P. Ridgway, J. Fullen, J. Anderson, J. Haffey, S. M. Fullen, I. Darst, G. Williams, H. Yoakum, M. Haffey, J. Collins.

### *155th Regiment, Ohio National Guard.*

This regiment was formed by a consolidation of the 92nd Regiment and the 44th Battalion, Ohio National Guard, and was mustered into the service, for 100 days, on May 8, 1864. The next day it started for New Creek, West Virginia. Upon arrival, it was ordered to Martinsburg, where it performed garrison duty until June 3rd, when it was ordered to Washington. It proceeded thence to White House, thence to Bermuda Hundred, City Point and Norfolk. The regiment was placed on duty in an entrenched camp near Norfolk and there remained until it was ordered to Ohio to be mustered out. It was mustered out at Camp Dennison on August 27, 1864.

The following were field and staff officers of the 155th Ohio: Colonel, Harley H. Sage; major, Roswell Shurtliff; adjutant, Thomas J.





Watkins; quartermaster, Joseph Wallace; chaplain, Samuel L. Bright; sergeant-major, Charles N. Dodd; commissary sergeant, Joseph B. Dunlap.

Five companies were from Pickaway County, as follows:

COMPANY A.—Captain, T. J. Stephens; 1st lieutenant, S. G. Davenport; 2nd lieutenant, J. T. Oliver; sergeants—James A. Hart, Samuel Schoch, Jacob Hoffman, Henry Bailey and C. A. Olds; corporals—J. T. Gray, R. C. Brunner, Samuel Walters, James A. Johnston, John Taylor, J. H. Hoover, O. S. Bailey and John Wehe; drummer, William P. Jackson; privates—J. L. Aldridge, B. F. Beard, S. W. Brown, Jacob Brown, Fred Blosser, Charles Brindley, Frank Bitser, D. C. Beaver, Joseph Baird, W. B. Baird, Amos Cook, G. L. Crookham, Hugh Callan, Henry Crist, W. S. Crouse, Henry Cary, E. B. Clarke, Cain Carver, William Carper, G. W. Downs, J. B. Dunlap, Harvey Downey, C. N. Dodd, J. W. Davenport, M. E. Dreisbach, William Eskridge, A. W. Earnhart, Ed. Fitzpatrick, A. Foresman, John Gotehall, John Haines, Jerome Hunsicker, Henry Harris, Henry Hank, William Hott, J. H. Hall, J. N. Harris, J. K. P. Hopleton, William Howard, P. M. Householder, Fred Hood, George Harmount, G. O. Irwin, Adam Kuhn, James Kent, Joshua Lee, J. L. Moore, W. S. McAlister, James R. Madeira, R. H. Moore, A. Morris, Jonas Metzgar, A. J. Mertz, Jacob Metzger, Charles Morrow, John Needham, Thomas Orpwood, Theodore Palmer, A. A. Prugh, Fred Rudy, John Rayburn, George Rose, J. P. Richardson, Samuel Rowland, William Stetson, William Suphard, John Schwin, James Taylor, Fred Vincent, John Wolfley, Jerome Wides, Henry Williams, J. D. Wright, C. Robstock, H. Campbell and W. B. Baird.

COMPANY C.—Captain, Henry W. Peters; 1st lieutenant, John B. Smith; 2nd lieutenant, Van B. Pritchett; sergeants—Lavelle H. Battele, Levy Shawn, Frank Scothorn, John J. Cookson and Josiah Ward; corporals—James Ward, James Rene, McElvain Graffis, Lenora Widoe, Milton Morrill, James M. Long, Joash M. Long and Jasep Pressett; privates—Flavius Allen, Andrew Appil, Cyrus Augustine, Absa-

lom Blue, John Burwell, Jr., Eli Broomhall, Isaac N. Broomhall, Lindley N. Broomhall, Joseph Brown, George Brown, Joseph Bell, John H. Bushnell, William Burnett, John R. Booth, Isaac Bashford, William S. Bonnell, Joseph Cole, John Cramer, Henry Caldwell, John R. Davis, George Etherington, Parcus Etherington, Andrew Fausnaugh, Fenis Fausnaugh, Henry C. Fellows, Benjamin H. Fowns, Thomas N. Fields, Wilmot Gavin, Charles Gilman, John Hedges, John H. Hott, William H. Hunter, Obed N. Hedges, George Hankinson, William Helvering, James W. Johnson, George Litton, James Morrison, Albert McKnight, Samuel Miller, Hiram Miller, Joseph Miller, William May, James McCoy, Samuel Morris, John W. Messick, George Morrison, Emanuel O'Man, William Peters, Jefferson Payne, Benjamin Pontious, William H. Rife, Henry W. Reber, Elijah Runkle, Jacob Runkle, Michael Lasff, Henry Smith, J. D. Scotchorn, E. Wrants, Daniel Ward, Benjamin F. Woodell, George Ward, James Wanamaker, Emanuel Westenlaver, George Spindler.

COMPANY E.—Captain, Will Scott; 1st lieutenant, William Graham; 2nd lieutenant, William H. McGill; sergeants—Levi B. Kelso, Robert Galbraith, F. M. Snyder, Joseph H. Pritchard and David R. Baird; corporals—Samuel Whitesel, Ezra F. Rowe, James W. Elliott, James W. Swanck, Jackson Fullen, W. T. Hewitt, John Bolin and William McKinley; privates—Joseph H. Beathard, William Baggs, John Buzzard, George W. Ball, Charles Betts, James Collins, John Dougherty, Charles B. Dowe, Joseph Dolin, George Dennis, David Dennis, Franklin Fullen, Samuel W. Fullen, Isaiah Fitzwater, Isaac V. George, William Hafey, Morris Hafey, Lewis Holliday, Thomas Heenan, Charles Hastings, John Hines, John W. Hatfield, Richard Howard, I. R. Johnson, James J. Johnson, Jr., William Johnson, Job F. Kitsmiller, I. N. Maupin, Cornelius McKinley, Samuel McKinley, William Marsh, Thomas Martin, William Moore, Washington Morris, Joseph McKinley, William McKinley, James O'Neil, Thomas Parker, F. M. Peel, George Rowe, Alexander P. Ridg-





way, James Ridgway, Adam Roths., Adam B. Roths, Lorenzo D. Riffin, Henry Seymour. Peter Swanck, Cyrus Swanck, William Stires. Henry Slatzer, Mathias Syphert, John W. Smith, John Strait, Howard M. Steward, John J. Simons, James Trimble, A. A. Van Houten. David A. Whiteside, Henry Watson, L. O. Warner, William Whistman, Hiram P. Wood; Henry W. Warner, Jacob Wagner, John Wrench, Abel R. Yoakum, H. H. Yoakum, P. K. Young, R. S. Yerrington, L. Q. Yetzger, H. J. Yalveidt.

COMPANY H.—Captain, J. D. Mundell; 1st lieutenant, J. M. Clark; 2nd lieutenant, Isaac Carfrey; sergeants—H. B. O'Harra, Edward Ryan, J. L. Miller, T. J. Harbor and J. G. Mundell; corporals—William R. Bunch, J. W. Durrett, W. M. Harlor, George C. McKee, Mathias Hott, John Grove, S. C. Holland and I. N. Green; privates—R. A. Satch, Mat. Beathards, T. J. Beckett, Theodore Burkhead, H. C. Bensil, John Beers, R. D. Cherry, Joseph Crabb, Thomas Duffield, William H. Darrett, John Fairbanks, Henry French, B. F. Fulcher, John Fling, Isaiah Green, Henry Gochenouer, Alvir Gibson, John Gibson, Adam Groves, Thomas Harlor, Hiram Hill, A. P. Hewitt, A. Hathaway, R. D. Hudson, Robert Humphreys, John Johnston, S. A. Johnston, J. M. Kingery, John Kess, William Lerch, O. S. Martin, F. McElery, R. N. Miller, J. H. McMillen, John McLain, Jonathan McKinney, John Powell, Lanson Pursell, H. Brobeck, J. T. Beesman, Samuel Beesman, George C. Rigby, Thomas Sample, A. Smith, J. M. Strader, D. W. Strader, George Simpson, Elihu Spencer, Samuel Sines, John Sines, J. H. Thorn, J. R. Perry, A. A. Van Houten, J. D. Van Fleet, J. C. Ward, W. H. Wicks, J. A. Wood, R. S. Webb, Marcus Welch, Davenport Welch, Eimen Wheaton, J. C. Welch, Allen Wheaton, Elisha Wilkins, Alfred Wilkins, Franklin Welsh, T. H. Wilson.

COMPANY I.—Captain, William J. Cochran; 1st lieutenant, Charles C. Evans; 2nd lieutenant, James M. Lewis; sergeants—Joseph W. Kirkpatrick, Henry D. Seymour, David Wadkins, Deming Hoskins and Auzimous Rowe; corporals—William J. Bonner, Thomas

Garrison, Abraham Anderson, Isaac Powers, Robert McCurdy, Jr., James Timmons. Isaac Snyder and Joseph H. Gooley; privates—Joseph Aid, Albert W. Adams, James Asher, James W. Black, Jesse Britton, William Bruce, Hiram M. Bennett, Harrison Brown, Martin Barry, Benjamin Corkwell, Samuel Carder, Ezra B. Champlin, James S. Cole, Timothy Daily, Daniel L. Dundon, Jacob Everett, John A. Elliott, John Erskine, John A. Funk, William Girten, John Grandstaff, Ransom S. Gerdon, Henry T. Gooley, Thomas Glaize, George W. Goodwin, Jefferson Grimes, William J. Grimes, Chris. Heiserman, Thomas C. Haggard, Carey T. Haynes, Parley C. Houser, Monroe Hoagland, Henry Jester, William Johnson, John Lewis, Jr., Andrew J. Lewis, William R. Lewis, John A. Lloyd, Charles C. McCrea, Jacob Mongold, James A. Milburn, William Moberry, George W. Maughmer, Samuel Miller, William R. Nichols, Anthony O'Laughlin, William Parker, Charles K. Park, C. L. Patterson, Fred S. Probert, Vespasian Phebus, Andrew J. Parker, George W. Parker, James A. Ramy, William A. Reels, James Rowe, Thomas Shanahan, John Snyder, David Shears, Marion Strobe, Nathaniel Timmons, Owen Timmons, Andrew Trego, Riley Tatman, William Tilford, William White, Lewis T. Winecoop, Darius Walston and Wesley Wymer.

#### *First Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav.*

The First Ohio Cavalry was organized late in the summer of 1861 under the first call of President Lincoln for the three-years' service, being rendezvoused at Camp Chase and being mustered into service as a regiment on October 5, 1861. "It being the first organization of its class raised in the State, there was at once manifested a great anxiety to join its ranks. This fact enabled the recruiting-officers and the surgeon of the regiment to discriminate largely in the selection of men. It may well be doubted whether more applicants were ever rejected from a similar organization in the service, or if a nobler band of men in physical development could possibly have



been selected from the yeomanry of Ohio." About the middle of September, 1861, Companies A and C were ordered to (West) Virginia and later to the Shenandoah Valley. They participated in many of the sanguinary engagements around the national capital and did not return to the regiment until January, 1863. On October 1st, Company B was sent to Cincinnati, where it was fully equipped and sent on an expedition into Kentucky. On the 9th of December the regiment broke camp and proceeded by rail and steamboat to Louisville, where it was joined by Company B. The regiment remained at Louisville until January 16, 1862, and from that date to February 28th, when it embarked on transports for Nashville, was engaged in keeping the country in the neighborhood of Louisville free from Rebel guerrillas. On the 14th of March it took the advance of the column moving toward Columbia and from Columbia marched to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there after the battle. It participated in the advance upon Corinth and after the evacuation of that city joined in the pursuit of Beauregard's army as far as Booneville. The regiment returned to Corinth June 12th and five days later moved eastward to guard the line of the Mobile & Charleston Railroad, being divided into a number of detachments, Companies E and K being sent to Courtland. On July 25th this town was attacked by a large force of Rebel cavalry, capturing two companies of the 10th Kentucky Infantry stationed there, and Captain Eggleston, of Company E, and 21 cavalymen. The regiment next moved in two detachments to Louisville, Kentucky. They were reunited after the battle of Perryville on October 8th, in which both participated, and continued together until the close of the war. The regiment was next sent in pursuit of the guerrilla command of General Morgan and with its brigade routed the Rebels at Gallatin, Tennessee. It went into camp at Nashville about the middle of November. In the advance on Murfreesboro, the regiment took part in the battle of Stone River, where on December 1, 1862, the gallant young colonel of the regiment, Minor Millikin, and a long list of officers and privates were killed. A

period of comparative inactivity then ensued until the advance on Tullahoma was ordered, which town was entered by the regiment on July 1st, after heavy skirmishing. At this time it was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry. In July, August and September, 1863, two successful and one unsuccessful raids were made into Northern Alabama and Georgia. The First Ohio Cavalry then moved northward toward Chattanooga and on September 19th took part in the battle of Chickamauga, losing heavily, Lieut.-Col. Valentine Cupp being among the mortally wounded, his death occurring on the following day. On the 1st of October the regiment fought a severe engagement at Washington, Tennessee, with the advance of Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler's cavalry. It lay at Paint Rock Station, Alabama, from October 19th to November 18th, when it moved toward Chattanooga. On the evening of November 22nd, with five other cavalry regiments, the First Ohio made a raid in the rear of Bragg's position, "which for its brilliant success and happy termination, is unsurpassed in the annals of the cavalry." Twenty miles of railroad and the largest percussion-cap and torpedo manufactory in the confederacy were destroyed, 200 wagons burned and 600 horses and mules and 500 prisoners captured. While on this raid, the First Ohio lost 15 men in a severe engagement with the enemy at Cleveland. In December a successful raid was made into North Carolina. At Calhoun a division of the regiment, comprising 65 men, obtained a decisive victory over an overwhelming force of Rebels under General Wheeler, inflicting upon them a loss of 25 killed and 80 wounded and capturing 131 prisoners at a cost of one man killed and three wounded. On January 1, 1864, Col. B. B. Eggleston (formerly captain of Company E), who had been commissioned colonel in April, 1863, and had just returned from recruiting service in Ohio, moved the regiment to Pultaski, Tennessee, where it veteranized. After a 30-days' furlough, it reassembled at Nashville on April 1, 1864. A month later it moved to Columbia and on May 22nd started to join the column of Sherman, then advancing on





Atlanta. The regiment was actively engaged throughout the Atlanta campaign up to the evacuation of the city. In the engagement at Moulton it lost 20 men killed and wounded. In front of Kenesaw 30 men were lost. The regiment accompanied General Kilpatrick in his raid around Atlanta, losing 50 men at Lovejoy Station. After the fall of Atlanta, when General Hood attempted to cut off Sherman's communications, the First Ohio followed in pursuit and on the 13th of October engaged with the enemy at Rome, Georgia. Shortly after this the members of the regiment were sent to Louisville to be refitted for the field. On December 28, 1864, after about six-weeks' stay in Louisville, the regiment left to join the cavalry corps in Alabama. During the month of February, 1865, it was transferred to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division. Its last campaign was commenced on the 22nd of March and was finished on the 22nd of April, when Macon was entered where the force heard of the surrender of Lee. During this month's campaign the regiment was engaged in a tireless pursuit of the enemy with skirmishes and fights almost every day. Chief among these engagements was the battle of Ebenezer Church, fought on April 1st and the night assault upon Columbus. After peace was declared, the regiment garrisoned Georgia and South Carolina until the 13th of September, when it was mustered out at Hilton Head, South Carolina, being paid off and discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, on September 28th. The following served successively as colonels of the regiment: Owen P. Ransom, Minor Millikin, Thomas C. H. Smith and Beroth B. Eggleston.

Company E, which was mustered into the service on August 30, 1861, had the following officers and men from Pickaway County; Captain, Beroth B. Eggleston; 1st lieutenant, Michael J. Alkire; 2nd lieutenant, Erastus R. McNeal; sergeants—John C. O'Harra, A. D. Lutz, Robert C. Manley, Lemuel Dewey and George W. Keyes; quartermaster sergeant, Tarlton C. Collins; corporals—Frederick Walter, Jonas Smith, Henry E. Rector, Thomas Spink, Joshua McClintick and Patrick Skehan;

buglers—Edward Clark and Charles Kornum; farrier, Andrew P. Kingsbury; wagoner, James Anderson; privates—LeGrand Anderson, Milton Ater, Alexander Alkins, Jeremiah Barton, John Burton, William Brown, John Bland, Hugh Cochran, Thomas Dugan, Ezra F. Ellis, Barney Folay, Marcus Gilmore, Charles Green, Elias High, Thomas V. Harper, James Herie, Washington Irvin, Jacob Honkle, William Lomasny, David Metzger, Willis McGath, Alfred McMillen, Joseph Nihiger, Michael Powers, James Quinn, Thomas Sands, Jonas Lees, Reuben Shugart, William J. Standen, William Stewart, George Vaughn, Charles W. Walterhouse, George Wells and Jacob Yarhouse.

#### *Second Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery.*

It became necessary by the middle of 1863 to put troops into the field, whose duty it should be to fortify and garrison the forts and other strongholds captured from the enemy. The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery was organized for this purpose. It was mustered in for the three-months service. Horatio G. Gibson was colonel. Each of the 12 batteries had an independent history.

Battery I, largely made up of Pickaway County men, was mustered into the service September 7, 1863, at Covington, Kentucky, and moved on October 11th to Fort De Wolf at Shepherdsville, Kentucky, where it remained until January 10, 1865, when it went to Fort Nelson (Camp Nelson), Kentucky. On May 26th it was moved to Camp Sedgwick at Cleveland, Tennessee, and while there was engaged with a Rebel cavalry force under Wheeler. On October 9th it was transferred to Fort Galpin at Knoxville and on December 7th marched to Bean's Station with the force under Brig.-Gen. Jacob Ammen, later returning to Fort Galpin, where it remained up to August 23, 1865. It was then taken to Nashville and mustered out of the service. The regiment was paid and finally discharged on August 29, 1865, at Camp Chase.

The following officers and men served in Battery I from Pickaway County; Captain,



Thomas A. Stevenson; 2nd lieutenant, Hiram C. Holt; sergeant, George W. Throne; corporals—James Fry, Frederick A. Shulze, John B. Hain; musician, Jason M. Case; artificer, John J. Crosson; privates—Isaac Adamson, William P. Berge, John J. Bensyl, William A. Birch, John Carder, Charles J. Delaplane, William S. Eagle, William Emerson, Frank M. Ferguson, Benjamin F. Groom, Henry Hedges, Leonard Keller, James Law, Martin Lewis, James F. Martin, William Miller, James Morris, George Newton, Lewis N. Oden, James Reid, George Smith, Job M. Shoemaker, Lewis Thomas, Thomas Wilmore and Cyrenus Warner.

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

##### *Fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Vols.*

Company M, of this regiment, originally Company M, 14th Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guard, of Circleville, was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and on May 9, 1898, was mustered into the United States service, becoming Company M, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. It was stationed at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, until May 15th, was then ordered to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, which it reached May 17th. The Fourth Ohio was there assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. The regiment was in camp at Chickamauga Park from May 17th to July 22nd, when it left for Newport News, Virginia, arriving there July 25th. It left Newport News on the U. S. S. "St. Paul" for Puerto Rico on July 27th, and on August 5th was landed at Arroyo, Puerto Rico. It arrived at Guayama on August 6th and two days later was in a light skirmish at Barrio de las Palmas—no wounded. Company M was in camp at Guayama until September 19th, when it was detached from the regiment and sent to Vieques Island, where it did garrison duty until October 24th. It then boarded the transport "Chester" and landed with the regiment at Jersey City, New Jersey, November 4th, on the same day starting for Columbus, Ohio. On the way it stopped at

Washington, D. C., and was reviewed by President McKinley. Company M arrived at Columbus on November 6th and was on oral furlough and waiting orders from this date to January 4, 1899. It reported for duty on January 5, 1899.

The officers and men of the company were as follows: Captain, Burr J. Bostwick; 1st lieutenant, Charles G. Duffy; 2nd lieutenant, George Florence; sergeants—Charles K. Crum, Charles F. Lowe, B. Frank Warner, Charles A. Bostwick and Bradley Fletcher; quartermaster sergeant, Steven J. Henry; corporals—Harry L. Hughes, J. Mouser Crayne, Leroy M. Thompson, William B. Reeder, Arlow F. Mowery, Marshall E. Murray, Fred L. Donnelly, John Karshner, Ed. M. Brown, Charles M. Titus, George H. Redman and William A. Warner; musicians—Frank M. Miller and John Doyle; artificer, George Brady; wagoner, James Baughman; privates—William Ambrose, J. Hartley Anderson, Henry C. Baer, Arthur P. Bagby, John S. Bailey, John L. Baker, Blenn R. Bales, William J. Barker, Joseph Baughman, Ed. F. Bennett, Charles Brannon, Mason J. Brown, Wayne Bussert, Joseph Byers, Job D. Caldwell, James J. Collopy, George B. Cook, Frank Crissinger, Clifford W. Crites, Floyd L. Dunkle, George W. Edgington, Hugh Egan, Jr., David J. Evans, William C. Fischer, Robert Flemming, Bert Forsythe, Charles Friley, George L. Haines, Philip Hernstein, John R. Hitson, Clarence W. Hughes, William Hurst, George G. Irwin, Thomas B. Jack, William T. Jack, Albert Jackson, Minor M. Johnson, James W. Kernes, Daniel Kinney, Samuel Kinsey, William Lape, Leotus Lewis, William Lower, William L. Mackey, John W. McCrady, Thomas McHale, David McKenzie, John McQuaide, Jacob W. Miller, Ed. W. Montgomery, Clifford Mowery, Harley E. Moyer, John Meeker, Clark D. Murphy, Morton A. Neff, George A. Newland, Joseph Palm, David Rayburn, Charles E. Russell, Charles E. Roof, George Sells, Samuel Shaffer, Walter Shaffer, Charles Smith, George W. Smith, Samuel Spangler, James E. Spires, Harry Strawser, Ed. Tatman, Ed. Taylor, Fred H. Thorn, Edward L.





Walker, Gordon E. Withrow, Homer R. Wolf, George F. Wright, Homer A. Wright, Porter Wright, Jacob F. Wilson and Harry Yowell; William A. Hain and Frank P. Lilley, assigned to the Regimental Band; C. Edward Wright, transferred to the Hospital Corps; Pearle Reigie, discharged at the request of his parents, for enlistment under age; and William B. Bowsher and James R. Steepleton, who deserted at Newport News.

#### MILITARY COMPANIES.

Under the old Ohio militia law, every able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45, was a member of the militia, and was required to attend the annual musters, where the raw militia, armed with cornstalks, were put through the prescribed military evolutions. Reminiscences of these general training days are given elsewhere in this volume. The practice became unpopular and finally was discontinued.

There have been, however, a number of regularly organized military companies in the county, and especially in Circleville, entirely distinct from the raw militia just mentioned. No record of the organizations of this nature that flourished before the War of the Rebellion has been kept and we can therefore mention only such as we have noted in old records, newspaper files, etc. In 1828 there were the Circleville Rifle Company and the Pickaway Artillery. Shortly before the Mexican War, the Pickaway Guards was a "crack" organization. Later came the Circleville Horse Dragoons. The Circleville Guards flourished in the years before the Civil War. After the war, there was a period of 10 years before the Circleville Guard came into being. This organization came to an end when it entered the service of the United States in the war with Spain. A period of over five years then elapsed before the present military company—the Circleville Guards—was organized. The history of the two latter organizations follow.

#### *The Circleville Guard.*

The local military company of Circleville, known as the Circleville Guard, was organized

in 1875 as the Circleville Zouaves, but soon took the former name. The company originally was Company D, Sixth Battalion. The original organization was furnished with accoutrements by the State, but the members provided themselves with their own uniforms, which were in the nature of dress uniforms and said to be very resplendent affairs. John C. McFadden was the first captain. Upon his resignation, Charles E. Groce became captain. During his term of service the company became Company F, Sixth Regiment. Captain Groce resigned about 1877 and was followed by Orin F. Thompson, who resigned in about four years to become quartermaster of the regiment and was followed by Sylvester F. Boyles, who served as captain until his death, in November, 1884. Lee O. Anderson became captain in May, 1885, and served a full term of five years. At the conclusion of his term, the company was transferred to the 14th Regiment and given the name of Company M. E. V. Murray was elected captain in 1890, being commissioned July 2nd; he served a short time—about four months. John W. Lowe was then elected to the captaincy, being commissioned January 1, 1891. He served a full term of five years and was followed in January, 1896, by Frank C. Radcliff, who resigned the position about a year later. The next captain was Burr J. Bostwick who was in command of the company up to the Spanish-American War, and was mustered into the United States service as captain of this company, which became Company M, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. Upon being enlisted in the United States service, the company was mustered out by the State of Ohio; when it returned from its service, it was mustered out by the United States and the organization then ceased to exist.

The Circleville Guard was called into service quite a number of times to assist in quelling riots. It also took part in a number of important ceremonies, and was always in evidence on Memorial Day. The company was first called into service in 1877, when under Captain Groce; it was sent to Newark, Ohio, on account of disturbances attending a railroad strike. In September, 1881, it was ordered to





attend President Garfield's funeral, at Cleveland; Captain Orin F. Thompson was then in command. In 1884, when Captain Boyles was captain, the company saw service at the Court House riots in Cincinnati, on March 30-31 and April 1-2; also at the coal mine riots in Hocking County, in the fall of 1884. Owing to sickness, Captain Boyles did not accompany the men. Second Lieutenant Murray was in command at Cincinnati and First Lieutenant Anderson was in command when the company went to Hocking County. On April 30, 1889, the Circleville Guard attended the Washington Centennial at New York City, when Captain Anderson was in command. On February 21, 1891, the company attended Gen. W. T. Sherman's funeral at St. Louis, under Captain Lowe. In October, 1892, Company M, under the command of Captain Lowe, camped in the Agricultural Building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago for a week or ten days and took part in ceremonies attending the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. In the fall of the following year, the company, under Captain Lowe, camped in Chicago at 71st street and Cottage Grove avenue (Grand Crossing) and took part in the Ohio Day parade at the World's Columbian Exposition. On the 6th of June, 1894, the company was ordered to Belmont County to quell the coal mine riots, and put in 13 days in Belmont and Tuscarawas counties, Captain Lowe being in command. In September, 1895, the company, under Captain Lowe, camped 10 days at Chattanooga, Tennessee, taking part on September 19th in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Chickamauga battle-field as a national park. No further active service was seen by this company until the Spanish-American War.

A year or two after the company's organization, a handsome silk flag, about five by seven feet in size, was presented to the company by the ladies of Circleville, Miss Ella Davenport (afterward Mrs. George F. Kratz) delivering the presentation speech. On one side of the flag in gilt letters were the words—"Circleville Guard"; on the other—"From the Ladies." For quite a number of years, the flag was taken to the annual encampments.

The first annual encampment of the company, in 1876, was at Portsmouth. From 1878 to the Spanish-American War, the company held its encampments at the following named places: Ironton, 1878; Chillicothe, 1879; Washington Court House, 1880; Circleville, 1881; Ironton, 1882; Waverly, 1883; Springfield, 1884; Chillicothe, 1885; Washington Court House, 1886; Delaware, 1887; Columbus, 1888; Marion, 1890; Presque Isle, 1891; Logan, 1892; Chicago, 1893; Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1895; Cleveland, 1896; and Nashville, Tennessee, 1897.

About 1893, under Captain John W. Lowe, the company took up target practice, and about 20 members qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen. Joseph M. Bell had a score of 48 out of 50—23 at 200 yards and 23 at 300. George Florence, who became captain of the company upon its reorganization after the Spanish-American War, had a score of 47 at the same ranges. Captain Lowe had several scores of 46. The company had the largest number of sharpshooters of any company in the State. At the coal mine riots in Belmont and Tuscarawas counties in 1894, a sharpshooters' squad was organized from the regiment and almost all of the ones detailed for this service were members of Company M.

Upon the organization of the company, Wittich's Hall was rented as an armory. Afterwards the third floor of the City Building was used for this purpose. About 1883, the company took up quarters in Eagle Hall, in the brick addition of the old National House on East Franklin street. From 1890 to 1892, the headquarters of the company were in Peck's Hall; in the latter year the company moved into the armory in Memorial Hall. One year later they moved back to Peck's Hall, where they remained as long as the company continued to exist.

### *The Circleville Guards.*

From the conclusion of the Spanish-American War until early in 1904 Circleville had no military company. In February of this year, Company F, Fourth Regiment, O. N. G. (Circleville Guards) was organized, with the fol-



lowing officers: Captain, George Florence; 1st lieutenant, Harry D. Jackson; 2nd lieutenant, John S. Bailey; 1st sergeant, Charles S. Gusman; 2nd sergeant, I. Lutz May; 3rd sergeant, Frank Ross; 4th sergeant, Percy W. May; 5th sergeant, Harry G. Stevenson; quartermaster sergeant, James Baughman; Captain Florence, Lieutenant Bailey and Quartermaster Baughman were Spanish-American War veterans. Captain Florence resigned in February, 1906, for business reasons, and in August, Col. C. S. Ammel of the Fourth Regiment, appointed him quartermaster of the regiment. On October 9, 1906, he was elected major. The present membership of the company is as follows: Captain, Harry D. Jackson; 1st lieutenant, John S. Bailey; 2nd lieutenant, Charles S. Gusman; 1st sergeant, I. Lutz May; 2nd sergeant, Frank Ross; 3rd sergeant, Percy W. May; 4th sergeant, Harry G. Stevenson; 5th sergeant, A. Lewis Ellis; quartermaster sergeant, James Baughman; 1st corporal, Herbert Martell; 2nd corporal, Bert Russel; 3rd corporal, Benjamin Brannon; 4th corporal, Harry Kellenberger; 5th corporal,

Wilson Stout; 6th corporal, George H. Adkins; privates—Stanley Allen, Noah Brown, Harley Bush, James Carpenter, Roy Cave, Fred Cook, James Cook, Elmer Denman, Lewis Denman, George Dunkel, Harry Foust, Lewis Friend, Charles Garner, Frank Hamilton, Cliff Hanley, William Hegele, Fred Jackson, Fred Leist, Mack A. Lytle, Albert Myers, Charles Niles, William Niles, Horace Niles, John Payne, Floyd Pickle, Stanley Poling, Ralph Roby, Henry Roundhouse, Guy Rush, Harry Seigwald, Nelson Stout, Edwin Thomas, Harvey Thomas, George Toole, Enos Washburn, Turney Weldon, Arthur Willis, Joseph Wilson, William Wilson, Howard Wolfe and Leonard Young.

The company drills every Monday evening. It has been called into service but once, which was in June, 1906, to quell a riot caused by the miners in Jefferson County, near Steubenville. The encampments of the company have been held at the following places: Athens, 1904; Newark, 1905; and Strasburg, 1906. The armory is in Memorial Hall.





## CHAPTER XXIV

### BENCH AND BAR OF THE COUNTY

The first lawyer who located in Pickaway County was Richard Douglass, a native of New London, Connecticut, born in 1785, who came West to "grow up with the country" in 1808 and when he reached Chillicothe, Ohio, decided to remain there for a while, finished his law studies with Col. Henry Brush, a noted lawyer of his time, was admitted to practice law in 1809, opened an office in Chillicothe, publishing his professional card in the *Scioto Gazette* of December 23rd of that year. Soon after the organization of Pickaway County in 1810, Mr. Douglas came to Jefferson, the temporary county seat, and "hung out his shingle." He was present at the first court held in the county and was appointed prosecuting attorney, holding the office until 1813. In 1812 he was elected one of the Representatives of the county in the General Assembly, serving one year. In 1815 Mr. Douglas returned to Chillicothe and to the end of his active life was a leader in the profession, a forcible speaker, noted for his ready and sparkling wit, in fact was a remarkable man. He died in 1852. His son, Dr. Albert Douglas, was a prominent citizen of Chillicothe until his death some years ago, and his sons, Albert Douglas and J. C. Douglas, are leading lawyers of the Ross County bar, the former when this was written the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ross district and the latter having served 10 years as common pleas judge.

Ralph Osborn, who was one of the first attorneys who located in Columbus, came to

Pickaway County soon after the county seat was fixed at Circleville and opened a law office. He was a native of Waterbury, Connecticut. In 1810, he was elected clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814. In 1813 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Pickaway County, continuing in office until 1816. In 1815 Mr. Osborn was chosen Auditor of State by the General Assembly in joint meeting, and was continuously re-elected until 1833. He had few, if any, superiors in a clerical position. Soon after his first election as Auditor, Mr. Osborn changed his residence to Columbus. In 1833 he was elected to represent Franklin and Pickaway counties in the State Senate. His death occurred December 30, 1835, at the age of 52 years. Mr. Osborn was twice married; first, on April 26, 1812, to Catherine Renick, daughter of John Renick, then living near Darby Creek, Jackson township. After her death, about 17 years thereafter, he married Mrs. Jane Turney, widow of Dr. Daniel Turney, who was the eldest daughter of Col. James Denny, of Pickaway County. He was the father of a number of children, three by the second marriage; the only one now living is Mrs. Catherine Ruggles, widow of Samuel H. Ruggles, of Circleville, born of the second marriage.

Joshua Folsom was one of the first lawyers in Pickaway County, coming to Circleville the first year of its existence. He was born in New Hampshire in 1783 and was



partly educated at Dartmouth College. His reputation was that of a very good lawyer, well-read on all subjects and possessed of extensive information. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1828 to 1832, after which, having acquired a considerable estate for those days he quit the law and located upon a large tract of land which he owned, in Logan County, Ohio.

Caleb Atwater, who came to Circleville in 1815 and engaged in the practice of the law, was a man of varied ability—educator, minister, lawyer, legislator, author and antiquarian. He was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, December 25, 1778. He was one of the earliest graduates of Williams College. He moved to New York and for a while conducted a school for young ladies, at the same time studying for the ministry, and was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. Soon thereafter deciding to change his profession, he studied law and in due course was admitted to the practice. In 1821 Mr. Atwater was a Representative from Pickaway County in the General Assembly, serving one term and was conspicuous as an advocate of popular education and public improvements, a pioneer in the movement for the construction of the Ohio canal system. At the close of his legislative service, he was commissioned to represent the United States government in the treaty with the Winnebago Indians at Galena, Illinois. Thenceforth he devoted years to literary pursuits, writing one of the earliest works, on "Western Antiquities", also works on other subjects, and a "History of Ohio." Mr. Atwater died at Circleville March 13, 1867, having survived his second wife 10 years. Of his nine children only one, Mrs. Lucy Brown, is living. It was said of Caleb Atwater by one who knew him intimately: "He was a man of somewhat eccentric characteristics, but of large and genuine worth. He combined, with culture, the qualities of exceeding kindness and of the most rigid conscientiousness. He was unselfish, labored for the benefit of others—the masses and his neighbors—and exhibited but little desire for pecuniary gain or personal advancement. His character commanded the

respect and his talents and his employment of them, the admiration of all who, personally or by reputation, had knowledge of his life and services."

Guy W. Doane, a native of New Milford, Connecticut, a graduate of Union College, New York, and a student in the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, located in Circleville in 1816 to practice law. The legal profession was not then crowded with business, as Mr. Doane from January 20, 1818, to February 9, 1819, was the editor of the *Olive Branch*, the pioneer newspaper of the county. Mr. Doane was prosecuting attorney two years, commencing in 1824, and in 1826 was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He continued in active practice of the law until 1844, when loss of eyesight disqualified him for active pursuits. He died February 4, 1862, and an obituary published in the *Circleville Union*, the same week, says: "Mr. Doane was eminently a just man, an humble-minded, consistent Christian and a good citizen. \* \* \* With social qualities that but few possess, he was yet an indefatigable student; with an industry that never flagged, he kept pace with the progress of his profession, drew from the stores of ancient learning, and mastered the current literature of his day." One of Mr. Doane's sons, George W. Doane, located at Omaha, became prominent as a lawyer, served in the Legislature and upon the bench. Clement Doane, another son, was editor of the *Jasper (Indiana) Courier* for over 30 years, dying in 1905. The youngest daughter of Mr. Doane was the second wife of the late Col. Samuel A. Moore.

It is recorded that, in 1819, Joshua Folsom, Guy W. Doane, Caleb Atwater and Neil McGaffey were the only resident attorneys of Circleville. McGaffey soon thereafter emigrated farther west and nothing concerning him is obtainable, except that he was the son-in-law of John McNeal, the first coroner of the county.

The first lawyer, who completed his studies here, and began the practice in Circleville, was Joseph Olds, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont,



and one of the Olds family, which became notable in Pickaway County, several of the brothers attaining prominence in the professions and in business. Joseph Olds came to Circleville in 1818, and in a short time began the practice of the law, soon rising to eminence in the profession. He was prosecuting attorney four years, beginning in 1820, and Representative in the General Assembly in 1824 and 1825 and Senator from Pickaway and Hocking counties in 1827 and from Franklin and Pickaway counties from 1828 to 1831, and in both branches was a leader in legislation. He was not only one of the ablest lawyers of his time but one of the best and most successful financiers, dealing extensively in real estate in town and country, owned large tracts of land in Pickaway and Madison counties, as well as town property and laid out two additions to Circleville. He was rated as one of the wealthiest men in the county. When the Bank of Circleville was organized in the fall of 1834, Mr. Olds was elected its president and continued in that capacity until his death, always judiciously and successfully managing the affairs of the institution. In 1842 Mr. Olds built the large brick house at the corner of Main and Pickaway streets, now owned by Mrs. Mary G. Marfield, bought by her deceased husband, William B. Marfield, in 1870. When first erected, this house was considered as a palatial mansion, the finest in the town. In politics, Mr. Olds was a strong Whig, and in the memorable campaign of 1840 was a popular stumper, doing efficient service for his party. The last time he appeared before the people, as a candidate, was in 1842, the Whigs having nominated him for Representative. His brother, Dr. Edson B. Olds, was the Democratic candidate. It was a hot, exciting, close contest, both candidates men of much forensic ability, sharp disputants and each "hewed to the line," no matter where the chips might fall. Joseph Olds was elected by three majority, having two majority in Circleville. He declined to accept the office, and a special election was held at which Dr. Edson B. Olds was chosen by a large majority and began his first term as a legislator. Mr. Olds died on the

26th of April, 1847, in the 53rd year of his age, surviving his wife about two years. There not being any children, his estate was bequeathed in equal shares to his brothers and sisters. The late John A. Lutz, in reminiscences printed in the Circleville *Union-Herald* about 20 years ago, said of Joseph Olds: "As the writer remembers him, he was of about medium height, rather slender, naturally bright and well educated for that period, and being a good speaker he soon gained practice. He had the energy, shrewdness and push common to the Yankees in the early part of the present century, and in addition to being attentive to his profession, he took an active interest in all the enterprises and movements calculated to build up the city." An obituary of Mr. Olds published in the Circleville *Watchman*, May 7, 1847, contained the following: "His honesty was proverbial, and so high was his character in this respect, that no man, not even his political opponents, ever doubted the honesty and integrity of Joseph Olds."

John L. Green was the first of the early lawyers locating in Circleville, who was not a New Englander. Mr. Green was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807. His parents both perished in the burning of the Richmond Theatre, the night of December 26, 1811, if the writer was correctly informed. Mr. Green came to Circleville about 1830, and soon was successful in the law practice. He was clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1831-32; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1832 and served six years; was Senator from the Pickaway and Franklin district from 1837 to 1840. He was commissioned as a general in the State militia, wearing the title for years. Mr. Green changed his location to Chillicothe in the '40's, forming a partnership with William Creighton, Jr., which continued a few years. In 1850 General Green was elected as one of the representatives from Ross County in the convention which formed the present constitution of Ohio and in 1851 was elected the first common pleas judge in the Ross, Fayette and Highland subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District, serving five years. In 1880 he moved to Columbus





and in 1866 was elected common pleas judge in the Franklin, Madison and Pickaway subdivision, re-elected in 1871 and 1876, serving 15 years as did his predecessor, Judge James L. Bates. When Judge Green closed his judicial career on the 9th of February, 1882, he did not resume the law practice, living a retired life until his death, July 3, 1886. Politically Judge Green was a zealous Whig, while that party lived. In 1861 he joined the Democratic party, to which he adhered thereafter.

Henry N. Hedges, Sr., was the first of the legal profession in the county, who was "native here" and passed his life on his native heath. He was born at Jefferson in 1811. His father was James Hedges, who came from Berkeley County, Virginia, to Ohio in 1802. His mother was a sister of Henry Nevill, one of the earliest settlers at Jefferson. He was educated in the village school at Circleville and at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, read law in the office of Joseph Olds, attended law school in Cincinnati and in 1835 began the practice of the law in Circleville. He was prosecuting attorney from 1838 to 1840 and from 1854 to 1856. He was in active practice and in the front rank of the profession for 30 years, from 1854 to 1858 in partnership with John Cradlebaugh. From 1864 to 1867, he was a member of the city Board of Education and president of the board during the time. In 1875 Mr. Hedges was elected probate judge and re-elected in 1878 and 1881, at each election running far ahead of his ticket. He was thoroughly qualified for the office and his administration in every way has never been excelled. Judge Hedges died on the 15th of March, 1885, but a few days over a month after closing his services as probate judge, having been in feeble health for several months. The *Circleville Democrat and Watchman*, in a sketch published in its first issue following his death, said: "Judge Hedges possessed fine legal ability, and an enviable professional reputation, estimable personal character, and the brightest honor and integrity, with eminent virtues as husband, father, friend and citizen, and had the respect

and esteem of his fellow citizens to a greater degree than any other man in the county. In religion he was of the Episcopal faith. Politically he was a staunch Democrat from the days of his youth and aided greatly in organizing and strengthening his party, when it was struggling for ascendancy in the county."

Joseph H. Geiger was a well-known attorney and celebrity of Pickaway County for 12 years preceding 1852, and to the end of his days had a host of acquaintances in the county. Mr. Geiger was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1818, was educated in that city, graduating in 1836. He came to Circleville July 1st of the same year, read law in the office of Gen. John L. Green, was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1840 and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of the law at Circleville. At the October election following, he was elected prosecuting attorney. Taking an active interest in the State militia, he was advanced to the rank of general and ever after carried the title. In 1850 he was elected Senator from the Pickaway and Ross district to succeed Chauncey N. Olds, resigned, and was the last senatorial representative of Pickaway under the constitution of 1802. In 1852 General Geiger moved from Circleville to Columbus, forming a partnership with Elijah Backus, a leading lawyer of the "Capital City," which existed a few years. In 1862, General Geiger was appointed by his old-time friend, Judge Noah H. Swayne, as clerk of the United States courts at Cincinnati, holding the office one year and eight months, resigning because the position did not suit him. In 1873, he was appointed by Governor Foster as State librarian and held the office one term—two years. General Geiger was a very effective and popular speaker, possessing the powers of ridicule, ready wit and the quickness of repartee to a great degree, which made him a force in court or on the hustings. He was a "fellow of infinite jest" and companionable with all classes. He had been affiliated with all the leading political parties existing during his life, first a Whig, then a Democrat, afterwards a Republican, and





ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, CIRCLEVILLE



BAPTIST CHURCH, CIRCLEVILLE



ROAD BRIDGE OVER SCIOTO RIVER, CIRCLEVILLE



THE SULPHUR SPRING, WILLIAMSPORT  
In the center is shown the old Radcliff Distillery.





had campaigned for each; in his latter years he was an independent voter. General Geiger survived three wives. He died March 23, 1903.

John Cradlebaugh for 15 years was one of the foremost lawyers and factors in politics in the county, and whose achievements afterward on the judicial bench and in the Civil War made his name enduring in the county, where he was born and reared. John Cradlebaugh was born in Circleville in 1816. He was the son of Andrew Cradlebaugh, who operated a tannery and kept a hotel on West Main street. He was educated in the home schools, studied law with Henry N. Hedges, Sr., and was admitted to the bar in 1840, and at once began the practice in Circleville, his talents soon placing him in the front rank. In 1851 Mr. Cradlebaugh was elected to the State Senate by the Democratic party from Franklin and Pickaway counties, the first to represent that district under the new constitution, and was an active, influential member. In 1854 he entered into a law partnership with his former preceptor, Henry N. Hedges, Sr., which continued until 1858, when Mr. Cradlebaugh was appointed by President Buchanan as United States judge in the Territory of Utah; soon after he assumed the duties of the office. The Territory of Nevada was formed from part of Utah, making an additional judicial district, and Judge Cradlebaugh was assigned to the northern or Nevada district. Soon after the transfer, Judge Cradlebaugh made a record that is indelible. The bloody Mountain Meadow massacre, where 120 emigrants were murdered by Mormons disguised as Indians, occurred on the 10th of September, 1857, and efforts were being made to bring the murderers to justice. Judge Cradlebaugh, in opening his court, charged the grand jury to investigate the massacre and placed the responsibility upon the Mormons. The *Territorial Enterprise* at the time, discussing the occasion, said of Judge Cradlebaugh: "He spoke and acted with the fearlessness and resolution of a Jackson; but the jury failed to indict, or even to report on the charges, while threats of violence were heard in every quarter, and

an attack on the U. S. troops intimated if he persisted in his course. Finding that nothing could be done with the juries, they were discharged with a scathing rebuke from the Judge and then, sitting as a committing magistrate, he commenced his task alone. He examined witnesses, made arrests in every quarter and created a consternation in the camps of the saints greater than any they had ever witnessed since Mormondom was born."

Judge Cradlebaugh was elected a delegate in Congress from Nevada in 1861, and was active in securing the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. While in Congress he assisted in recruiting the 114th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., at Circleville, in 1862, and was commissioned as colonel. He was with the regiment in several battles and in the first charge of Vicksburg, and on the 22nd of May, 1863, was seriously wounded by a bullet passing through his cheeks, under his tongue, making his articulation very difficult, rendering it necessary for him to retire from the service. He resigned soon after. Returning to Nevada, he was a candidate for United States Senator but the Stewart-Nye combination was too powerful and he failed. Having become reduced financially, he accepted a subordinate position. He died at Eureka, Nevada, in 1873. After the lapse of six years, the remains were brought to Circleville, May 29, 1879, and on the following day, Decoration Day, were laid to rest, beside the remains of his wife (who died in Columbus while he was Senator) in the lot in Forest Cemetery under the imposing monument placed there years before. The exercises attending the re-interment were of a suitable and patriotic character.

Chauncey N. Olds came to Circleville with his father's family in May, 1830, being then 14 years of age. He was born at Marlboro, Vermont, February 2, 1816. He was educated at Ohio University, Athens, and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1836, and from 1837 to 1840 was instructor in Latin in the institution, after which he finished the study of the law in the office of his elder brother, Joseph Olds, in Circle-



ville. He was admitted to the practice in the spring of 1842, and entered into partnership with his brother. In 1848 he was elected by the Whig party one of the Representatives from Pickaway and Ross counties in the General Assembly and in 1849 was elected Senator from the same counties, served one session and resigned, never afterward accepting a nomination for public office. In 1856 he moved to Columbus and devoted his whole time to his profession, having an extensive and valuable practice. In 1865 he accepted from the Governor the appointment as Attorney-General of the State to fill a vacancy, filling the unexpired term. He was an earnest churchman of the Presbyterian faith, was active in church and Sunday-school work, delivering numerous addresses at Sunday-school gatherings. He was a ruling elder for over 40 years, and a frequent representative in Presbyterian synods and general assemblies and in 1877 was a delegate in the Pan-Presbyterian Council, held at Edinburgh, Scotland. He died some years ago.

Thomas C. Jones came to Pickaway County about 1843 and practiced law here 12 years, then removing to Delaware. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate from Delaware and Licking counties and afterward served as common pleas judge 10 years. He was greatly interested in agriculture and stock breeding and had a choice herd of Shorthorn cattle on his farm near Delaware. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1860 to 1867. Judge Jones was of Welsh origin and had many of the traits of that nationality.

M. C. Canfield had a law office in Circleville for a few years after 1840; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1841, serving one term, then going elsewhere.

John C. Groom, a native of York County, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1837, was clerk in a store at Harrisburg, Franklin County, and afterwards was a salesman in the store of Gregg & Wolfley in Circleville. Having studied law in the office of Joseph Olds, he was admitted to the bar December 3, 1841, com-

menced the practice in Circleville and in 1843 was elected prosecuting attorney, serving two years. During the War with Mexico, he served as 1st lieutenant in Company E, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Returning at the close of the war, he resumed the law practice, continuing until 1858, when he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he had a law office two years. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1861 and engaged in the practice of his profession; entered military service; was appointed major of the 84th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., but was soon transferred to the colonelcy of the 100th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., which he resigned May 13, 1863. He continued the law practice in Columbus and was elected to represent Franklin County in the House of Representatives, serving in 1876-77 and 1880-81.

Jonathan Renick was one of the most prominent attorneys in the county for 15 years. He was born in Jackson township, Pickaway County, the son of Thomas Renick, graduated from the Canonsburg (Pennsylvania) College, studied law with Odlin & Schenck, eminent lawyers at Dayton, Ohio. He began the practice of the law at Circleville in 1846 and soon forged to the front; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1847 and held the office four years. He died in the prime of life September 22, 1862, after a brief illness, and as said at the bar meeting at the time: "He occupied in the legal and political circles a more prominent place than any other man in our community. In his intercourse with the members of the bar, he was upright and courteous; in his social relations, he was the idol of his friends."

The Circleville *Democrat* (now *Democrat and Watchman*), September 26, 1860, said editorially of Mr. Renick's death: "Perhaps we have not a citizen in the county whose loss will be more deeply felt than that of Mr. Renick. He was universally respected by all. He advanced rapidly in his profession, commanding a most extensive practice. All of his early friends looked to him with pride and hope. A man of fine developments, of easy manners and liberal education, he passed rap-





idly to an extensive business and to a respected popularity. In all the enterprises and improvements of our town and county, he lent a liberal hand. His funeral was one of the largest we have ever witnessed in this town, the procession reaching from town to the cemetery."

Henry F. Page, one of the ablest lawyers of the Pickaway County bar in the past half century, was born in Circleville; graduated from Miami University at Oxford; attended law lectures at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and began the practice of the law in 1845. He ranked with the ablest in the profession in Central Ohio, was a vigorous advocate, fluent and forceful to a jury. Mr. Page was chosen at the April election in 1873 to represent Pickaway County in the constitutional convention of 1873-74, running as an independent candidate, the only position to which he was ever elected, having been defeated for State Senator in 1863, by the late George L. Converse. In the constitutional convention, he was an active member and one of the readiest and most forcible debaters, taking part in the important discussions. Mr. Page was not only successful professionally, but also pecuniarily, acquiring a large estate, consisting of a large body of choice land in Champaign County, Illinois, and three farms in Pickaway County.

Mr. Page died suddenly October 27, 1901, leaving a will which devised his real estate to his wife and daughter during their lifetime and at their death to go to the Ohio State University, at Columbus, provided the daughter ratified such bequest, which she did. She died before her mother, and after the death of the latter the validity of the bequest was taken into the courts of Ohio and Illinois by the heirs of Mr. Page for determination; after several years' litigation the bequest was confirmed to the University. The sale of the land yielded to the University \$165,000.

Palmer C. Smith had a leading place at the Pickaway County bar for 50 years. He came from New York, born in Whitestown, Oneida

County, July 31, 1823. He received a good academic education and worked on the home farm until he reached his majority, when he removed to London, Ohio, and studied law in the office of his cousin, Henry W. Smith; was admitted to the practice by the old Supreme Court of Ohio in December, 1846; and in April following opened an office in Circleville. From that time he devoted all his attention and energies to the profession, securing and holding a large law business. He was elected city solicitor at the April election in 1855, and was re-elected in 1857; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1855, holding the office one term. Mr. Smith was the Republican candidate for common pleas judge, in the Franklin, Madison and Pickaway sub-division, in 1879 and 1882, and, while defeated, his vote showed his strength at home, having a majority in the county in 1882. Mr. Smith, during his half century in the law practice, had a partner most of the time—from 1849 to 1857, Thomas C. Jones; in 1861-62, Henry F. Page; in 1863-66, Hon. Jacob J. Pugsley, now of Hillsboro, Ohio; subsequently, for 10 years, William F. Hurst; and from 1877 his partner was Milton Morris, the firm of Smith & Morris existing until Mr. Smith's death, August 19, 1900. He was then in his 78th year and had been the Nestor of the Pickaway County bar for 15 years. Mr. Smith, in 1858, married Sarah Osborn, daughter of Hon. Ralph Osborn, one of the earliest attorneys mentioned. She died in 1892, leaving three daughters.

Joseph Olds, one of the best lawyers Pickaway County has produced, was born in Circleville, April 15, 1832. He was the son of Dr. Edson B. Olds, for years one of the foremost men of the county. After receiving his preliminary education in Circleville, he entered Yale College in 1849 at the age of 17 years, graduating in 1853. He began the study of the law with his uncle, Chauncey N. Olds, in Circleville, from here going to the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1857, receiving the degree of LL. B. The same year he was admitted to the practice of the law by the District Court in session at Chillicothe, and





at once commenced the practice in Circleville. For a few years he was in partnership with Jonathan Renick, which association was terminated by the latter's death, in 1862. Mr. Olds soon impressed the people with his ability as a lawyer and business quickly came to him. He was three times elected prosecuting attorney of the county—in 1857, 1859 and 1865. An additional judgeship having been created in the Franklin, Madison and Pickaway subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District, Mr. Olds was elected to this judgeship at the April election in 1868. His record on the bench placed him in the first rank of the judiciary in the State. As a judge he was patient to hear, diligent to investigate and impartial to decide. He declined a re-election and at the close of the term in May, 1873, associated himself with Hon. Richard A. Harrison, then of London, Ohio, opening an office in Columbus, their partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Harrison. This firm had a deservedly high reputation in Ohio and other States and in the 30 years of its existence successfully carried through the higher courts cases of great importance, involving vast interests and close legal questions. Judge Olds was thoroughly familiar with the law and authorities on all subjects, and in argument was always logical and forcible and a close, effective reasoner. His death occurred at his home in Columbus, January 31, 1904, in his 73rd year. His brief and fatal illness followed a few hours after consultation upon an important pending case, so that it could truthfully be said he "died in the harness." Mr. Olds was twice married and twice a widower, his second wife being the only daughter of the late Col. W. Marshall Anderson, of Circleville.

John A. Lutz was in the law practice in Circleville nearly 45 years. He was born in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, December 29, 1824, one of the 14 children of Samuel Lutz, who came to that locality in 1802, was one of the pioneer surveyors of this section of Ohio and prominent in public affairs in the county a great number of years, and who lived into his 102nd year. John A.

Lutz, after obtaining a common-school education, taught school a few years. In April, 1848, he entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1853, and in November of the same year began the study of the law in the office of Chauncey N. Olds at Circleville. In December, 1855, he was admitted to the bar and at once commenced the practice of law, continuing until the fatal illness, which caused his death, April 16, 1900. He gave his attention to office business mainly, having a large practice in the Probate Court, and settled many estates. Mr. Lutz had literary tastes and acquirements and for 30 years was a frequent contributor to the Circleville *Union-Herald*, in his latter years writing numerous articles of a local historical character. He served a few years as a member of the County Board of School Examiners and in 1861 was appointed by Governor Dennison as one of the trustees of the Institution for Feeble-Minded youth, at Columbus, and was five times re-appointed, serving 18 years. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lutz was twice married; first, to Mary H. Humphreys, of Springfield, Ohio. Four of the six children of this marriage are now living—three sons: John E. Lutz, in business at Oakland, California; Harry E. Lutz, of Seattle, Washington, engaged in the banking business at Seattle and Port Angeles; Samuel J. Lutz, in business at Port Angeles, Washington; and one daughter, Katherine, married and living at Oakland, California. The first wife died in August, 1894, and on the 11th of August, 1896, Mr. Lutz married Anna L. Sain, a former teacher in the Circleville schools, who survives him.

David M. Jones was a prominent attorney in Circleville from 1858 to 1863, coming from Washington Court House. His death occurred June 23, 1863, and the obituary published in a newspaper of the city said of him: "Mr. Jones was a lawyer in large practice and a gentleman of very considerable attainments in his profession. He was attentive to his business and lived a quiet, unobtrusive life.



Few men for the time they have lived in this community gained such universal respect." Mr. Jones was survived by his wife, Mrs. Lois Jones, who has ever since his death resided at the family home on West Main street, and her daughter, Mrs. Edward Wittich, who is the only one of the children living.

Ansel T. Walling located at Circleville in 1863. He was born in Otsego County, New York, January 10, 1824, removing when a boy to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he received a common-school and academic education and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Erie Observer*. In 1843 he came to Ohio, was editor and publisher of the *Mahoning Index* in 1848 and of the *Coshocton Democrat* from 1850 to 1854; in 1851-52, was assistant clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives; in 1852 was admitted to the practice of the law; moved to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1854 and from 1855 to 1858 was editor and publisher of the *Keokuk Daily Times*; was a delegate from Iowa in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856. He returned to Ohio in 1861. In 1865 Mr. Walling was elected to the State Senate from the Franklin-Pickaway district and Representative from Pickaway County in 1867, and during the session of 1869 was Speaker *pro tem*; in 1874 was elected Representative in Congress from the 12th Ohio District and during the term served on important committees, including the special committee appointed to investigate the Florida election, in 1876. Mr. Walling died June 23, 1896, leaving his wife, who was a daughter of Gen. Joseph Burns, of Coshocton, Ohio, and four children—three sons: Commander Burns T. Walling, United States Navy; Stewart D. Walling, of Denver, Colorado, and Percy A. Walling, both attorneys-at-law; and one daughter, Mrs. Belle Heffner, the wife of Dr. George W. Heffner, of Circleville.

Albert H. Roose was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, April 8, 1846, the son of David and Rebecca Roose. He was educated in the Tarlton school and at the Kingston Academy, afterwards for several years teaching district

schools. Having read law, finishing the course in the office of John G. Reeves, at Lancaster, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law at Tarlton, continuing there until the beginning of the year 1885. He served as mayor of Tarlton and also as justice of the peace for Salt Creek township. In April, 1878, he was appointed by the probate judge as a member of the County Board of School Examiners and was re-appointed in 1881 and 1884. In 1884 Mr. Roose was the Democratic candidate for probate judge and was elected by a plurality of 772 votes. He faithfully discharged the duties of the office and was nominated for re-election, but because of disaffection in his party was defeated. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Campbell a member of the State Canal Commission, serving efficiently and acceptably for two years, and then resumed the practice of the law and was getting an excellent business, engaged in important cases, when he suffered a slight hemorrhage of the brain, which impaired his health and caused his death August 30, 1900.

Charles F. Krimmel was born at Ebingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 10, 1843, his parents coming to America in 1853, locating in Circleville. He received a thorough education, graduating from the Circleville High School in March, 1862, and from Oberlin College in 1865. He was principal of the Circleville High School for several years and assistant superintendent of the Columbus schools in 1872-73. As an instructor he was an adept, and had he made this his life work would have attained eminence in the profession. Having read law with Samuel W. Courtright, he was admitted to the bar in 1870 and for some time was associated with Judge Courtright in the practice. In 1875 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly by the Democrats and in 1877 was elected Senator from the 10th Senatorial District by 3,720 plurality. At the close of his senatorial term, he for a while had a law office in Columbus, from there going to Leadville, Colorado, where for a few years he was a high school teacher, afterwards being in the employ of silver mining com-





panies as an assayer. His death occurred some years ago.

Burr H. Bostwick, a prominent attorney at Circleville from 1868 until his death, November 11, 1894, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, August 21, 1835, his parents afterward moving to Ashtabula County. He finished his education at Hiram College, having James A. Garfield as tutor. In 1859 he came to Pickaway County and taught school in the John Morris district in Walnut township and the winter of 1860-61 taught the school in the Hulse district in Jackson township. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted for the three months' service in Company D, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and at the close of the service re-enlisted as a private in Company K, Seventh Reg., Kansas Vol. Cav., Colonel Jennison, serving to the end of the war; was promoted to captain; was in numerous engagements and passed through many dangers, having been struck on the head with a bullet and having had two horses shot under him. After the close of the war, in April, 1865, the regiment was transferred to the far West to assist in the suppression of lawlessness, serving there until September, 1865, and was then mustered out of the service. After his discharge, Captain Bostwick returned to the home of his parents, where he remained until February, 1866, when he came to Circleville and on the 23rd of that month was married to Hattie A. Hall, daughter of Jeremiah Hall, an attorney. Having studied law, Captain Bostwick was the same year admitted to the bar and in 1868 located in Circleville for the practice, in 1869 forming a partnership with his father-in-law, Jeremiah Hall, which continued a number of years. Captain Bostwick was a successful practitioner and had a good practice. He was a Republican in politics and active. Several times he allowed the use of his name as a local candidate without any hope of election. He was one of the charter members of Groce Post, G. A. R., No. 156, of Circleville, also a trustee of the Soldiers' Monumental Association of Pickaway County, and was always ready to help any beneficial or public enterprise.

Julius Wyman was a legal celebrity at Circleville for 20 years or more. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1852, by the Whig party. He was quaint in his appearance and quite eccentric. In the latter years of his residence he had scarcely any business, becoming very needy. He died many years since at his native place in Vermont.

Jeremiah Hall was a well-known attorney of Circleville for 30 years, coming from Adelphi in 1857, having been admitted to the bar in Ross County, where he practiced for some years. His specialty was land cases and he instituted numerous suits, to recover lands in the Virginia Military District, some of which he won. He was elected solicitor of Circleville in 1859, serving two years. In 1861 he was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, and was defeated. He removed to Lancaster some years before his death.

Alfred Williams, who was identified with the legal profession at Circleville for 30 years, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, the son of Prof. John Williams, of Pleasantville, Ohio, a noted educator. Mr. Williams located in Circleville about 1856. He was mayor of Circleville from 1859 to 1861. When the office of collector of internal revenue for the 12th District was opened in Circleville in 1862, Mr. Williams was selected by the collector, Nathan Denny, of South Bloomfield, as his chief clerk and continued in the position until 1866, and afterwards for several years was employed in other legal and clerical capacities. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, when Samuel W. Courtwright was first elected. Mr. Williams was editor of the Circleville *Union-Herald* from 1872 to 1874. He secured a position in the State Department at Washington, D. C., during the administration of President Hayes and showed such capability in the work assigned him that he retained the place until his death, February 8, 1901. He had charge of the correspondence with England and Spain.

C. B. Mason located in Circleville in 1853 and opened an office. He came from Colum-



bus where he studied law with Noah H. Swayne, afterward judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Mason soon became active in local affairs and was captain of the Circleville Guards, a military company existing a few years previous to 1861. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he assisted in raising a company for the 13th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, resigning September 13, 1861. Colonel Mason was postmaster at Circleville from 1861 until 1865. In 1866 he moved West and located at Ottawa, Kansas, where he has since practiced his profession. He is now about 75 years of age.

James Green was in the practice in Circleville in the '40's, elected prosecuting attorney in 1845, and after the close of the term located elsewhere and nothing of his subsequent history can be obtained.

Joash Miller, Joseph Knox, Samuel P. Brainerd, Gustavus Scott, Harrison Welton and perhaps others unknown to fame, were registered as lawyers in Circleville for long periods, years ago, and drifted away to unknown locations.

Jacob J. Pugsley, from 1863 to 1867, was a partner in the law practice with P. C. Smith; moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Highland County in 1879 and 1881; elected to the State Senate from the Highland and Ross district in 1885; elected a member of Congress in 1886 and 1888. He is now one of the trustees of the Boys' Industrial School, first appointed in 1892.

Frank C. Doddridge, a native of Circleville, son of Joseph G. Doddridge, a leading merchant of the town for many years, was one of the younger members of the Pickaway bar for a few years after 1867. He studied law with his relative, Joseph Olds; was a partner of A. T. Walling in 1868-69. He emigrated to Kansas and from there removed to Chicago, where he died.

Amherst Franklin began the law practice in Circleville; moved to Ottawa, Kansas, was elected probate judge two terms; has since lived in Ottawa and is on "Easy Street." He was a son of Nelson Franklin, who was prominent in Pickaway County for 30 years.

Lewis Hamilton Bond was born in 1838 at Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio, where his father, Dr. A. J. Bond, then lived. His parents removed to Frankfort, Ross County, in 1840, and he attended school at that place and at the Greenfield Academy in Highland County. He also attended the Circleville High School during the years 1856 and 1857. He came to Circleville in 1854 and for some time thereafter was employed in the office of the Circleville *Watchman*. He also taught school in Pickaway County for a short period. He studied law in the office of P. C. Smith, of Circleville, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1859. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Pickaway County in 1861 and held that office for two years, although during a portion of his term he was absent in the army.

On the 1st of August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Tod to superintend the recruiting service in the counties of Perry and Fairfield and rendered efficient aid in organizing troops. On the 12th of August, 1862, he was appointed 2nd lieutenant of Company B, 88th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., then stationed at Camp Chase, Ohio. In 1863 he was detailed to command a battalion of the Third Ohio Infantry, whose officers were in Libby Prison and with that regiment served under General Kelley, in Virginia and Maryland. He was ordered to report with his command at Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, to engage in the pursuit of Gen. John H. Morgan, whose Confederate raiders were then in Ohio. His command was mounted at Parkersburg and for five days raced and fought with Morgan's men until on the 26th day of July, 1863, near Salineville, in Columbiana County, Ohio, his troopers and those of Major Rue of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, surrounded the great raider and forced him to surrender, Bond being the





first officer to whom Morgan's flag of truce announced his surrender. Major Rue, in writing of the event, says: "Maj. Lewis Bond, of the Third Ohio, certainly deserves great credit for the proud manner in which he came forward with his men." On the 19th of August, 1863, he was promoted to be 1st lieutenant for bravery in the field and soon thereafter assigned to duty as a judge advocate of the Ohio and Northern departments, on the staff of Gen. Joseph Hooker, at whose personal request he was brevetted major of United States Volunteers by the Secretary of War. He was retained in the military service for some time after the close of the war, and was offered a lieutenant's commission in the regular army, and the position of judge advocate of the Department of the East, but declined to accept.

On January 1, 1866, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, which office he held for six years, when he resigned and began the practice of the law in Cincinnati. He was appointed United States commissioner for the Southern District of Ohio and served as such for many years. In 1877 Mr. Bond was nominated for governor of Ohio by the Workingmen's party and advocated measures to better the condition of labor, some of which have since been incorporated in the laws of Ohio.

At the request of the United States district and circuit judges for the Southern District of Ohio, Mr. Bond prepared and published two volumes of United States decisions extending over a period of 15 years, which were so well received by the legal profession that the entire edition was soon exhausted, the bar of New York City alone requiring 500 copies of each volume. He is now engaged in practice in Cincinnati.

#### PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

J. Wheeler Lowe is the senior in years of the present members of the Pickaway bar, having completed his 70th year on the 24th of September, 1906. He was born in Ulster County, New York. His par-

ents came to Williamsport, Pickaway County, in 1840. His father, Jacob J. Lowe, was a school teacher from early manhood, teaching for 40 years in the vicinity of his birthplace in Ulster County. J. Wheeler Lowe attended the school at Williamsport until his 19th year, when he entered Fowler's Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, closing his course in 1859. He completed the study of the law under Col. C. B. Mason, of Circleville, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and entered upon the practice of the law in Circleville, in which he was actively engaged for 25 years. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Circleville and re-elected in 1887; in 1890 he was appointed mayor for the unexpired term of William E. Bolin, deceased, and in 1891 was elected mayor, serving until April, 1893. His administration as mayor was efficient and for the general good of the municipality. Mr. Lowe is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace.

Samuel W. Courtright was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, December 9, 1848, the son of Hon. Jesse D. Courtright. He was educated in the common schools and at South Salem Academy, began the study of the law with D. M. Jones, of Circleville, in April, 1863, graduated at the Cincinnati College of Law, was shortly afterward admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of the law at Circleville. The next year he was elected city solicitor, being re-elected in 1866. In October, 1875, he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, serving five years.

Isaac N. Abernethy was born August 9, 1844, near Chillicothe, in Ross County, Ohio, and was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in June, 1866. He then studied law with Alfred Yapple and later with Hon. R. A. Harrison; was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe, on September 1, 1868. He settled at Circleville in 1869 where he was in partnership for one year with E. Z. Hayes. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1872 until January, 1877, when the firm of Abernethy &





Grigsby was formed. In 1878 Mr. Abernethy entered into partnership with Henry F. Page, which was succeeded in 1884 by the firm of Page, Abernethy & Folsom, who continued until 1887. In November, 1889, he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Franklin, Madison and Pickaway sub-division of the Fifth Judicial District, serving five years. At the expiration of the term, the law firm of Abernethy & Folsom was formed and has since continued.

Jacob P. Winstead was born in Clear Creek township, Fairfield County, Ohio, April 25, 1846. He was graduated from Miami University, at Oxford, in 1869 and then studied law with Judge Courtright and taught school until 1872, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated the following year with the degree of LL. B., shortly thereafter commencing the practice of the law, with office in the Odd Fellows' Block in Circleville. He was elected city solicitor in 1874 and re-elected in 1876; in 1879 was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected in 1881, having important criminal cases during his term; in 1890 he was elected probate judge and re-elected in 1893. At the close of the six years on the bench, he resumed the law practice.

Charles Dresbach, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Clear Creek township, Fairfield County, Ohio, August 15, 1859. After finishing in the district school, he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, graduating in 1884; in the fall of the same year he entered the department of law in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1886. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, having been previously admitted to practice in Michigan. In 1886 he opened an office in Circleville and acquired an extensive practice. In February, 1903, Mr. Dresbach was appointed by Governor Nash to fill the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas, resigned by Judge Festus Walters, to take his place as circuit judge; at the November election following, he was elected

for the unexpired term and in 1904 was elected for the full term of five years.

Henry P. Folsom was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1854. He was educated at the National Normal University at Lebanon and studied law at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. One year after his return to Circleville, he entered the office of his uncle, Henry F. Page. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and for the four following years practiced law at Toledo, Ohio. Returning to Circleville, in 1880, the firm of Page, Abernethy & Folsom was formed, which continued until 1886, when Mr. Page withdrew. The firm then became Abernethy & Folsom, which continued until 1890, when Mr. Abernethy was elected to the common pleas bench. In 1891 the firm became Folsom & Pontius, but the old firm of Abernethy & Folsom was again established at the close of Judge Abernethy's term on the bench.

Charles J. Delaplane was born in Circleville in 1847. During the war of 1861-64 he served in an artillery company. In 1867 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and immediately opened a law office in Circleville, where he continues in the practice. He was city solicitor from 1869 to 1873, and prosecuting attorney two terms, elected in 1875 and 1877.

Andrew R. Bolin, born at Circleville in 1849, was graduated from the Circleville High School in December, 1867, and from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1871. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1873. Shortly thereafter, he commenced the practice of the law in Circleville, and from that time has been active in the profession. In 1895 Mr. Bolin was elected Representative to the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1897. On the 20th of June, 1900, the law firm of Bolin & Bolin, father and son, was formed.

Stuart R. Bolin, the junior member of the firm of Bolin & Bolin, was born in Circleville,



June 20, 1878, completed his education at the Ohio State University, Columbus, studied law in the law department of Yale University, on June 28, 1899, receiving the degree of LL. B. He is now assistant secretary of the Ohio Commission, appointed to represent the State at the Jamestown (Virginia) Exposition in 1907.

Clarence Curtain, a native of Madison County, was born near London, Ohio, in 1853. After the ordinary educational course, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1874. Coming to Circleville, he entered upon the law practice, being associated with the late Hon. A. T. Walling until 1879, when he started in the business alone. In 1884 Mr. Curtain was elected prosecuting attorney, being re-elected in 1887. While in the office, the Court House improvement, the building of the county jail and the treasury defalcation, brought new duties and complicated questions to the prosecuting attorney, all of which Mr. Curtain handled with conceded legal ability and skill.

George H. Pontius was born in Washington township, Pickaway County, August 6, 1856, was educated in the district school, finishing at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1879. He taught district schools in Pickaway County until 1884, when he was elected clerk of the courts, to which office he was re-elected in 1887. While in the clerk's office, he studied law with Jacob P. Winstead and in March, 1888, was admitted to the bar. On February 9, 1891, he formed a partnership with Henry P. Folsom, the firm name being Folsom & Pontius, which continued four years. He then opened a separate office. Mr. Pontius was elected probate judge in 1902 and was re-elected in 1905. He served two terms as a member of the Circleville city Board of Education, part of the time as secretary and two years as president of the board. When the Australian ballot system was adopted in Ohio in 1891, he was appointed a member of the County Board of Elections, continuing until 1902.

S. L. Grigsby was born February 8, 1841, at Zanesville, Ohio, where he was educated. He came to Circleville in April, 1865, and for nine years was deputy in the county auditor's office. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, the next year beginning the practice as a partner of Isaac N. Abernethy under the firm name of Abernethy & Grigsby. After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Grigsby was alone in the practice for three years, then entered into partnership with Andrew R. Bolin, under the firm name Bolin & Grigsby, which continued until 1891. Since then Mr. Grigsby has practiced alone.

Charles C. Chappellear, born March 18, 1861, at Thornville, Perry County, Ohio, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in June, 1889. In the following October he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1890 began the practice of the law at Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio, soon removing to Circleville, where he practiced from October, 1891, to February 1, 1903, when he was appointed postmaster of the city.

Irvin F. Snyder has been engaged in the practice of the law in Circleville for the past 14 years. He was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, in 1869, attended Capital University, Columbus, and graduated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1890. In 1892 he was graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University and was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice in Circleville the same year. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney, being re-elected in 1899. He has also been a member of the City Council. On May 31, 1906, Mr. Snyder entered into a law partnership with George W. Lindsay.

Charles H. May, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 20, 1873, attended the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, and the Cincinnati Law School, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1895, in which year he was also admitted to the bar. Coming to Circleville, he entered into partnership with





Charles Dresbach, under the firm name of Dresbach & May. Mr. May has practiced alone since his partner became judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also has an office at New Holland.

Charles Gerhardt was born March 28, 1870, in Walnut township, Pickaway County; was graduated from the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1895, after which he spent a portion of a year in the law department of the Ohio State University. In February, 1896, he formed a partnership in Circleville with John Schleyer, which continued until June 1, 1899. Since then Mr. Gerhardt has practiced alone. In 1902 he was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1905.

Charles W. Murphy is a native of Greene County, Ohio. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, several years and in 1874 was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being admitted to the bar in the same year. He was engaged in newspaper work up to 1894, when he entered into the practice of the law in Circleville. In 1902 he was elected city solicitor and has been twice re-elected.

Joseph W. Adkins, born in 1864 in Pickaway County, was educated at the National Normal University at Lebanon and in the law department of the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, where he was graduated in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in June of that year and commenced the practice of the law in Circleville in 1900. Previous to taking up the study of the law at Ada and also subsequent to his graduation he was engaged in teaching school.

Chris. A. Weldon, who was born in 1873 in Circleville, studied law at the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1894. He commenced the practice of his profession at Circleville the following year. He was elected city solicitor in 1896 and served one term.

L. F. Wegerly is a native of Circleville township, Pickaway County, born in 1880. He was graduated at the Ohio Northern University in the scientific course in 1903 and the following year graduated in the law course, being admitted to the bar on June 22, 1904. From April, 1905, to May 31, 1906, he was a member of the law firm of Lindsay & Wegerly.

George W. Lindsay was born in Hocking County, Ohio, December 15, 1878. He spent two years at the Ohio State University at Columbus and in 1903 was graduated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1904 and soon after was admitted to the bar. In April, 1905, he formed a partnership with L. F. Wegerly at Circleville, which association continued until May 31, 1906, when Mr. Lindsay entered into a partnership with Irvin F. Snyder.

Milton Morris was born in 1851 in Walnut township, Pickaway County. He read law with P. C. Smith, of Circleville, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has practiced in Circleville since 1877, when he entered into partnership with his preceptor, P. C. Smith, which continued until Mr. Smith's death, October 19, 1900. He has since practiced alone.

John Schleyer was born in 1861 at Chillicothe, Ross County, and received a college education at the Capital University, Columbus. He read law in the office of Smith & Morris in Circleville and was admitted to the bar January 2, 1883, at once beginning the practice of his profession here. In 1886 he was elected city solicitor and was re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1893.

M. A. Sweetman was admitted to the bar May 5, 1875, and began the practice in 1881, for several years previous having been deputy county auditor. He is an adept in the making of abstracts of title of real estate. Mr. Sweetman was born near Tarlton, Ohio, October 4, 1841. He was a soldier in the 114th Regi-



ment, Ohio Vol. Inf., in the War of the Rebellion.

H. B. Weaver is a native of Pickaway County, born in 1869. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1892, and two years later was graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University, at Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1894, opening an office in Circleville, where he has continued in practice. Since 1902 he has filled the office of United States referee in bankruptcy.

Ed. A. Brown was born in 1868 in Walnut township, Pickaway County, and attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, leaving this institution in 1889 and engaging in teaching for six years. He then returned to the university and completed the law course in 1895. He was in partnership with Irvin F. Snyder in Circleville for three years and has since practiced alone.

C. A. Leist, who was born in 1866 in Pickaway County, was educated at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He later studied law with the firm of Folsom & Pontius and then with Judge Festus Walters. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1893, and has continued to practice in Circleville since January 1, 1894. He served as city solicitor of Circleville for four years.

William A. Welch, attorney-at-law at New Holland for 20 years, was born in Pike County, Ohio, August 16, 1853, and began teaching school at 20 years of age. He passed the requisite examination and was admitted to the practice of the law, April 23, 1879. He has satisfactorily filled the office of solicitor and mayor of the village of New Holland, member of the Board of Education, township clerk and is now justice of the peace.

Perry G. Bostwick has practiced law in Circleville since 1869. In 1859-60, he taught school near Circleville, coming here from Ash-tabula County. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio.

Festus Walters, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, graduated from Cornell University; entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1872, and soon after beginning the practice of the law in Circleville; in 1894 was elected common pleas judge in the Highland, Fayette, Madison, Ross and Pickaway sub-division and re-elected in 1899; in 1902 was elected circuit judge in the Fourth Circuit, for six years, without an opposing candidate, the circuit being largely Republican.

Percy A. Walling was born in Circleville, the youngest son of Hon. A. T. Walling; was educated in the Circleville schools and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; was admitted to the bar in 1890 and has since practiced law in Circleville.

John L. Heise, born in Washington township, Pickaway County, was a school teacher for some years, and while thus engaged read law; was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Circleville about 10 years ago.

Howard B. Moore graduated from the law department of Harvard University in 1902, and was admitted to the practice of the law in Massachusetts; in 1903 was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme Court. He is now in active practice.

Barton Walters, the eldest son of Judge Festus Walters, was admitted to the law practice in June, 1902, and has since had an office in the Masonic Temple. In March, 1903, he was appointed one of the receivers of the Citizens' Building and Loan Company, which has since taken a large part of his time. He is one of the most active young Republicans of the county and is now the chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Meeker Terwilliger was born in Wayne township, Pickaway County. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Brown) Terwilliger, were among the most respected people of the community. He graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University, at Co-



lumbus, was admitted to the practice in December, 1900, and has since had an office in Circleville. He was elected justice of the peace for Circleville township and served one term, declining re-election, and is now serving his second year as clerk of the Election Board of the county.

George W. Morrison, the attorney at Ashville, was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, attended the law school of the Ohio

Normal University, at Ada, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and located at Ashville, where he enjoys a good and growing practice.

The following, who began the law practice in Circleville here in the last few years, located elsewhere: Lee M. Hammel, ex-mayor of Circleville, now at Wauchula, Florida: Adolph Goldfredrick, at Columbus, and Felix R. Caldwell, at Seattle, Washington.





## CHAPTER XXV

### COUNTY SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

#### PICKAWAY COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

In August, 1828, the Pickaway County Bible Society was organized, at a meeting composed of delegates from township societies. Rev. William Burton, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Circleville, was chairman of the meeting and William B. Thrall, editor of the *Herald*, secretary. After the adoption of a constitution, permanent officers were elected as follows: Guy W. Doane, president; Rev. William Burton, Rev. Jacob Leist, Rev. Henry King, Rev. Shadrach Cole and William Renick, vice-presidents; Joseph Olds, corresponding secretary; John T. Davenport, recording secretary; Matthew McCrea, treasurer and depositor. These officers were re-elected for several years.

The society had in its list of presidents—Philip B. Doddridge, John Lynch, Dr. Marcus Brown, Adam McCrea and John A. Lutz, the two last named each serving a number of years successively. The society some years ago became dormant.

#### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AND INSTITUTE.

In May, 1833, an "Association of Teachers and Boards of Education in Pickaway County" was organized at Circleville. Guy W. Doane was president; Joseph Olds, vice-president; Arthur Whiteside, secretary, and Sylvester Dana, treasurer. The object of the association was to promote harmony, co-operation and the diffusion of knowledge among the members; dur-

ing its existence meetings were held quarterly.

In 1868 the Pickaway County Teachers' Institute Association was organized, at a meeting held in Circleville, July 13th, 23 teachers present. The first regular institute was held in the Union School building (now Everts building) in Circleville, beginning August 10th and continuing one week. The instructors and lecturers were: Prof. J. F. Reimmund, superintendent of the Springfield schools; Prof. J. C. Harper, superintendent of the Bucyrus schools; Prof. J. C. Hartzler, superintendent of the Galion schools; George H. Twiss, principal of the Columbus High School, and J. J. Childs, one of the principals in the St. Louis public schools. All of these prominent educators are now deceased, Professor Harper dying at his home in Circleville in March, 1895.

Every year since, the institute has held a session of one week. The 38th annual institute, held at the Court House in Circleville, August 27-31, 1906, was the largest ever held, 180 teachers being enrolled. The lecturers and instructors were: Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., of Deland, Florida, and Prof. Harlan E. Hall, of Mansfield, Ohio. The officers were: T. Otto Williams, principal of the Circleville High School, president; Samuel M. Sark, of Derby, secretary, and W. F. Gephart, of Williamsport, treasurer. In the election of officers for the ensuing year, Prof. T. O. Williams was re-elected president; and Justin M. Ater, superintendent of the schools of South Bloomfield, secretary.



## COUNTY BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Since 1883 the Board of School Examiners of Pickaway County has been constituted as appears below, the membership of the board in each year being given in full. Commencing in 1888 the new board for each year has been organized in September; in previous years it was organized late in April or early in May.

1883—Elisha Warner (president), A. H. Roose, S. L. Grigsby (clerk); 1884—A. H. Roose (president), elected probate judge and succeeded by M. L. Smith, Elisha Warner, S. L. Grigsby (clerk); 1885—Elisha Warner (president), M. L. Smith, S. L. Grigsby (clerk); 1886—M. L. Smith (president), Elisha Warner, S. L. Grigsby (clerk); 1887—Elisha Warner (president), M. L. Smith, S. L. Grigsby (clerk); 1888—M. L. Smith (president), George S. Reichelderfer, John L. 1889—R. T. Dennis (president), M. L. Smith, S. M. Sark (clerk); 1890—S. M. Sark (president), George L. Morgan, R. T. Dennis (clerk); 1891—George L. Morgan (president), John P. Adkins, S. M. Sark (clerk); 1892—John L. Heise (president), George L. Morgan, John P. Adkins (clerk); 1893—John P. Adkins (president), George S. Reichelderfer, John L. Heise (clerk); 1894—John L. Heise (president), John P. Adkins, George S. Reichelderfer (clerk); 1895—John L. Heise (president), George S. Reichelderfer, John P. Adkins (clerk); 1896—John P. Adkins (president), George S. Reichelderfer, John L. Heise (clerk); 1897—John L. Heise (president), J. A. Marburger, George S. Reichelderfer (clerk); 1898—George S. Reichelderfer (president), W. D. Stout, J. A. Marburger (clerk); 1899—J. A. Marburger (president), H. W. Plum, W. D. Stout (clerk); 1900—W. D. Stout (president), J. A. Marburger, H. W. Plum (clerk); 1901—J. A. Marburger (president), H. W. Plum, W. D. Stout (clerk); 1902—J. A. Marburger (president), H. W. Plum, W. D. Stout (clerk); 1903—W. D. Stout (president), A. L. Stump, H. W. Plum (clerk); 1904—H. W. Plum (president), W. F. Geplart, A. L. Stump (clerk); 1905—A. L. Stump (president), A. J. Dunkel, W. F. Geplart (clerk); 1906—W. F. Gep-

hart (president), A. L. Stump, A. J. Dunkel (clerk).

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FAIRS.

In June, 1833, the County Commissioners called a meeting of citizens in Circleville, to organize an agricultural society, which meeting was duly held, an organization effected and officers elected, viz.: Thomas Renick, president; Thomas Huston, vice-president; William P. Darst, recording secretary; Samuel S. Denny, corresponding secretary; Matthew McCrea, treasurer; and William Millar, William Renick, Jr., Elias Florence, George Radcliff, Peter Parcels and Robert Campbell, directors. The records of the original organization were long since destroyed. In 1853 the association made a new start. The fair, held the first week in October, was the best ever held in the county. The officers of the society at the time were: Joseph B. Renick, president; Dr. Marcus Brown, vice-president; Dr. P. K. Hull, secretary; George W. Gregg, treasurer; and Nelson Franklin, A. L. Perrill, Felix W. Renick, George Metzger and Joseph Shoemaker, managers. During this year the managers decided to purchase fair grounds and appointed Drs. Marcus Brown and P. K. Hull to devise the plan for the purchase, which resulted in securing the grounds north of Hargus Creek, extending to the Royalton turnpike, and west to the Columbus turnpike, now North Court street. The Fair Ground Association organized in 1858, purchased the grounds, which were leased to the Pickaway County Agricultural Society. The trustees of the Fair Ground Association were: Dr. Marcus Brown (president), George W. Gregg (secretary), A. L. Perrill, Harness Renick and Nelson J. Turney. Some very successful fairs were held on these grounds, but in the latter years of the society's existence the interest in the exhibition slackened. The last fair held there was on September 18-19-20-21, 1883. The grounds were shortly afterwards sold, and is a beautiful residence portion of Circleville known as "Park Place."

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In 1895 a company was organized with W. E. Morris as president and A. J. Grigsby as





secretary, which gave a stock fair and races on the grounds now known as Zwickler Park, East Main street, Circleville, which continued three years.

\* \* \*

In the fall of 1904 the merchants and other business men on West Main street, Circleville, projected a "Pumpkin Show," which included all grains, fruits, vegetables, manufactured articles, bread, butter, etc., all kinds of artistic and fancy work, live stock, etc. This was a successful exhibition and was repeated in October, 1905, and also on October 19-20, 1906. The displays extended to other connecting streets and increased in size and interest.

#### TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

In the early days of Pickaway County, sobriety and temperance were the exception rather than the rule. Distilleries on every hand converted the native corn into whiskey, which found a ready market both at home and abroad. It was even the custom to serve whiskey with meals at the taverns and the man who abstained wholly from the use of liquor was indeed a *rara avis*. But there finally came about an improvement in the situation. The distilleries disappeared one by one, as a market for the farmers' corn was secured and gradually a temperance sentiment was worked up, which finally crystalized in the organization of lodges of Sons of Temperance and of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Throughout the county there was scarcely a village and hamlet in which there was not one of these organizations. Most of these societies flourished from 30 to 50 years ago. They served their purpose and finally ceased to exist, after they had assisted in creating a public sentiment in opposition to intemperance and the liquor traffic. The work was then taken up by the women, who in the Ohio "Crusade" of 1873 worked wonders in bringing about the desired reform. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was then organized and took up the work that had been so nobly inaugurated.

We are indebted for the following account of the work of the W. C. T. U. in Pickaway County to Miss Josie R. Hewitt, of Darbyville, who is now serving her 14th consecutive term as president of the county organization.

#### THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Was organized in Pickaway County in the spring of 1890 by Mrs. Helen Burns, State organizer. It has steadily grown in interest and kept in touch with State, national and world's work, it being the largest organization of women in the world. The bow of white ribbon links together this organized army of Christian women into the W. C. T. U., which is the crystalized force of "The Crusade" of 1873.

It works along many lines to secure better laws, better living, better men and women and better homes and stands for the overthrow of the liquor traffic—the direct cause of nine-tenths of the evil in the world—making nearly every effort for better things a battle against the saloon.

The motto is "For God and Home and Every Land."

Pickaway County has a membership of over 200 enrolled and has 10 active unions. The first union was organized by Mrs. Helen Burns at South Bloomfield in the spring of 1890, with 18 charter members, with Mrs. Valeria Hixson, president. A Loyal Temperance Legion was also organized, with 35 children enrolled. On September 26, 1905, Miss Jeannette Fuller, State organizer, reorganized the Union at South Bloomfield, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Ater is now president.

The second union Mrs. Burns organized in Ashville, with eight charter members, with Mrs. Lew Morrison, president. On February 7, 1896, Miss C. S. Burnett, national organizer, reorganized the Ashville union, with Mrs. Hannah Strader as president. The work is now under the leadership of Mrs. Lucy Kline as president.

Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, of Columbus, organized the union at Commercial Point, May 26, 1890, with 20 charter members. Mrs.



Thomas being elected president. This union has kept up the work since its beginning. Mrs. Sarah Beckett, the faithful president, has held the office for several years.

Mrs. Bethel organized the New Holland union, June 12, 1890, with 10 charter members, Mrs. Charles McCafferty being elected president. On March 11, 1901, Miss Anna Quinby reorganized the New Holland union, with Mrs. Lizzie S. Meeker as president, who still holds that office.

Mrs. Bethel organized a union at Darbyville, August 20, 1890, with 10 charter members, Mrs. Sallie R. Kirkendall being elected president. Since Mrs. Kirkendall moved away, Mrs. Wilda Carpenter, Mrs. Libbie Wright and Miss Josie R. Hewitt have in turn served as president, and the union now has a paid-up membership of 45—the largest union in the county.

On the 27th of August, 1890, Mrs. Darlington Snyder, of Reynoldsburg, president of the 21st District of Ohio, composed of Franklin, Madison and Pickaway counties, called together the five unions—South Bloomfield, Ashville, Commercial Point, New Holland and Darbyville—in convention at Ashville and organized the county union, by electing the following officers: President, Mrs. Valeria Hixson; vice-president, Mrs. Thomas; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella Magley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hinton; treasurer, Mrs. Sallie R. Kirkendall.

Four departments of work were taken up: Juvenile work, Mrs. Missouri Gusman, superintendent; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. Ella Magley, superintendent; Sabbath observance, Mrs. Sallie R. Kirkendall, superintendent; unfermented wine, Mrs. Mary Smiley, superintendent.

The county meetings were held quarterly for the first two years. Mrs. Valeria Hixson, Mrs. Mary Smiley, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Ella Magley in turn served as president, each moving out of the county. Mrs. Margaret Helmick was then appointed by the district president to fill the vacancy and at the following election of officers Mrs. Helmick was elected, serving one year. On August 25,

1893, the county convention was held on the Darbyville camp-ground and Miss Josie R. Hewitt, who had occupied the office of recording secretary, was elected to the presidency.

Mrs. Lillian C. Bethel, then district president, organized the Williamsport union in August, 1893, with 11 charter members. Mrs. Valeria Hixson, who was the wife of a Methodist minister, had again moved into the county, was elected president and the work has been kept up continuously. The union now has a membership of 32 enrolled, with Mrs. Laverna Radcliff as president.

Miss Josie R. Hewitt, county president, organized a union at Five Points, March 20, 1895, with seven charter members, with Mrs. Mary McCafferty as president. This union did splendid work for several years.

The Derby union was organized by Miss Hewitt, July 6, 1895, with Mrs. Ella Allen as president. Miss Katie Redman is the last president.

Miss Hewitt organized the Circleville union, September 28, 1895, that being the 56th birthday anniversary of Frances E. Willard, president of the national and founder of the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Lizzie C. Blackstone was elected president and 15 charter members were enrolled. The work has grown and the membership enlarged. Mrs. Abbie Gusman now holds the presidency.

Circleville was one of the Ohio towns touched by the fire of "The Crusade" and like other cities of the State would not let the spirit of a holy war against the saloon die down, so kept in touch with the movement which, in 1874, in the city of Springfield was organized into the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union. No record was kept of the part Pickaway County had in this; the work was new and it took time to make and develop plans for this new State organization, born in Ohio, and soon to be taken up as a national organization and the same name adopted—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—of which Mrs. Harriet C. McCabe, of Delaware, was author. In studying the history of the organization from its beginning, Circleville had some part in the





founding of this work, for the fifth State convention was entertained in the city of Circleville in 1878, with Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, State president, giving the annual address. That was before the time of county or local unions and in all probability this fifth State convention had much to do in establishing permanent plans of work, financial basis, etc., and had the records been carefully kept some important events of the early history of this now world-wide organization could be credited to Circleville and Pickaway County.

Miss C. S. Burnett, national organizer, organized a union at Pherson February 11, 1896,



MISS JOSIE R. HEWITT

with 20 charter members. After keeping up their work for several months under the presidency of Mrs. Emily Proctor, whose death was a severe blow to the union, they transferred their membership to Darbyville.

Miss Anna Quinby organized a union at Atlanta, March 12, 1901, with 13 charter members with Mrs. Helen Campbell, president.

Miss Jeanette Fuller, one of the now many State organizers, founded the union at Tarlton, September 15, 1905. Mrs. Charles Barr is the president. Miss Fuller also organized the Orient union, September 25, 1905, with Mrs. D. I. Jenkins as president.

In the 16 years of its work, the county union has by its quiet education of public sentiment helped to raise the moral standard and has stood in hearty co-operation with all Christian forces for the best interests of the county. From the adoption of four departments of work at the beginning, it has now taken up 18 out of the 40 special departments of the national organization. The work is so closely linked together from local union to State, national and world's work that a county history cannot be written without touching the whole field of work.

Some excellent work has been done by some of the unions in the "Y" work which is the young people's auxiliary. Williamsport, Derby and Darbyville for several months had flourishing "Y's."

The Loyal Temperance Legion, the Senior for all over 13 years of age, and the Junior for all children under that age, has also been a special work in these years. Darbyville has an L. T. L., with Mrs. Lissa Hewitt Hill as superintendent and Mrs. Jessie Miller and Mrs. Sophronia Bowman, assistants. Pauline Carpenter, aged 12, is the president. South Bloomfield Senior is led by Miss Loutie Browne and the Junior by Miss Ida Calder and Mrs. Elizabeth Ater. Maurice Ater, four and a half years old, librarian, is said to be the youngest officer of the L. T. L. in the State.

The last annual county convention was held all day and evening of September 20, 1906, at Ashville and the following county officers and superintendents were elected: President, Miss Josie R. Hewitt, Darbyville (elected for the 14th consecutive year); vice-president, Mrs. Mary H. Dunlap, Circleville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Amanda R. Carpenter, Darbyville; recording secretary, Miss Ethel M. Hornbeck, Circleville; treasurer, Miss Mary Scott Work, Circleville. The following are the superintendents: Evangelistic—Mrs. Libbie Wright, Ashville; State and national papers—Mrs. Cora Dauntz, Orient; press—Mrs. Louise Miesse, Circleville; sacramental wine—Mrs. Jane Pherson, Pherson; mothers' meetings—Mrs. J. A. Knight, Orient; social meetings and red letter days—Mrs. Mame Weidinger, South Bloomfield; medal contest—





Mrs. Abbie Gusman, Circleville; Sabbath observance—Mrs. Adda Prushing, Commercial Point; franchise—Mrs. Lizzie C. Blackstone, Circleville; Sunday-school—Mrs. Ida Noggle, Ashville; flower mission—Mrs. Sallie Davis, Darbyville; medical temperance and hospital work—Mrs. Mary H. Dunlap, Circleville; anti-narcotics—Mrs. Margaret Helmick, Commercial Point; scientific tem-

perance instruction in public schools—Mrs. Lissa Hewitt Hill, Darbyville; temperance literature—Miss Ethel M. Hornbeck, Circleville; Christian citizenship—Mrs. Wilda Carpenter, Darbyville; secretary of Young Woman's Work—Miss Drusie Heiskell, Williamsport; secretary of Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Loutie Browne, Darbyville.



## CHAPTER XXVI

### THE CHURCHES OF CIRCLEVILLE

#### LUTHERANISM IN CIRCLEVILLE.

The Lutheran Church in Circleville has been divided into two congregations since 1859, when a split occurred in the local church, due to some differences in the congregation in regard to matters of church doctrine. One party withdrew and formed the church called the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, now located on Mound street, while the party left in possession of the church property on Franklin street retained the name of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The history of the early Lutheran Church in Circleville is involved in much obscurity because of the failure to preserve church records. The first congregation was organized in 1811 by Rev. Jacob Leist, who had been sent by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania to organize Lutheran congregations in Ohio. He conducted his first services in Circleville on August 28, 1811. From that time on until 1831 there are no records although a congregation is known to have existed. In May, 1831, the congregation, taking the name of the "English Evangelical Lutheran Church," was organized, with Rev. N. B. Little as pastor.

Mr. Little continued in charge about two and a half years, when he resigned. On the 23rd of February, 1834, the congregation gave a call to Rev. Joseph A. Roof, who held the pastorate for 21 years when he resigned and went to Iowa. Mr. Roof held services in both the English and German languages.

During Mr. Little's pastorate steps were taken to build a church. A site was secured on Franklin street west of the county jail and here the corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1832. The building contained a basement and audience room, the dimensions being 65 feet in length and 45 in width. The basement was not occupied until 1839, in which year the audience room was completed.

After the resignation of Mr. Roof, there was a vacancy in the pastorate for two years, after which Rev. Joel Swarz, of Virginia, was secured in March, 1857. During his pastorate a division took place in the congregation, caused by the pastor's refusal to subscribe to certain articles of the Augsburg confession. Mr. Swarz succeeded in securing a following and this caused dissensions to arise. At the annual meeting held on March 7, 1859, the party corresponding to what is known as the "old school" or "high church" in other religious bodies, retired, leaving the "new school" or "low church" party, with Mr. Swarz at their head, in possession of the church. Each party elected officers claiming to continue the original organization. The so-called "Old Lutherans" brought suit to recover the church property but after taking their case through several courts finally dropped their litigation and decided to build a new church. This party remained in the Ohio Synod while Mr. Swarz and his congregation connected themselves with the Miami Synod. The latter party retained the name of





## ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Mr. Swarz continued in charge of the church for one year after the schism had occurred, when he resigned. He was succeeded in May, 1860, by Rev. Thomas Hill, who remained in the pastorate until 1866. The next pastor, Rev. M. L. Wilhelm, was instrumental in the securing of a new church building. During his pastorate a brick structure, the present building, costing about \$8,000, was begun and finished. After it was dedicated the pastor resigned and was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Miller, December 29, 1868.

The pastors since that time have been as follows: Revs. Thomas Hill, E. W. Sanders, J. M. Ruthrauff (after a vacancy of one year), J. W. Swick, J. M. Ruthrauff (returned), S. J. Turkle, C. D. Hoover, N. J. Myers (who was at the same time pastor of the Tarlton charge), R. M. McCutcheon, J. C. Schindle (after a vacancy in the pastorate of one year, preceding which a number of divinity students filled the pulpit from time to time), C. E. Frontz (who acted as pastor during the leave of absence of J. C. Schindle, then chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, on foreign service in the war with Spain) and H. C. Garvice, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is small. The officers of the congregation are: Trustees—George Roth, George Presler, James Hall and Mrs. Haswell; deacons—George Presler and George Roth; elders—Mrs. Haswell and Mrs. Hall.

The party that withdrew from the old church took the name of the

## TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In June, 1859, Rev. C. Albrecht accepted a call but only remained until April, 1860, when Rev. John Wagenhals became pastor. During his pastorate the congregation obtained, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, from the director of the town, W. W. Bierce, a lot known as the "public" or "Presbyterian burying-ground," situated on Mound street near Court. Here a brick church costing \$5,000

was erected. The corner-stone was laid in 1865 and the structure was dedicated in May, 1866. A commodious parsonage was built on the same lot at about the same time. In 1868 Mr. Wagenhals resigned his charge on account of failing health and advanced age, after a pastorate of eight years. He was succeeded by Rev. M. B. Lenker, who was forced to resign by the withdrawal of some of the families from the church, trouble having arisen in the congregation because of synodical differences. The church was closed until February, 1871, when Rev. E. L. S. Tressel received the call of the congregation. In 1874 he resigned to accept a charge at Baltimore, Maryland.

From 1874 until 1879 Rev. A. H. Shulze was pastor. He was followed by Rev. A. Pfeuger, who held the pastorate until late in the year of 1881. Early in 1882 J. H. Schneider became pastor. During his pastorate a parochial school was established, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this book.

In 1894 Rev. S. W. Mautz succeeded Rev. Schneider. He remained until May, 1898, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. J. Troutman, the present minister. In 1901 it was decided to tear away the old church to make room for a modern structure. The corner-stone of the new church was laid July 20, 1902, and the edifice dedicated July 19, 1903, practically free of debt. The cost of the church was in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The committee which had charge of the construction of the church consisted of Messrs. Philip Herrnstein, John C. Goeller, H. S. Heffner, Henry R. Heffner, Chris. Wolf, W. E. Crist and Rev. G. J. Troutman.

There are at present 450 regular communicants. The church officers are as follows: Elders—Henry R. Heffner, William Heffner and Leonard Barthelmas; deacons—Chris. Wolf, John Mack, William Gerhard and John B. Stein; trustees—John C. Goeller, E. A. Snyder and John Wardell. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Philip Herrnstein.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

After the location and opening of the town of Circleville to settlement, the members of the



Methodist Episcopal Church in the vicinity were accustomed to meet at the public house of Andrew Ensworth, standing on the east side of the circle near what is now the corner of Court and Main streets. Services were conducted by itinerant preachers, the first of whom was Rev. William Swayze. About 1812, a local preacher named Enimett organized a class of eight members, consisting of Louisa Hare, Elizabeth Burget, Margaret Botkin, Margaret Davis, John Eli, Sarah Burget and two colored women—Lydia Smith and her mother, Venice. Lydia Smith was instrumental in the organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the town.

In 1815 or 1816 the class was taken under the care of the traveling ministry of the church. Judge William McArthur was appointed leader. About this time a society meeting at the home of John Burget east of town was merged into the Circleville group and the names of John Burget, John Wright and others were added to the membership. Religious meetings were held in private dwellings and also in the early schoolhouses until the construction of the Court House, when worship was held there in common with the services of other denominations.

About 1830, lots 171 and 172 were purchased of Charles Shoemaker in consideration of \$200 and on this was erected a brick church, the bricks of which are supposed to have been made out of clay from the old circular wall, near which it stood. This building stood in the center of what is now Watt street, including the site of the present residence of Mrs. B. H. Moore.

In 1851, during the ministry of Rev. J. A. Brunner, the old brick church was destroyed by fire, caused by a defective flue. Efforts were at once made to raise funds for a new church. In the meanwhile preaching services were held in the First Presbyterian Church and the Sunday-school met in the basement of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church. Because of the growth of the town in a southerly direction, it was decided to change the location of the church. The old site was abandoned and a new site at the corner of Main and Pickaway streets secured.

The building committee of the present church consisted of Jacob Welter, Joel Franklin and William C. Taylor. The building which was erected is of brick, one and one-half stories in height and will accommodate 600 worshippers. The bell was a gift of Judge Frederick Cogswell. He also endowed a pew for the pastor's family. Several years elapsed from the time the basement was first occupied until the auditorium was completed.

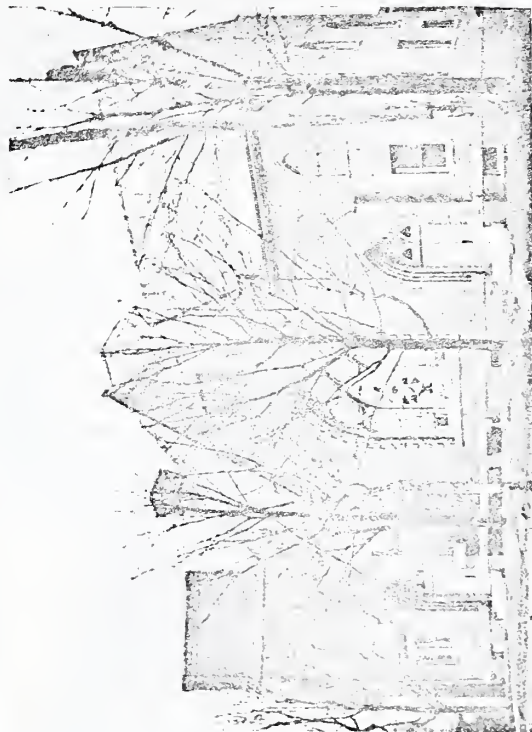
The church after being regularly established as a preaching place was included in what was known as the Pickaway Circuit, a part of the old Scioto District. It is now included in the Lancaster District. Since its establishment it has been served by the following ministers: In 1816, by Michael Ellis, while he was on the Fairfield Circuit; 1817 (*Pickaway Circuit*), Michael Ellis and Samuel Brown; 1818, Samuel Quinn; 1819, Michael Ellis and John Solomon; 1820, Michael Ellis and David Davidson; 1821, Cornelius Springer and Peter Warner; 1822, B. Westlake and Andrew Kanier; 1823, Jacob Hooper and Whitfield Hughes; 1824, William Stevens and J. T. Donahoe; 1825, Z. Connel and Michael Ellis; 1826, Richard Brandriff and S. P. Shaw; 1827, Jacob Delay and William Reynolds; 1828, Benjamin Cooper and J. Young; 1829, John Ferree and Jacob Hooper; 1830, Solomon Minear and James C. Taylor; 1831, David Lewis and H. Baird; 1832, David Lewis and Jacob Dixon; 1833, Z. Connel and W. T. Snow; 1834, Jacob Delay and Abraham Baker; 1835 (*Circleville Circuit*), S. Hamilton and E. B. Chase; 1836, S. Hamilton and E. T. Webster; 1837, Isaac C. Hunter and Harvey Camp; 1838, Isaac C. Hunter and P. Nation; 1839, J. A. Reeder and P. Nation; 1840, A. M. Lorraine and T. A. G. Philips; 1841, A. M. Lorraine and C. C. Lybrand; 1842 (half station), J. C. Bontecue; 1843 (full station), J. C. Bontecue—J. M. Trimble presiding elder; 1844, J. J. Hill; 1845, A. B. Wombaugh; 1846-47, David Warnock; 1848, E. D. Ree; 1849, John Dillon; 1850, Jacob Dimmett, who remained only six months, the year being filled out by Rev. John Dreisbach; 1851-52, J. A. Brunner; 1853-54, J. M. Jameson; 1855, G. W. Brush; 1856-57, C. E. Felton; 1858-59,







TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH



ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CIRCLEVILLE CHURCHES





A. Brooks; 1860-61, A. Byers, who went into the army, his place being supplied by Rev. E. P. Hall; 1862-63, I. Cook; 1864-65, S. M. Merrill; 1866-67, T. R. Taylor; 1868, W. T. Harvey; 1869-70, H. K. Foster; 1871, C. D. Battelle; 1872-73, T. H. Philips, his son Howard, supplying his place for the last year; 1874-1876, James Mitchell; 1877-79, C. M. Bethausen; 1879-82, J. M. Weir; 1882-83, E. H. Heagler; 1883-84, C. F. Creighton; 1885-91, M. V. B. Euans; 1891-93, W. D. Cherrington; 1895-97, J. H. Gardner; 1897-98, C. F. Creighton; 1898-1903, T. G. Dickinson; 1903-1906, L. L. Magee, who was transferred in September, 1906, to the Mount Vernon Avenue M. E. Church, of Columbus, being succeeded by Charles Laughlin, who is the present pastor.

Rev. S. M. Merrill, who was pastor here in 1864-65, attained some prominence in the Methodist Episcopal Church after leaving Circleville. In 1868 he became presiding elder of the Marietta District and at about the same time editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. In 1872 he was made Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred last year.

During the pastorate of Rev. T. J. Dickinson a commodious frame parsonage was erected on a lot just north of the church, on Pickaway street.

The church has one of the largest congregations in the city. There are at present 540 communicants. The officers of the church are as follows: Stewards—Dr. A. H. Shaeffer (district steward), C. F. Abernethy (recording steward), Noah A. Warner (treasurer), J. F. Bales, George J. McMullen, Meeker Terwilliger, George W. Bauder, Israel U. Finkel, H. E. Graham, A. B. Vlerehome, C. D. Hess, Walter Julian and I. B. Barnes; trustees—George J. McMullen, M. E. Dreisbach, George H. Pontius, Noah A. Warner, Dr. W. L. Peters, J. T. Bentley, S. L. Grigsby, J. H. Henderson and E. M. Rife. C. M. Mathene is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

#### ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On May 26, 1817, Rev. Philander Chase, who had recently been rector of Christ Church,

Hartford, Connecticut, afterward Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, conducted services, according to the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and preached in the town of Circleville, at which time the present St. Philip's parish was organized, with the following instrument of parochial association:

We, whose names are hereunder written, deeply impressed with the truth and importance of the Christian religion, and anxiously desirous to promote its influence in the hearts and lives of ourselves, our families and our neighbors do hereby associate ourselves together by the name, style and title of St. Philip's Church, County of Pickaway, State of Ohio, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, whose liturgy, constitution and canons, we do hereby adopt. (Signed)

GUY W. DOANE	WALTER THRALL
THOMAS WHITING	JOS. G. NIXON
JOHN EVANS	JOHN E. MORGAN
DANIEL WRIGHT	NEIL MCGAFFEY
JOSHUA JOHNSON	J. T. DAVENPORT
S. M. MORGAN	WILLIAM B. THRALL
WM. SEYMOUR	

The first regular minister was Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg, who commenced his parochial labors in Circleville and conducted services one Sunday in four weeks. Previous to this time the services were conducted by lay readers and occasional supplies. December 23, 1829, six years after the last recorded vestry meeting, there was a meeting of the parish at which a vestry was elected to serve to the Easter following. This vestry immediately opened negotiations with St. Paul's Church, Chillicothe, and Rev. Mr. Bausman, minister in charge at St. Paul's, which resulted in his conducting services here one Sunday in every four weeks, during the two years following.

Rev. R. V. Rogers took charge of the parish, September 12, 1832. On December 26th of that year, Guy W. Doane, William B. Thrall and John L. Green were appointed a committee to petition the Legislature for an act to incorporate the wardens and vestry of St. Philip's Church. About this time lot 101, located on Mound street, near Court, was secured from R. Douglas in consideration of \$350, to be paid in seven annual installments



without interest. A committee of six, composed of William B. Thrall, R. H. Hopkins, Robert Larimore, Guy W. Doane, J. W. Finley and William McCulloch, was appointed to raise funds for a church building. At the same time J. G. Doddridge, William B. Thrall and Robert Larimore were appointed a committee "to design a plan for a church, of the relative proportions of the Episcopal Church in Columbus, with a seating capacity of 300; to contract for materials, and have in charge the building of said church." The building, a commodious brick structure, was completed in 1834.

Rev. R. V. Rogers resigned the rectorship March 11, 1838, and returned to his home in England. After his departure, the following ministers were in charge to October 8, 1865: Revs. W. F. Haisey, W. W. Aruat, Anson Clarke, Alex. McLeod, Charles B. Street, A. D. Benedict, H. N. Bishop, R. L. Nash, D. Risser, C. W. Fearn and T. W. Mitchell. On October 8, 1865, Rev. E. Owen Simpson took charge of the parish in connection with St. John's, Lancaster. During April, 1867, he resigned St. John's and took full charge of St. Philip's, remaining in charge until Easter, 1870. During his rectorate, the original church was torn down and the present stone edifice erected in its place at a cost of \$15,000. The present church is the only stone church in the city. Rev. E. Owen Simpson, William B. Marfield and Alfred Williams were the members of the building committee. The cornerstone was laid August 16, 1866, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, and the church was consecrated April 23, 1868, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bedell.

Since occupying the present stone church, the following pastors have served the parish (the times of their pastorates are not given because of failure to find any church records): Revs. Henry C. Camp, J. T. Franklin, C. A. Bragdon, William C. Mills, J. H. Logie, S. M. Munson, Stuart Crocket, Henry Mitchell, Cross, George Sutton, Thomas Lloyd, Bourne, J. R. Jenkins, C. A. Thomas, Sneed, and Thomas W. C. Cheeseman, the present minister. Dr. Cheeseman is an Englishman, a na-

tive of Bristol, England, coming to this country about 10 years ago. He is a graduate of Cambridge University and took his divinity degrees at the University of London. Before taking charge of St. Philip's parish, Dr. Cheeseman was located at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

There are at present about 200 communicants in the church. The vestry consists of Dr. Cheeseman, C. E. Moeller, Howard Moore, A. L. Redman, Harry B. Clemons, Charles Gusman, Robert M. Gearhart and J. Grant Swearingen.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian congregation in Circleville was organized in 1822 with 20 members and two elders, Jacob Hughes and Benjamin Cox, and on September 13th of that year William Burton was enrolled as pastor. Previous to this time pastors of the Pickaway church of Ross County had held services occasionally for Circleville Presbyterians in the Court House. In 1828 the congregation was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of Ohio as the "First Presbyterian Church of Circleville."

Lots 109 and 110 were procured of Andrew Huston and deeded by him to Dr. J. B. Finley and Dr. William N. Luckey, trustees, as the site of the Presbyterian Church, in consideration of \$100. Here was erected a plain one-story brick edifice, seating 250 worshipers. In the winter of 1830-31 a remarkable revival was held, in which 56 members were added to the church, bringing the number of communicants to 110.

Mr. Burton's pastorate continued until the spring of 1835, when he resigned to accept a charge at Piketon. In May of the following year Rev. Franklin Putnam was called and he remained until March, 1842.

During the pastorate of Mr. Putnam occurred the division of the American Presbyterian Church into the Old School and the New School branches. In the vote taken by the Circleville church, 48 favored the New School, while 9 favored the Old School. The latter withdrew and organized the Central





Presbyterian Church, which maintained a separate existence until 1883, when the churches were reunited.

For a time the meetings of the new Central Church were held in the old brick Academy building. Rev. George Wells was called as pastor and during this period the services for several years were held on alternate Sundays in the Lutheran Church. Later a small frame church was erected on the ground now occupied by the Odd Fellows' Block on Main street. This, however, did not long serve the purposes of the congregation. James McCoy donated a lot on Main street and on this a large brick edifice, costing \$6,000, was erected. The dedication took place in June, 1854. In 1869 the building was enlarged and in 1873 was again extensively improved.

After the death of Rev. George Wells, Mr. McKennon became pastor of the Central Church and served a short time. Rev. Milton A. Sackett was next called; he removed shortly afterward and was succeeded by Rev. George L. Kalb, who held the pastorate for 10 years. In the fall of 1864 Rev. William Mac Millan began a pastorate of 13 years. After Mr. Mac-Millan's resignation, Rev. William Carson presided until the union of the two Presbyterian churches was consummated, in 1883. Then the Central Church building was purchased by the Baptist congregation, in whose possession it still remains.

In 1842 Mr. Putnam, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, resigned his charge because of ill health. On March 11, 1844, a call was extended to Dr. James Rowland, who held his charge until his death, in 1854. During the last year of his ministry a large and handsome brick church was begun on the site of the former edifice. Before its completion the death of Mr. Rowland occurred and the first service, held in the basement of the building, was the funeral service of the pastor. His remains were buried under the belfry and a memorial tablet erected in the entrance to the church. During the erection of the building, services were held in the old Seminary, at the corner of Court and Mound streets, now the property of Mrs. William Renick.

Rev. P. M. Bartlett, later president of the University of Tennessee, was pastor from January 29, 1853, until April, 1857. He was followed by Rev. Henry Calhoun, formerly of Coshocton, Ohio. The first year of his pastorate was noteworthy in that 30 persons were added to the church at the spring communion. He resigned December 20, 1865.

From June 2, 1867, until April, 1872, Rev. H. R. Hoisington was pastor. In 1870 the Old School and the New School branches of the church were reunited, but the union failed in Circleville owing to the refusal of the Central Church to accept the resignation of their pastor. In June, 1873, Rev. S. H. McMullen, formerly professor of Greek in Miami University and professor of church history in the theological seminary at Danville, Kentucky, was installed as pastor. He held the position until 1883, when the pastors of the two churches resigned in order to open the way to the amalgamation of the two churches.

In congregational meetings, officers for the united church were chosen. On March 21, 1883, these met for the purpose of organization, with Rev. James P. Stratton, D. D., of Crawfordsville, Indiana, the pastor elect, acting as moderator. The members of the session of the united church were Otis Ballard, Adam McCrea, Joseph Wallace, Henry A. Jackson and M. H. Lewis. The first sermon by the new pastor was on Sunday, April 22, 1883. The pastorate continued until January 3, 1897, when Dr. Stratton, his resignation having been accepted, left to accept the charge of a church at Tiffin, Ohio. His retirement from the ministry took place last year.

On April 27, 1897, Rev. F. L. Bullard, then pastor of a Dayton church, received a call from the congregation. He entered upon the duties of his office in the following May and continued as pastor until his resignation was accepted in 1902. During his pastorate, the old church was torn down and a handsome pressed-brick structure erected in its place. The auditorium of the new building seats 600 worshipers and contains several fine memorial windows. The cost of the church was about \$30,000. The body of Dr. Rowland was disinterred



and then buried under the tower of the new church.

In November, 1902, Rev. David S. Tappan, D. D., formerly president of Miami University, received a call from the congregation. He is the present pastor.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees—Charles E. Groce, Dr. Hartley R. Clarke, Elgar Barrere, J. G. Hayes and Dr. Dudley V. Courtright; session—G. G. Stouch, George F. Grand-Girard, Willis Ludwig, Dr. G. H. Colvill, William T. Bell and Wayne Caldwell; superintendent of Sunday-school, Dr. G. H. Colvill; congregational clerk, Harp Van Riper.

#### UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Previous to the organization of a regular congregation in Circleville, the United Brethren Church for several years maintained a printing establishment from which was issued a church paper called the *Religious Telescope*. This plant was located on East Main street on property purchased by a board of trustees consisting of Rev. John Russell and George and Jonathan Dreisbach, who had been appointed to the office at a general conference held in May, 1833. Rev. W. R. Rhinehart was editor of the publication.

The first regular preaching services began in the spring of 1837, when services were held at the Court House once in two weeks by Rev. William Hanley. The following year services were transferred to the old Academy building and a United Brethren society of 100 members was organized.

In 1839 a brick church was erected on the property on East Main street. During the first few years the church had a hard struggle for existence; the salaries of the ministers were only raised with the greatest difficulty and the indebtedness on construction of the church was not raised until 1854, when, 14 years after its construction, it was finally dedicated. In 1852, the congregation being unable to support a pastor, it was attached to the Pickaway Circuit. At an annual conference in 1866 it was resolved that the Circleville church be called a

mission church and that it receive an appropriation from the conference funds to sustain it. Rev. D. Bonebrake was appointed to take charge of the congregation.

In recent years the church has prospered under the long and successful pastorate of Rev. A. E. Wirght. The old church becoming inadequate, it was decided to tear it down and rear a modern edifice in its place. The new church, a handsome brick structure, was completed in 1898 at a cost of \$12,000. It contains sittings for 800 worshipers. The building committee consisted of Rev. A. E. Wright, Emanuel S. Neuding and George Smith.

Rev. J. Coons was the first pastor in the old church. Since his time the records are not all complete, but as near as they can be followed, the church since then has served by the following ministers: 1840, W. W. Davis; 1841-42, P. Brock; 1842-43, L. Davis; 1843-44, E. Vandemark; 1844-45, D. Edwards; 1845, — Kretzenger (serving only until fall); 1845-56, R. Hastings; 1846-47, J. M. Spangler; 1847-48, H. Jones; 1848-49, J. M. Spangler; 1849-51, William Fisher; 1851-52, J. Swarance; 1852-53, T. Sloan; 1853-54, W. W. Davis; 1854-55, William Fisher; 1855-56, J. S. Davis; 1856-57, E. Vandemark; 1857-62, no record; 1862, William Fisher; 1862-66, no record; 1866-67, church a mission under D. Bonebrake; 1867-71, William Brown; 1871-72, D. Bonebrake; 1872-75, D. A. Johnstone; 1875-76, Peter Wagner; 1876-78, J. Everhart; 1878-80, J. M. Mills; 1880-83, A. E. Davis; 1883-86, P. L. Hinton; 1886-89, H. A. Bovey; 1889-90, W. E. Amsbaugh; 1890-93, W. W. Reimer; 1893-1905, A. E. Wright; 1905, A. Orr, the present incumbent.

There are at present over 800 communicants. The trustees of the church are: J. J. Brehmer, Emanuel S. Neuding, George Denman, George Smith, A. English, Frank Gordon and S. Holdren. Emanuel S. Neuding is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first religious services held in Circleville according to the forms of the Roman





Catholic communion were in the spring of 1841, at the house of Mrs. Turner. The next were in the fall of the same year, at the house of Andrew Lynch.

The old church was situated on Franklin street directly north of the spot where the Presbyterian Church now stands. The ground was purchased of Thomas Huston and was partly covered by the ditch and embankment of the old circle. Work on the church began in 1843 but it was not completed until 1846. The parochial residence connected with the old church was built in 1854 at a cost of about \$2,000. The whole was sold in 1868 for about \$2,500 and the price put into the new church.

The ground for this structure, which is situated on Mound street, was bought of Henry F. Page for about \$1,400 and presented to the church by one of its most liberal benefactors, Edward Smith. The building was commenced in the summer of 1866 but it was not entirely completed until 1874, although services were held in it previous to that time. The cost of the building was about \$15,000. In 1872 a new parochial residence was built just east of the church.

In or about the year 1886, land was purchased adjacent the parochial residence on the east and here was erected a large school and convent building, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this book.

In March, 1850, Rev. H. Tschieder was appointed resident pastor of St. Joseph's. Previous to his pastorate, mass had been celebrated here either by visiting priests or by the incumbents of St. Mary's, Chillicothe, among whom were Revs. D. Young, Henry Juncker and Dehope. Father Tschieder remained here until the summer of 1851, when Rev. Michael Ford was appointed. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Thisse, who remained until 1856, when J. D. Duffy was appointed pastor. Father Duffy died June 4, 1865. Then followed Revs. Edward Fitzgerald and C. L. Pinder. The next priest, Rev. Sergius I. Stehoulepnikoff, was a Russian nobleman previous to his conversion and later ordination to the priesthood. He remained in Circleville until June, 1872, when, while on a

visit to Columbus, he mysteriously disappeared and was never heard of again. Rev. A. M. Mazeaud was the next pastor for a short period, being succeeded by Rev. D. B. Cull, who came here in 1872. In 1874 Rev. A. O. Walker succeeded him and was pastor here for eight years. The next pastor, Rev. M. M. Meara, was appointed on April 20, 1882. His pastorate, extending over a period of 23 years, has been the longest so far in the history of the congregation. In 1905 Father Meara became pastor of St. Joseph's Cathedral in Columbus. He was succeeded here by Rev. J. S. Hannan, the present incumbent.

The present congregation is made up of 162 families comprising 650 persons. The board of wardens consists of Father Hannan, John Dodds (vice-president), John Kirwin (secretary), Charles E. Stocklen (treasurer), Matt C. Smith and John Cummins.

#### CALVARY CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Was organized by the Ohio Conference in 1869, under the pastoral charge of Rev. William Whittington, missionary. The church prospered and so it was decided to secure a site and build a church. A lot was purchased at the corner of Washington and Mill streets and here, in 1872, the present brick edifice was built. The late D. B. Wagner took a very prominent part in the building of the church, and during his life-time was an earnest worker in the church and a large contributor to the support of the same.

In 1871 Rev. Jesse Lerch succeeded Mr. Whittington as pastor. Since his pastorate the following ministers have served the Circleville charge: A. Vandersall, 1874-77; S. S. Condo, 1877-80; D. C. Echerman, 1880-82; G. P. Spreng, 1882-84; W. H. Bucks, 1884-86; J. H. Gamertsfelder, 1886-87; A. N. McCauley, 1887-89; A. C. Stull, 1889-90; J. H. Lamb, 1890-92; Behner, 1892-93; J. W. Miesse, 1893-97; A. Vandersall, 1897-1901; J. S. Mills, 1901-03; Weaver, 1903-04; H. L. Zachman, the present incumbent, 1904—.

The present number of communicants is





247. The church officers are as follows: Trustees—B. Bolender, S. W. Manley, H. S. Miller, F. Krinn and A. Lower; superintendent of the Sunday-school, A. Lower.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first regular Baptist congregation was organized in 1838. The organization was recognized by a council called for that purpose and in October the first pastor, Rev. Isaac K. Brownson, who had just graduated from the theological seminary at Hamilton, New York, and who, after his ordination was sent under the auspices of the Home Mission Society to the then Western State of Ohio, came to Circleville and took the oversight of the church. He remained for 15 months, a portion of which time he was joint pastor of the church at Frankfort. Services were held in the Court House, the Atheneum building and the school building. Rev. John A. Peters succeeded Mr. Brownson as pastor.

In September, 1840, the church joined the Scioto Association. In 1841 the death of the pastor, Mr. Peters, occurred. For a time services were then held by the two neighboring pastors, Rev. W. D. Woodruff, of Frankfort, and Rev. T. R. Cressey, of Columbus. Then Rev. Henry Billings was called to the pastorate, preaching on two Sundays in each month. He remained one year. In 1844 Edward Lyons was ordained and he served as pastor for six months. He was followed by Rev. W. D. Woodruff, who remained for two years. During the following three years the pastorate was vacant.

In 1850 Eli Todd, L. L. Woodruff, J. H. Welsheimer and A. King were appointed a committee to purchase a site for a church building. A lot was secured on Court street and here was erected a small and comfortable structure. It was dedicated October 19, 1851. Rev. D. A. Randall was then called but he had only served for six months when he was forced to resign because of ill health. He was succeeded by Benjamin Bedell, a recent graduate of Granville, who after preaching a few months was ordained. He served a pastorate of three years and eight months.

In 1855 Rev. H. A. Brown became pastor and served until the September of the following year, when he withdrew and went to Wilmington. Soon after his arrival a parsonage was erected on the church property. About the time of his withdrawal, the congregation was greatly weakened by the removal of some of the families and as a result the church stood idle for a period of 16 years, except as it was rented to other denominations who occupied it while they were building churches of their own.

Early in 1872 A. C. Elster was chosen leader of the meetings of the congregation. In November of that year Rev. J. Chambers preached twice each month. He remained for two years and was followed by J. Adams, a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He began his work in August, 1875, and was ordained the next month. After his resignation in 1878, he was succeeded by Rev. B. Bedell, a former pastor.

In 1883 the congregation began to consider the matter of building a new church. Plans of construction were being discussed when, the First and Central Presbyterian churches having formed a union, an opportunity was offered to secure the church building theretofore used by the Central Presbyterian congregation. The plan of building was dropped and the latter site was purchased. This property remains in the possession of the Baptist Church.

Since securing the new location the following pastors have served the congregation: D. W. Hulbert, 1883-86; I. N. Carman, 1886-89; C. R. Sargent, 1889-91; no regular pastor, 1891-93; T. D. Morse, 1893-94; W. J. Stith, 1894-95; G. A. Woods, 1897; E. C. McClain, 1897-98; James Mullaney, 1898-99; H. W. Cole, 1900 (for a few months). Since that time there have been no regular pastors and of late no church organization whatever exists, the church standing vacant.

#### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1834 by Rev. L. Davis, with a membership of 12 persons. The church grew rapidly and plans were laid for the building of a church. Property was



secured on South Washington street and here in the year 1879 the corner-stone of a brick structure, 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, was laid.

Since the pastorate of the founder of the church, Rev. L. Davis, the church has been served by the following ministers: Revs. Burd, Adkesson, T. Lawrence, L. Davis, Tilman, Coleman, Peters, Arnold, Gibbons, J. Tibbs, W. Lewis, W. D. Mitchell, W. Davison, R. H. Morris (who was most active in securing the construction of the present church building), Moses Wilson, Bell, George Maxwell, Hammonds, C. E. Newson, J. N. Steward, John Coleman, J. N. Young, S. W. White, C. W. Dorsey, B. L. Simmons, F. B. Taylor, J. A. Viney, W. H. Thomas and W. P. Meyers, the present minister.

The church has now a membership of 80. The church officers are as follows: Trustees—W. A. Holmes, Henry Johnson, Travis Turney, W. L. Garnes and Richard Redman; stewards—Henry Johnson, Travis Turney, J. A. Viney, Mary Dickerson, Eliza Johnson, Irene Turney, Elisha Hazlewood, Henry Redman and W. M. Stanup.

#### SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, AFRICAN.

The Second Baptist Church, the largest and most prosperous of the colored churches in the city, was organized in 1856 by Rev. William Norman, with three communion members—Lucy Winters, Enoch Weaver and Sarah Hollinsworth. For some time their meetings

were held in the houses of the members but before the first year had ended they had purchased a lot for a church, with a dwelling house on it which was used for their religious services until 1869, when the corner-stone of the present structure was laid. The lot is located on the corner of Canal and Mill streets. It was bought for \$600 and was paid for at the end of the fourth year.

The present brick structure, which was built in 1869, cost \$4,500, but this debt was also cleared away at the end of the fourth year. The site of the church probably will be changed in the near future, owing to the plans for double-tracking a railroad in the immediate vicinity.

Since the labors of Rev. William Norman in the organization of the church, the church has been served by the following pastors: Revs. Grayson Jones, Elder Day (from Springfield), Jesse Meeks, Andrew Hunt, William Norman (second term), Andrew Hunt (second term), Wallace Sheldon, William Nash, J. L. Murray, R. D. Grant, I. N. Meritt, Thomas, Coleman, Samuel Brown, Gilman, J. A. Brooks, J. T. Stewart and G. Jordan, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is about 100. The church officers are as follows: Trustees—Ed. Cooper, Thornton Green and Frank Lewis; deacons—Jonas Wyatt, J. Thomas, M. Reed, J. Redman and Frank Stevens; superintendent of Sunday-school, Mrs. Henrietta Green.





## CHAPTER XXVII

### THE SCHOOLS OF CIRCLEVILLE

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of Circleville have passed through those stages of development so characteristic of the Central West. At first there were the primitive schools supported by subscriptions, then followed private schools more elaborate in character, and finally the well-organized free public schools of to-day.

Beginning with the settlement of the county and the establishment of the county seat at Circleville in 1810, there were a few primitive schools, supported by popular subscription, in which the three "R's"—reading, writing and arithmetic—were taught. The schoolhouses were log houses of a single room. These were made comfortable by seaming the cracks with tempered clay. Light was secured by pasting oiled paper over the latticing in the window holes cut through the unhewn logs. Slabs on rude legs supplied sittings, and other slabs along the walls, supported on pins fixed at a proper slope in the logs beneath the windows, made writing benches.

Few records of these early schools are to be found at present. An early account states that Dilworth's spellers, readers and arithmetic were the first textbooks used. The first reading classes began with the New Testament. Later Lindley Murray's works were introduced, with Webster's speller and the "Columbian Orator."

Johnston Hunter, Hans Hamilton and Hugh Hannagan were teachers of this early period.

After 1820 a number of private schools

came into existence and a better class of instructors were employed. Prominent among the new teachers were Joseph Olds, Edson B. Olds, Marcus Brown and J. C. Groom. Most prominent among these new schools was the Circleville Academy, which for many years was the recognized leader in educational matters in the locality. George W. Doane was the head of this institution for a considerable period. A female seminary taught by the Misses Streeter, occupied several rooms in a row of brick buildings belonging to a Mr. McCracken. The terms of tuition varied from \$2 to \$4 per quarter.

The columns of the *Olive Branch* and the *Herald*, the leading town papers between 1820 and 1850, contain the advertisements of many small private schools. In an issue during the year 1838, Miss Leonard advertises a private school where, in addition to the ordinary branches, French, Italian, drawing and painting were to be taught. In this same year Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," states that the town of Circleville contained "about twelve schools—one or two, for young ladies, deserving great praise and receiving it."

Somewhat later than this, C. C. Neibling, coming here from Lancaster, Ohio, opened a select school for boys only, which was well patronized by the people of the town. His school consisted of about 40 scholars. His charges were \$4 per scholar, for each quarter of 60 days, payable in advance. This enterprise lasted four years, until the free school was inaugurated. About 1850, there was a Circleville Female Seminary, taught by Ben-



jamin N. Ludden and wife, with three other teachers. These were succeeded by Rev. W. S. Spaulding and wife, with two other teachers.

Soon after the passage of the school law of 1838, the little Academy, the first free school in the vicinity, was built by the district. It stood beside the Circleville Academy and consisted of a single room. By the boys who went to the pay school, it was mockingly denominated the "Kitchen school." Pine desks ran around the walls, behind which, raised a step or two above the floor, sat the larger scholars, while the little ones were seated on benches ranged in front upon the floor, and facing the middle of the room. Other district schools were held about town wherever they could be had.

Until the time of the organization of the Union schools, which took place in 1849, the teachers were mostly men. They were paid about \$20 per month. To secure positions, examinations were required by law only in the three "R's," but if the applicants were qualified to teach other branches the county examiners would grant them permission to teach such branches. For extra classes the scholars were required to pay tuition.

There were three directors elected by the people. The school funds were derived from the State school tax creating a fund of \$200,000, from township school lands and from interest on proceeds of "Section 16." No special provision was made for the books or tuition of indigent pupils.

The first steps in the organization of the Circleville schools under the free, graded system of the present time were taken on September 11, 1849, when John Cradlebaugh, Samuel A. Moore, Joseph G. Doddridge, Jacob Rutter, Chester Olds and seven others issued a call to the qualified electors of the town to assemble on the 22nd, and "then and there to vote by ballot for or against the Adoption of an Act for the better regulation of the Public Schools, etc., passed by the General Assembly of Ohio on the 21st of February, 1849." Of the 97 votes cast on the day designated, "87 were for the School Law, 9 against the School Law and one blank."

On the 4th of October following, six directors of public schools were elected. This board declared it inexpedient to open free schools until such a time as suitable buildings could be secured. For some time there was considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the kind of building or buildings to be erected. Some favored a central building sufficient in size to accommodate the scholars of the entire community. This scheme was opposed by others, who advocated ward schools. At a public meeting held at the Court House March 18, 1850, for the purpose of voting on the levying of a tax to build a schoolhouse, the project was voted down—220 votes being cast against to 160 votes for the tax. Those in the opposition were not opposed to a free school system but to a centralized school.

The board of directors favored the central school and in order to enlighten the people in regard to the matter, they selected William C. Taylor and George Gearhart to visit Cincinnati and other cities for the purpose of "examining schoolhouses and any and all matters connected therewith." Dr. A. D. Lord, then superintendent of the Union schools of Columbus, was invited to address the citizens of Circleville at the Lutheran Church on education and the organization of public schools under the law of 1849.

The investigations of Messrs. Taylor and Gearhart turned many from the side of the opposition so that in the election called for June 10, 1850, the advocates of a central school won with a majority of 117 votes. At that time it was decided to levy a "tax of \$9,000, to be called for as follows, to-wit: \$3,000 in one year, \$3,000 in two years, and \$3,000 in three years, to enable the Board of Education to purchase ground and build a schoolhouse." W. W. Bierce and George Gearhart were made a committee to "purchase of the heirs of E. Everts their out-lot (known as Everts' Hill) at a price not to exceed \$800, and also of John Irwin and widow Darst portions of their in-lots, adjoining said out-lot, for an entrance to the same."

In the "Historical Sketches of Ohio Schools," written in 1876 for the Philadelphia





Centennial, M. H. Lewis, then superintendent of the Circleville schools, has the following to say in regard to the Everts' Hill property: "Mr. E. Everts was, for many years before this period, an earnest and successful school teacher of this district. In a log house of two rooms, an upper and a lower, standing near the old oak just east of the present Everts Building, he held a popular school. Many of our older citizens bear grateful testimony to the unwavering zeal he showed in behalf of the establishment in Circleville and throughout the State of a graded public school system, supported liberally by a direct tax, and free to all of school age in each district. Though his property was not large, yet he determined, if such a system could be established in his day, to donate this hill property to the town as a site. His views were in advance of his time. In his will, this out-lot of nearly four acres was to be sold by the heirs to the school district, if devoted forever to educational purposes, for the nominal sum of \$1,000. The heirs, in the true spirit of the testator, offered it to the board for \$800, though at the time it would have yielded several thousands in town lots."

In addition to the sum of \$9,000 provided for by the tax, the treasurer of the board, Col. Samuel A. Moore, reported having received, up to January 14, 1851, from district and township treasurers and from the State school fund in full \$1,461. Still further funds were raised by increasing the annual levy beyond the amount necessary to meet the regular expenditure for schools when opened, and by the issue of bonds, payable after certain dates, with interest from 8 to 10 per cent.

Early in January, 1851, William C. Taylor and Stanley Cook submitted a plan for a school-house "to be known by the name of the Union Schoolhouse." Thomas Pedrick was appointed superintendent to oversee its construction. The building was ready for occupancy in November, 1852.

The "Ohio Journal of Education" for 1853 has the following account of the new school-house:

#### THE CIRCLEVILLE UNION SCHOOL HOUSE.

This building, which is pleasantly situated on a lot of four acres, is 96 feet long by 69 feet wide. It is three stories high above the basement, and contains fifteen school rooms. Connected with each room is a closet, which is furnished with a wash-stand, looking-glass, combs and all the paraphernalia of a dressing room.

Neat and commodious apartments are fitted up in the basement for the residence of a janitor.

Two of Chilson's No. 6 furnaces are placed in the basement, which afford ample means for heating the house. In each hall is a large cooler, which is constantly supplied with fresh water. We noticed, among other things, on looking over a neat pamphlet of sixteen pages, that a janitor is employed who has entire charge of the furnaces, keeping the rooms clean, providing water, ringing the bell, etc. This is as it should be. It is the poorest kind of economy to compel teachers or scholars to make fires and sweep the school-rooms, though no better arrangement can be expected till the plan of erecting large buildings is adopted.

The cost of the house and grounds, when the latter is ornamented, will be about \$30,000.

Three of the lower rooms were furnished with long pine benches, divided into what are known as box seats, the boxes constituting the partitions between scholars along the settee and serving as deposits for books and slates. The remaining rooms—as many as were needed at first, nine in number—were supplied with double desks of walnut, the best of the day. The lower middle room on the first floor was used as an exercise room for the primaries, especially in unpleasant weather. The middle room of the third floor was used for morning exercises, and was long denominated the "Chapel."

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held in May, 1852, Messrs. Griswold, Bierce and Moore were appointed a committee to secure by correspondence or visitation a superintendent and other teachers to take charge of the schools. This committee reported at the August meeting that they had visited Columbus, Cincinnati and other places, and had attended the teachers' convention at Sandusky, and that they felt full confidence in reporting the name of John Lynch, of Ashland, as one qualified to





act as superintendent of the Circleville public schools. The report was accepted, and John Lynch was "unanimously chosen as the principal of said schools at \$1,000 per annum." In addition to the superintendent, 12 teachers were appointed, 11 of whom were women. With this corps of workers the schools were opened November 22, 1852.

In October, Mr. Lynch, by direction of the board, prepared and reported a system of rules for the government of the schools, course of study and a list of textbooks. The daily sessions began at 9 o'clock A. M., closing at 12 M.; in warm weather the afternoon sessions began at 2 P. M., closing at 5, and in cold weather at 1 P. M., closing at 4.

The schools were divided into four departments, called, respectively, High School, grammar, secondary and primary. The primary department was divided into four grades of one year each, and four teachers were assigned to it; the secondary, into two one-year grades and two teachers assigned; the grammar, into three one-year grades and two teachers assigned; and the High School into four grades of one year each.

The branches taught during the first year of the school, in the primary department, were—alphabet, spelling, reading, writing on slates, geography (oral and textbook), arithmetic (oral and textbook), and grammar (oral). In the secondary—spelling, reading, writing on slates, penmanship, geography, arithmetic and grammar. In the grammar—spelling, reading, writing on slates, penmanship, geography, arithmetic (mental and written), grammar and drawing, with weekly exercises in composition and declamation. In the High School—spelling, reading, penmanship, geography, mental and written arithmetic, grammar, algebra, Latin and botany, with stated exercises in composition and declamation.

\* \* \*

Since the opening of the Union schools in 1852, their growth has been rapid. The private schools existing at the time lost their patronage and closed and since that time no others have come to take their places. The accompanying table shows briefly points of increase taken at intervals of 10 years, including figures for the first year and the year just closed:

	1853	1855	1865	1875	1885	1895	1905	1906
Number pupils enumerated.....	1,201	1,292	1,800	1,903	2,204	2,095	1,911	1,904
Number pupils enrolled.....	845	813	875	1,300	1,433	1,332	1,265	1,348
Average daily attendance.....	600	532	650	803	1,011	953	981	1,018
Number teachers.....	12	13	15	25	32	33	38	39
Number school rooms.....	15	15	16	24	25	36	36	36
Weeks in session.....	28	40	40	40	40	40	38	38
Amount paid teachers.....	\$ 3,216	\$ 3,466	\$ 6,910	\$10,917	\$14,500	\$ 15,590	\$ 20,015	\$ 20,372
Total expenditures.....			12,597	14,003	24,641	39,578	26,853	27,596
Value school property.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	80,000	80,000	115,000	150,000	150,000



In addition to the changes in textbooks, as one authority becoming old was superseded by another more modern and better suited to the need of the scholars, there were other changes which tended to increase the efficiency of the schools.

In accordance with a State law giving boards of education the option of furnishing all supplies for the schools, the Circleville Board of Education, in the latter part of M. H. Lewis' administration as superintendent, decided to furnish free all textbooks, tablets, etc., to the scholars in the schools.

Soon after M. H. Lewis was appointed to his office, the schools were regraded. Up to that time there had been four departments called respectively High School, grammar, secondary and primary. There were nine grades below the High School. That department, as at present, consisted of a four years' course. In the regrading, the secondary department was merged into the primary and grammar departments. One year was dropped from the latter, making the eight grades of the present day.

Another change made in the grammar grades was to seat both sexes in the same room. Heretofore there had been two rooms—one presided over by a woman teacher in which the girls of the three grades were seated; the other, presided over by a man teacher, in which the boys of the three grades were seated. The man teacher resigned and since that time there have been no men teaching in the grammar grades.

Latin and algebra were introduced into the 9th grammar grade under Mr. Barney. History became a required study in the eighth year and physical geography in the ninth. In 1873 Superintendent Smart removed the Latin of senior grammar to the first year of the High School. For many years the study of German was optional in the two upper classes of the High School. After 1873, in accordance with a provision of the school law of that year, it was decided to provide a special teacher who should devote her whole time to the teaching of German. All scholars from the junior secondaries were eligible to membership in these

classes. It was not until June, 1874, that the Board of Education decided to make German a High School study and to give it a position similar to that held previously by Latin. Since that time it has been taught only in the High School, where four years' work is offered.

"In 1870 the board employed a special teacher of music, who, each week, gave a lesson of one hour to each room of the departments above the primary." In 1875 the study was made obligatory in all except the grammar grades, and lessons of 15 to 20 minutes each were given daily by the special and regular teachers alternately.

The quadrennial report issued by C. S. Smart in 1874 says: "The rudiments of penmanship are taught in the lowest grades by the use of slates and pencils. Copy books, pens and ink are not used until the last term of the fourth year. The teachers are required to give such instruction each day as is needed." In 1875 a special teacher of writing was employed. Slate writing with ruled lines was begun the first term of the first year, followed in the next by lead pencil writing. The copy book was begun in the second year and pen and ink with advanced copy books in the third year. The system formerly used has been improved greatly under the supervision of Harp Van Riper, who still retains his position as head of this department. He also has charge of classes in drawing, a study which was introduced at about the same time. An excellent opportunity for development is given in this line of work and many of the scholars in the upper grades become quite proficient in pen and ink sketching and in water colors.

\* \* \*

There has been much improvement in school accommodations and buildings since 1853. The original "Union schoolhouse," now called the "Everts Building," in 1875 contained 16 school rooms, with sittings for 850 pupils, the laboratory and the superintendent's office. In 1880 it was decided to remodel the building as it was somewhat out of repair. The old structure had been square, but now two wings were added





on the north and south sides and it was otherwise changed, as at the present time. There were then 20 school rooms in the building. Since then the two rooms in the basement have been made into the physical and chemical laboratories. During the past year an office for the principal of the High School was constructed adjoining the office of the superintendent.

In 1871 the Ohio Street Building for colored pupils was completed at a cost of \$7,000. At first it was a fine brick structure with ample hall and two rooms, but a few years later it was doubled in size. It was in use continuously until 1886, when the State law was changed and separate schools for colored children were abolished. After remaining vacant for eight years, it was turned over to the use of the Circleville Home and Hospital.

In 1875 a brick school building at the corner of High and Pickaway streets, now called the "High Street Building," was completed. It contains six school rooms of the primary grades and was erected at a cost of something like \$25,000.

In 1894 a brick building, containing four rooms of the primary grades, was erected on Franklin street between Washington and Mingo. In 1896 an addition of four rooms was added, which is also used for primary grades. It has been named the "Franklin Street Building."

In 1896 when the lower grades became crowded, a hill was purchased at the corner of Walnut and Washington streets. On this site a building of four rooms was erected for the use of the primary grades. It is called the "Walnut Street Building."

\* \* \*

The members of the Board of Education as a rule have been very conscientious in their efforts to advance the status of the schools. Much of their time and energy has been given freely to the problems which have arisen. The following list includes all the members of boards since the organization of the schools in 1849, together with their terms of service:

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Name	Term.
Abernethy, Isaac N. ....	1888-1891, 1899
Anderson, W. M. ....	1867-70, 1874-77
Bauder, William. ....	1855-61
Bierce, W. W. ....	1849-64
Brunner, John N. ....	1866-79
Burget, J. W. ....	1849-53
Clarke, E. C. ....	1856-65
Courtright, Alva P. ....	1881-97
Courtright, Samuel W. ....	1870-73
Crow, O. H. ....	1896-99
Davenport, George M. ....	1879-81
Delaplane, J. T. ....	1856-58
Delaplane, W. E. ....	1865-71
Doane, William. ....	1860-88
Evans, J. B. ....	1857-60
Evans, Samuel B. ....	1876-95
Garrigues, C. H. ....	1854-57
Gearhart, George. ....	1849-54, 1864-66
Grigsby, A. J. ....	1898-1905
Griswold, Wayne. ....	1850-54
Groom, John C. ....	1853-56
Hamilton, Aaron. ....	1897-03
Harsha, James. ....	1876-95
Hedges, Henry N. ....	1854, 1864-67
Heffner, George W. ....	1905
Helwagen, Julius H. ....	1897
Hoffman, G. W. ....	1897-05
Huber, Peter. ....	1865-77
McCrea, Adam. ....	1854-61
Moeller, C. E. ....	1895
Moore, Samuel A. ....	1849-56
Myers, George W. ....	1849-56
Neuding, Emanuel S. ....	1905
Niles, O. E. ....	1861-65
Noecker, J. R. ....	1902
Pontius, George H. ....	1890-99
Schleyer, Gustavus A. ....	1890-91
Schryver, J. H. ....	1861-64
Taylor, William C. ....	1849-50
Wilder, G. A. ....	1871-78, 1881-88-91-97
Winship, E. E., Sr. ....	1899, 1902-03—
Winstead, Jacob P. ....	1888-90
Wittich, G. F. ....	1858-96

The two longest terms on the board were those of G. F. Wittich and William Doane—38 years in the case of the former and 28 in the case of the latter.

The present Board of Education is constituted as follows: Joseph R. Noecker (president), E. E. Winship, Sr. (secretary), C. E.



Moeller, Julius H. Helwage, Dr. George W. Heffner and Emanuel S. Neuding.

\* \* \*

*The High School* was organized at the same time with the Union schools, November 22, 1852. It is located on the first floor of the Everts Building and consists of four class rooms: There is a teaching force of five instructors, one having charge of the physical and chemical laboratories in the basement.

Mr. Lynch, the first superintendent of the schools, outlined a course of study which remains, with few changes, to the present time. German has had a more prominent place in the curriculum in recent years and more emphasis is being placed on the study of physics, chemistry and mathematics. The curriculum includes the following studies: Latin, German, Greek, English, physics, chemistry, physical geography, ancient history, modern history, English history, American history, civics, algebra, plane and solid geometry, physiology, mythology, botany, commercial geography and bookkeeping.

#### HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Name	Employed	Resigned
E. M. Cotton	Nov., 1852	June, 1859
J. P. Patterson	Sept., 1859	June, 1860
D. N. Kinsman	Sept., 1860	Mich., 1863
J. M. Atwater	April, 1863	June, 1863
O. C. Atwater	Sept., 1863	June, 1865
M. J. Warner	Sept., 1865	June, 1866
C. F. Krimmel	Sept., 1866	June, 1872
J. H. Clendenin	Sept., 1872	June, 1875
P. M. Cartmell	Sept., 1875	June, 1878
E. W. Mitchell	Sept., 1878	June, 1880
Miss Bertha Farr	Sept., 1880	June, 1882
Miss Emma M. Hall	Sept., 1882	June, 1883
Miss Vrylena W. Buffum	Sept., 1883	June, 1887
Miss Mary E. Whipple	Sept., 1887	June, 1888
Miss Ella C. Drum	Sept., 1888	June, 1895
A. C. Fay	Sept., 1895	June, 1896
Frank Morrison	Sept., 1896	Oct., 1896
F. B. Spaulding	Oct., 1896	Oct., 1896
R. R. Upton	Oct., 1896	June, 1898
George P. Chatterton	Sept., 1898	June, 1899
O. C. Hulvey	Sept., 1899	June, 1902
F. A. Cosgrove	Sept., 1902	June, 1905
T. O. Williams	Sept., 1905	.....

During his term as principal, R. R. Upton organized a uniformed battalion of cadets, in which the boys of the High School were taught the manual of arms and military discipline. An armory was fitted up in the basement of the Everts Building. Drill was held several afternoons in the week after regular school hours. The cadet corps was maintained until the graduation of the class of 1902, when O. C. Hulvey severed his connection with the schools. He was the last principal to provide a military training. During his administration, Major Hulvey, who was an enthusiast in matters pertaining to his profession, organized a cadet band, which was known throughout this section of the country not alone by reason of its ability but on account of the youth of the members.

The cadet corps did much to arouse a strong school spirit and to attract into the High School many who otherwise would have dropped out of the schools after finishing the grammar grades. At the same time the men teachers sought to excite interest in athletics. An athletic association was organized and contests were held with neighboring high schools and academies. These activities caused the new scholars to take greater interest in their work and the graduates of the High School were increased both as regarded quality and quantity.

The High School is on the accredited list of the colleges of the State. During the past 20 years—from 1886 to 1906—over 15 per cent. of the graduates have continued their education in colleges and universities. This, however, does not include teachers who have supplemented their work with courses in the summer schools given by many colleges and universities.

The first commencement was held in March, 1858. Since then 47 classes with an aggregate of 590 members have been graduated. The following is a complete list of the graduates and shows, too, as far as can be ascertained, those who continued their education above the High School.





## GRADUATES OF EVERTS HIGH SCHOOL.

Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class
Abernethy, Charles	1892	Boyles, Ward	1904	Curl, Ella	1883
Abernethy, Minnie	1899	Brehmer, Pearl	1899	Curl, Georgia A.	1906
Adams, Bessie	1899	Brehmer, Robert	1902	Curl, James G.	1902
Adams, Ella R.	1865	Brooks, Della	1887	Curtain, Ralph	1906
Adkins, Wilbur	1902	Brobeck, Belle	1880	Darst, Elizabeth C.	1865
*Albaugh, Alice	1887	Brunner, Isabella L.	1864	Darst, Harvey J.	1867
Albaugh, Anna	1899	Brunner, Lizzie	1892	Darst, Maggie	1873
Allen, Bertha E.	1906	Brunner, Mame	1880	Delaplane, Emma	1859
*Allen, Mary	1901	Brunner, Sadie	1881	Delaplane, Harriet	1895
Anderson, Anna	1881	Bushong, Carrie	1879	Delaplane, Marie	1898
Anderson, Delilah	1874	Bryant, Gertrude	1868	Demuth, Ella M.	1871
Angell, Myrtle	1902	*Caldwell, Felix	1899	Denman, Nellie	1899
*Athey, Emerson	1902	Cantner, Ella	1870	Denman, Sam	1900
Athey, Clifford	1903	Cantner, Ida M.	1873	Denman, Vaunie	1899
Atkinson, H. Margaret	1865	Cardiff, Charles	1897	*Dickinson, Elizabeth	1901
Atkinson, Lizzie S.	1866	Casey, William	1893	Doane, Amelia C.	1861
Baer, Cynthia	1887	*Cave, William A.	1888	Doane, Fletcher M.	1864
Bailey, Elvira M.	1865	*Chaney, Jessie D.	1883	Dresbach, Anna	1897
Bailey, Emma J.	1871	Chaney, Paul B.	1886	Dresbach, Emma	1900
Bailey, Lillie	1868	Christy, Myrtle	1900	Dresbach, Gertrude	1897
Baker, Denny O.	1876	Clark, Benjamin F.	1871	Dresbach, Grace	1897
*Bales, Glenn R.	1894	Clark, Marguerite	1900	Drum, Iddie	1884
*Ballard, Mary	1893	Clark, Vinnie	1900	Puffy, Charles G.	1885
Barkley, Eva	1898	Clark, Willison R.	1904	Dunlap, Ella	1893
Barks, Anna C.	1883	Clark, Winfield	1893	*Dunlap, Gertrude	1901
Barks, Albert Y.	1865	Clarke, Abbie	1893	Dunnick, John	1898
Barks, Ella	1868	Clarke, Grace	1895	Eaton, Anna F.	1902
*Bauder, Edson B.	1866	*Clarke, Hartley R.	1866	*Eaton, Glenn	1901
Bauder, Mollie	1868	*Clarke, Margaret	1897	Eaton, Mary	1902
Beachtell, Mary G.	1876	Clarke, Merta	1897	Eaton, Mertie	1887
*Bell, Josiah R.	1866	Clarke, Mollie L.	1864	Eaton, Pearl	1892
Becher, Charles	1894	Clarke, Sadie H.	1863	Eaton, Thomas J.	1852
Bell, Madge	1898	Cole, John	1874	Ebert, Mary	1901
Bell, Roy	1901	Collier, Bessie	1900	Edgington, Clarence	1899
*Bennett, Burnie	1902	*Colvill, Edith	1903	Egan, Sarah B.	1905
Bennett, Edith	1886	Cook, Emma	1874	Ensworth, Ida	1881
Bennett, Louisa	1868	Cosgrove, Evelyn	1903	*Evans, Helen	1895
Bennett, Margaret A.	1888	Cosgal, Isabella	1901	*Evans, Sam	1892
Birch, Emma	1868	*Courtright, Dudley V.	1893	*Evans, Mary	1890
Bitzer, Emerald	1903	Courtright, Florence B.	1888	Fickardt, Helen R.	1904
Black, Laura	1889	Courtright, Jennie B.	1895	Fickardt, Lizzie E.	1865
*Boggs, John G.	1903	*Courtright, Loring	1895	Finkel, Mame	1890
*Bolin, Andrew R.	1867	Courtright, Marguerite	1906	Fisner, Bertha A.	1890
Bolin, Mabel E.	1906	Crall, Nellie	1896	Fisner, Lizzie C.	1883
*Bolin, Stuart R.	1895	Crist, Lizzie	1887	Fisner, Louisa	1881
Bostwick, Burr J.	1888	Crist, Maggie	1899	Fisner, Martha A.	1885
Bostwick, Minnie	1884	Crist, Mattie	1899	Fissell, Edith	1897
Botkin, Samantha A.	1861	Crouse, Lizzie	1859	Florence, Ethel	1894
*Bowers, Mary G.	1886	Crum, Bina	1895	Foerst, Lizzie	1884
Boyer, Lewis W.	1867	Cullen, Anna M.	1882	Foley, Ella	1884
Boyles, Angie	1902	Curi, Belle	1902	Foley, Johanna	1886

\*Those entering college from the High School.





## GRADUATES OF EVERTS HIGH SCHOOL

Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class
Foll, Harry M. ....	1905	Heffner, Carrie ....	1901	Kidd, Sallie ....	1862
Foll, Lillian ....	1899	Hegele, August ....	1903	King, Hattie E. ....	1864
Folsom, Seward G. ....	1906	Hegele, Pauline R. ....	1904	King, Sarah A. ....	1863
Foresman, M. Melissa ....	1865	Herrnstein, Charles ....	1895	Kinnear, F. L. ....	1859
Frey, Carrie ....	1899	Herrnstein, Emma ....	1902	Knabenshue, Florence ....	1877
Friedman, Edgar ....	1906	Hess, Blanche ....	1902	Kraft, Ida ....	1904
*Fryback, Sue D. ....	1898	Hirt, Carrie ....	1902	Kirkendall, Estella ....	1896
Garnes, Ernest ....	1891	Hirt, Maggie ....	1892	Kirkendall, Francis M. ....	1890
*Gatrel, Ida ....	1891	Hitler, Bertha ....	1896	Kirkendall, Mabel ....	1891
Gearhart, Nancy S. ....	1862	*Hitler, Gay L. ....	1901	Kouns, Anna M. ....	1865
Gearhart, S. Mary ....	1865	Hoffman, Douglas ....	1893	Kuhns, Lizzie ....	1886
George, Lydia A. ....	1863	*Hoffman, Florence D. ....	1885	Lakin, Carrie ....	1886
Gephart, Adele ....	1866	Hoffman, Florence ....	1900	Lamaster, Harriet ....	1901
Gephart, Emma C. ....	1865	Hoffman, Lizzie ....	1891	Leiby, Anna M. ....	1858
Gephart, Josie ....	1871	*Hoffman, Will S. ....	1902	Leist, Anna ....	1898
Gephart, Kate ....	1868	*Hoffman, Mamie ....	1903	Leist, Jennie ....	1901
Gilley, Henry ....	1868	Hood, Bertha ....	1894	Leist, Minnie ....	1898
Given, Martha H. ....	1902	Hood, Hartley ....	1901	Leist, Nettie ....	1894
Glass, John ....	1834	Hosler, Norah ....	1901	Leist, Rosa ....	1891
Goddard, Clarence R. ....	1906	Hough, Susan ....	1862	Lewis, Anna M. ....	1883
Goff, Isabella ....	1897	Howard, Emmett ....	1899	*Lewis, Charles M. ....	1877
Goff, Mary ....	1903	Howard, Hazel I. ....	1905	Lewis, Clara ....	1894
Goff, Nellie ....	1901	Howard, Maud ....	1898	Lewis, Dora ....	1897
*Goldfredrick, Adolph ....	1877	Hull, Mary ....	1867	Lewis, Harry M. ....	1882
Goldfredrick, Clara C. ....	1906	Hulse, Isaiah ....	1870	Lewis, Lottie L. ....	1888
Graham, Ella ....	1838	Hulse, Rebecca ....	1872	*Lilly, Edwin J. ....	1876
Graham, Will ....	1895	Hunsicker, Effie ....	1888	Lilly, Fannie ....	1874
Grant, W. H. ....	1906	Hurdle, Anna ....	1894	Lilly, George ....	1879
Gray, Clara ....	1886	Hurdle, Nellie ....	1902	Lilly, Nellie M. ....	1885
*Grigsby, Lloyd ....	1897	*Huston, Estella D. ....	1905	*Lilly, Robins ....	1889
Griswold, Mattie E. ....	1866	Huston, Anna E. ....	1866	Lindsey, Ada ....	1902
*Groce, Ella G. ....	1863	*Irving, Ernest ....	1880	Linville, Grace ....	1895
*Gunning, Anna C. ....	1864	Irving, Mabel ....	1901	Linville, Mary C. ....	1888
Hall, Mary S. ....	1863	Irwin, Kate L. ....	1871	Littleton, Clara ....	1875
*Hamilton, Frank ....	1900	Irwin, Lizzie ....	1874	Littleton, Flora ....	1871
Hammel, Allen T. ....	1886	Irwin, S. J. ....	1883	Long, Edna ....	1901
Hammel, Eva J. ....	1878	Jackson, Charles ....	1868	Long, Mabel ....	1902
Hammel, Lee M. ....	1883	Jackson, H. D. ....	1901	Lowe, Carrie ....	1886
Hammel, Mary ....	1900	Jackson, Henry A. ....	1864	Lowe, James W. ....	1906
Hampp, Edward ....	1889	James, Pearl ....	1900	*Lowe, John W. ....	1881
Harmon, Nettie ....	1892	Jones, Harriet ....	1858	Lowe, Reynor ....	1903
Harris, Clarence ....	1893	Jones, Genevieve ....	1865	Lower, Daisy ....	1897
*Harsha, J. W. ....	1879	*Jones, Hildeburn ....	1902	Lower, Etta ....	1895
Harsha, Laura C. ....	1882	*Jones, Howard E. ....	1871	Lower, Orpha ....	1903
Hartz, Amanda ....	1865	Joseph, Merle B. ....	1905	Lucas, Charles H. ....	1900
Hartz, Mary E. ....	1862	Judy, Charles ....	1884	Lucas, Ollie ....	1900
Heater, O-ro ....	1880	Judy, Harley M. ....	1890	*Ludwig, Elizabeth ....	1898
Hedges, Anna E. ....	1865	Judy, Pearl ....	1900	Ludwig, Mary ....	1901
Hedges, Emma R. ....	1865	Julian, Bertha ....	1899	*Ludwig, Willis ....	1882
Hedges, Jennie ....	1863	Justice, Mary ....	1899	Lutz, Earl ....	1892
Hedges, Sarah L. ....	1905	Kellstadt, Ella ....	1881	Lutz, Hubert E. ....	1905





MASONIC TEMPLE, CIRCLEVILLE



WALNUT STREET SCHOOL, CIRCLEVILLE



HIGH STREET SCHOOL, CIRCLEVILLE



FIRE DEPARTMENT, CIRCLEVILLE





## GRADUATES OF EVERTS HIGH SCHOOL.

Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class
Lutz, Katherine	1891	*Moore, Howard	1894	Prentice, Mae	1898
Lutz, M. Ellen	1861	Morden, Francis	1899	Prentice, Wade	1894
Lutz, Samuel	1884	Morris, Ethel	1893	Price, Jessie C.	1890
McCollister, Elzada	1866	Morris, Agnes	1899	Price, Perley	1880
McCollister, Mary E.	1890	Morris, Mame B.	1883	Rader, Cora	1900
McCady, Dea	1887	Morris, Mary	1902	Rader, Scott	1898
McCady, Mary	1897	Morrow, Georgia	1884	Radcliffe, Eva T.	1890
McCurn, Cora	1896	Mowery, Bessie	1904	Ray, Louisa W.	1859
McCurn, Minnie	1899	Mowery, Dill W.	1906	*Rector, Florence	1902
McEwing, Lottie	1896	*Murphy, Kenneth	1898	*Rector, Howard	1898
McEwing, Minnie	1885	Myers, George	1891	*Rector, James	1897
McHenry, Lottie	1866	Myers, Ida	1872	Redman, Alva	1903
McLaughlin, James A.	1880	Myers, Anna M.	1858	Reed, Henry	1880
McMahon, Edward	1899	Myers, Minnie E.	1890	Renick, Ruth M.	1905
McMahon, Harriet	1905	*Nauman, Carl	1901	Renick, Martha W.	1882
McMahon, Harry	1902	Nickerson, Guy	1808	Rice, Emma M.	1883
McMahon, Mayme	1900	Nickerson, Lou	1900	Riegle, Harry R.	1902
*McMullen, Grace M.	1890	Nicholas, Charles	1887	Rife, Jennie	1893
McMullen, Lizzie H.	1878	Nicholas, Fred	1893	Rife, Mary	1882
*McPherson, Leslie C.	1871	Nichols, Anna	1900	*Rindsfoos, Charles S.	1902
Mackey, Hattie	1895	Niles, Alice	1868	*Rindsfoos, Elizabeth	1898
Mader, Emma	1886	Niles, Lizzie	1879	*Rindsfoos, Mary	1909
Mader, Laura	1886	Niles, Lydia	1880	Roadarmer, Cora	1885
Mader, Lillian	1892	Niles, Mary	1879	Robinson, Margaret	1858
Mader, William	1870	Nooks, Maud	1900	Rodgers, Fannie	1879
Marfield, Elliott	1879	Noonan, Ella B.	1883	Rodgers, Ida	1872
Marshall, Martha	1891	*Nothstine, Arthur	1903	Roose, Augusta	1902
Marshall, Myrtle	1892	Olds, Mary R.	1878	Ross, Georgia	1897
Martin, Jennie R.	1864	Olds, Minnie	1888	Roth, Annie	1895
Martin, Walter C.	1905	Olds, Nellie	1895	*Rowe, Edith	1898
Mason, Kate	1883	Palm, Acker K.	1901	Rowe, Fayne	1900
May, Alice	1867	Parcels, Mary	1897	Rowe, Helen	1906
May, Ira	1870	Parcels, Mary	1901	*Rowe, Jeannette	1898
May, Leslie D.	1905	Parrett, Bloom	1903	Rowe, Minnie	1898
May, Lutz	1900	Parrett, Brunelle	1903	Rutter, Anna M.	1862
May, Percy	1902	Parrett, Joe	1894	Sapp, Helen	1900
Mayne, John	1889	Parrett, Mack, Jr.	1906	Sapp, Mollie	1870
Mearns, Louis Z.	1905	Parrett, Wolfson	1906	Sawyer, Fannie	1903
Miesse, Bertha	1891	Peck, Blanche	1902	Schaeffer, J. Della	1873
Millar, Anna	1895	Pedrick, Alice	1862	Schleyer, Anna	1901
Millar, Hattie	1903	Pedrick, Clara	1878	Schleyer, Jennie F.	1904
Millar, Laura	1901	*Peters, Howard R.	1904	Schleyer, Mary	1902
Millar, Seymour	1899	Petty, Florence	1901	Schneider, Annie	1881
Millar, Georgietta F.	1905	Pickel, Clarence	1889	Schryver, James H.	1866
Miller, Jessie	1886	Pickering, Maria	1861	Schulze, Charles G.	1886
Miller, Lizzie	1868	Pickering, Minnie	1884	Schulze, William H.	1861
Miller, Margaret	1862	Pierce, Fannie	1898	Schwarz, Lizzie	1885
Miller, Mary J.	1859	Piper, Alice D.	1862	Scott, Albert H.	1880
Millet, Harry	1901	Plum, Merta	1893	Scovil, Charles F.	1881
Moore, Martha	1902	Pontius, Gertrude	1900	*Scovil, Fannie R.	1883
Moore, Carrie	1893	Pontius, Jarvis B.	1892	Scovil, Josie	1872



## GRADUATES OF EVERTS HIGH SCHOOL.

Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class
*Scovil, Kate	1881	Thrall, Mary	1858	Weldon, Lucile	1903
Seall, Ella	1900	Throne, Nellie	1903	Weldon, Nell M.	1883
Seall, Eva	1895	Throne, Rosa	1898	*Weldon, Turney	1905
Seall, Lillie	1896	Trask, Alice	1892	Wells, Lilian E.	1906
Secrest, Mabel	1900	Trask, Nell A.	1883	Wentworth, William	1881
*Seyfert, Carl	1903	Trone, Ella	1883	Wholaver, Rose A.	1888
Sheets, Maggie	1899	Try, Arthur	1902	Wilder, Arthur	1898
Sherman, Jane A.	1861	Try, Eva	1884	Wilder, Fidelia	1887
Sheridan, Anna B.	1876	Tyler, Emma L.	1871	Wilder, Joseph G.	1880
Simpson, Alna	1879	Ucker, Olive	1884	Wilder, Mary	1900
*Smith, Jeannette	1877	Valentine, Mabel	1892	Will, Alice E.	1871
Smith, Juliette	1877	*Vallette, Lavelle	1882	Will, Grace L.	1883
Smith, Mary E.	1890	Van Heyde, Bertha	1894	Will, Jennie	1868
Snyder, Edna	1890	Van Hyde, Harry	1896	Williams, Caddie	1874
Snyder, Florence	1892	Van Heyde, Lillie	1893	*Wilson, Charles	1897
Solliday, Albert	1862	Van Heyde, Minnie	1890	Wilson, Helen	1898
Steele, Florence	1891	Vieth, Minnie	1892	Wilson, Mary A.	1861
*Steele, James	1877	Wagenhals, Mary N.	1864	Wilson, Lyall	1905
Steele, Fred	1884	Wagner, Jennie	1879	Winner, Ethel	1894
Steele, Grant	1886	*Walling, Belle M.	1885	*Winstead, Charles E.	1902
Steely, Julia A.	1859	*Walling, Burns T.	1872	*Winstead, Margaret	1904
Stein, Alice	1898	*Walling, Percy	1887	Winstead, Roy	1898
Stein, Fannie	1894	*Walling, Stewart	1874	Wittich, Albert T.	1861
Stevenson, Cora	1886	Walker, Nellie	1884	Wittich, Ella	1872
Stevenson, Harry	1903	Walter, Amelia D.	1865	Wittich, Helen	1902
Stevens, Will	1899	Walter, Mary E.	1865	Wittich, Rosa	1868
Stewart, Clara	1901	*Walters, Barton	1897	Wittich, Theophilus	1865
Stewart, Nina	1900	Walters, Homer	1905	*Wittich, Willis	1870
Stirewalt, W. J.	1873	Ward, Ruby	1902	*Wolf, Albert	1901
Stribling, Fannie M.	1865	Warke, Anna	1901	*Wolf, Harry D.	1904
Sweetman, Anna	1896	Warner, Earl	1900	*Wolf, Howard	1903
Sweetman, Howard	1893	Warner, George B.	1880	Wolf, Nellie	1903
Sweetman, Mary	1898	Warner, Ruth	1884	Wolf, Stashia	1905
Sullivan, Zana S.	1905	Wasserstrom, Mary	1900	Wolfley, Elizabeth	1901
*Tappan, Helen	1905	Wasserstrom, Malvina	1901	*Wood, Mary	1881
*Tappan, George H.	1904	Webster, Lucy	1880	Woodruff, Melissa	1864
Thatcher, Hazel	1903	Wefler, Ida M.	1890	Wright, Anna	1886
Thatcher, Carl	1905	Wehmeyer, Amy	1897	Wright, J. Willard	1888
Thomas, Fannie	1899	Weill, Belle	1886	*Wright, Katherine H.	1905
Thompson, Anna A.	1865	Weill, Emma L.	1878	*Yates, Arizona	1893
Thompson, Anna E.	1891	Weldon, Addie	1887	Yates, Emma	1889
Thompson, Florence L.	1865	*Weldon, Chris.	1892	Young, Lillian	1899
Thompson, Lloyd	1902	Weldon, Florence	1880	Zinn, Mamie	1899
Thompson, Lovina	1859	*Weldon, Lawrence	1876		



Circleville has been extremely fortunate in securing men for the position of superintendent of the public schools who have been especially adapted to the position. In the 54 years which have elapsed since the organization of the schools, only five men have held the office. This is something unusual and it has done much to promote the efficiency of the school administration.

At the opening of the Union Schools in the fall of 1852, John Lynch, of Ashland, was chosen superintendent. He served for 10 years until 1862, when he resigned and entered the Union Army as captain of Company A, 114th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. On September 22, 1862, Mr. Lynch was promoted to the rank of major, in which position he served to the end of the war. After peace had been declared, he removed to Louisiana where he served as a member of the constitutional convention in the reconstruction of the State and later became a leading member of the State Senate. In 1876 when the Democrats were restored to power, Mr. Lynch removed to California where he resided until his death. A son, John C. Lynch, has attained some prominence in that State, serving as speaker of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature and now holding the position of collector of internal revenue in the San Francisco district.

H. H. Barney, a teacher of wide experience who had been elected school commissioner in 1853 and who was one of the prominent educators of the State, succeeded Mr. Lynch in September, 1862. He held the position until 1869, when he retired from active work and went to Cincinnati to live, remaining there until his death.

In January, 1869, he was succeeded by C. S. Smart, who served until his election to the office of State school commissioner, in 1874. After a term of three years, he retired from school work and went into business in New York. Mr. Smart was a graduate of the Ohio University, at Athens, and before coming to Circleville had been superintendent of the Jackson schools.

On January 1, 1875, Montgomery H. Lewis, who had been the principal of the Cen-

tral Ohio Normal School at Worthington, Ohio, succeeded C. S. Smart as superintendent of the Circleville schools. Mr. Lewis was a graduate of the Columbus High School and also of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. After leaving college he became principal of the Zanesville and later of the Sandusky high schools. He was a thorough educator and organizer and did much to increase the efficiency of the local schools. He held the position of superintendent for nearly 25 years, during which time the schools under his efficient management gained a recognized position among the leading schools of the State. His administration was perhaps the most successful in the history of the schools.

After leaving Circleville, Mr. Lewis located in Chicago where he organized the firm of Montgomery H. Lewis & Company, publishers and book-sellers. He now holds the position of manager of the library department of the Educational Publishing Company, of Chicago.

In 1899 C. L. Boyer, the present incumbent, then superintendent of schools at Logan, Ohio, was elected to succeed Mr. Lewis as superintendent. Mr. Boyer is a graduate of the Capital University, at Columbus. After leaving college, he took charge of the schools of Lithopolis. In 1893 he was called to Lima where he became professor of mathematics and principal of the normal department. He left this position in 1897 to take charge of the schools of Logan. From there he came to Circleville, where he still remains.

#### PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

In addition to the public schools, there have been several attempts on the part of Circleville churches to establish parochial schools. One of these, the school established by St. Joseph's Catholic Church, has proven highly successful and is now in active operation. The other, established by the German Lutheran Church, failed to receive the united support of the congregation and consequently after a brief period it was discontinued.

\* \* \*

St. Joseph's Parochial School was organ-





ized in 1886, during the pastorate of Rev. M. M. Meara. The school and convent building is a brick structure situated on the east end of the church property on Mound street, where the church and parochial residence are also located. The building is two stories in height and contains 12 rooms, four of which are occupied as class rooms for the different grades. The studies for the most part are similar to those taught in the public schools, with the addition of catechism and church history. Stenography is also taught in the upper grades

and in addition there is an industrial department in which the girls are taught the domestic arts, sewing, etc. The instructors of the school are Sisters of Charity of Nazareth and are six in number.

The scholars are drawn from families of the Catholic faith, of whom there of 160 in the city. During the year just closed there were 149 pupils enrolled. After each pupil has finished the required work, he is entitled to a diploma at the annual commencement held each June. The graduates to date are:

#### GRADUATES OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class
Brown, E. C. ....	1895	Henry, Donald ....	1905	Moore, J. D. ....	1904
Brown, Mary F. ....	1899	Henry, Margaret ....	1896	Prentice, May ....	1903
Brown, Kathleen ....	1904	Hirt, Helen ....	1905	Rodgers, James ...	1905
Cannon, George X. ....	1900	Howell, Loula ....	1891	Ryan, Ollie ....	1905
Cannon, Katie M. ....	1895	Kathe, B. J. ....	1896	Ryan, Albert O. ....	1905
Cullen, Katie P. ....	1899	Kathe, Raymond ....	1905	Smith, Anna ....	1905
Cummins, Helen ....	1904	Kirwin, Mrs. Ella ....	1891	Smith, Anna E. ....	1891
Dodd, John A. ....	1900	Kirwin, P. J. ....	1893	Smith, J. D. ....	1904
Dodd, Kathleen ....	1904	Kirwin, T. J. ....	1898	Smith, Mary R. ....	1902
Drescher, Francis ....	1900	McKenzie, Cecilia ....	1905	Smith, Rose A. ....	1895
Egan, Parnell ....	1899	McKenzie, Hannah ....	1902	Sapp, Howard ....	1905
Foley, Sadie ....	1890	McClean, Anna ....	1903	Sapp, Margie ....	1905
Greer, Margaret ....	1895	McCrady, Ethel ....	1905	Tracey, Julia B. ....	1890
Henry, A. J. ....	1897	Moore, Bessie ....	1905	Ucker, C. S. ....	1891

The parochial school of the German Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. J. Snider in 1888, two years after the founding of St. Joseph's Parochial School. School was held in an addition consisting of two rooms built on the east side of the church on East Mound street. Attendance was optional. There were two instructors in addition to the minister, who taught several branches. The grades ran as high as the first year High School of the present day. Special emphasis was placed on the study of German, the catechism, church history and doctrine. The school was not very successful and from the first there was opposition to the idea of a parochial school. This grew stronger until at length, in 1893, the

project was abandoned. In 1899 the school was revived but it only lasted for the brief period of one summer.

#### THE CIRCLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Was established in 1895 by Clarence Baltlaser, who conducted it until May 4, 1904, when it was purchased by C. M. Woltz. The attendance during the year aggregates some 40 students and as proof of the college's efficiency, none of these ever find any difficulty in securing positions after graduating. Every facility is offered for obtaining a first-class commercial education. The shorthand department is conducted by Mary E. Griner.



## CHAPTER XXVIII

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN CIRCLEVILLE

The life of a physician, ever an arduous one, was made doubly so, in the early settlement of the county, by adverse circumstances incident to pioneer life.

A good many of the earlier doctors died very young; many obituaries of physicians under 35 years of age appeared in the local newspaper of the early times; and there can be little doubt that their illness and untimely death were, in many cases, brought on by the exposure and hardships, which they were forced in the cause of humanity and of their profession to endure. Their trips were usually made on horseback, through all sorts of weather, over almost impassible paths and covering what, in view of the mode of travel then prevailing, were immense distances.

Dr. Marcus Brown said that even in his day (he came to Circleville in 1836) a doctor's life was one of hard work and little comfort. Many a time, he recounted, he was so worn out with traveling that he would get off his horse and, throwing himself upon the ground, would instantly fall into a sleep of exhaustion, from which he would waken chilled and wet with dew. Fever and ague were the prevailing diseases in this uncleared country and the doctors themselves through existing conditions were peculiarly liable to these complaints.

The first physician to locate in Pickaway County was Dr. Daniel Turney, who came in 1800, a boy of 14 years from Shepherdstown, Virginia, to Chillicothe, Ohio, where his father worked at the potter's trade. He graduated from a medical school in Philadelphia in 1806,

and then went to Jefferson, Pickaway County, where he began the practice of his profession. He came to Circleville shortly after the town was laid out, being the first resident physician in the town. After living here for 13 years, he removed to Columbus in 1823, where four years later he died, having continued in the practice to the last.

Dr. Turney was married, in 1816, to a daughter of Maj.-Gen. James Denny, Janet Stirling Denny. They had four children, of whom a son, Samuel Denny, followed his father's profession.

Dr. Samuel Denny Turney was born in Columbus, December 26, 1824. In 1840, his mother and her children moved back to Circleville, their former home, where Samuel entered a store as salesman. During this time, he studied medicine alone (having inherited from his father a deep interest in the subject); later he became a student of Dr. P. K. Hull. In 1849-50, he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, and in 1850-51 at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in April, 1851. Returning to Circleville, he began practicing; and shortly after, on June 17, was married, his wife being Evaline McCrea. They had two children, of whom a son, Harry, is now living in Columbus.

When the Civil War began, Dr. Turney went out as surgeon to the 13th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., being the first surgeon to offer his services to the State. In March, 1863, he was commissioned surgeon of volunteers by the





United States; in 1865, for faithful and meritorious service, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel. He was on the staff of General Van Cleve, as medical director and was division and post medical director of hospitals at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. When the war was over, Dr. Turney came back to Circleville and entered into partnership with Dr. A. W. Thompson. He had, before the war, been for a short time a partner of his old instructor, Dr. Hull. In 1868, Governor Hayes bestowed upon Dr. Turney the rank of surgeon-general of the State of Ohio, in recognition of his valuable services and, in 1872, Governor Noyes ratified and renewed the action of his predecessor. He was appointed professor of physiology and pathology in Starling Medical College in 1867, but, caring more for his practice than for lecturing, he continued in this capacity only one year. His health failing, in the summer of 1875, Dr. Turney went abroad, but remained for so short a time that the benefit derived was slight. Upon returning home, he entered into a partnership with Dr. C. A. Foster, which continued a short time, and in 1877 he became associated with Dr. Alva P. Courtright, which partnership continued until his death, which occurred January 2, 1878. The funeral was held at the home of his brother, Nelson J. Turney, where he died. The burial was in Forest Cemetery.

Dr. Erastus Webb was the second medical man to come to Circleville to locate. He came, in 1815, from the State of New York. In 1830 he associated himself with Dr. Hull in the drug business. (It was an ordinary circumstance for doctors in the olden time to keep a combination office and drug-store.) Dr. Webb died in 1848.

His partner, Dr. Peter K. Hull, had come to Circleville only a year or two before his association with Dr. Webb. After eight years' residence here, he went to Monticello, Indiana, where, about 1858, he died.

Dr. Hill also was connected with Dr. Webb having studied under him. He, evidently,

after beginning the practice of his profession, discontinued for a time, for we find that on July 22, 1826, he again began the practice of medicine. He remained in Circleville only a few years, going to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he kept up his chosen work until his death, many years later.

Dr. William N. Luckey was the third physician in Circleville. He came here in 1819 from Pennsylvania and remained until his death, about 1847. He and Dr. Lewis Wolfley formed a partnership on July 8, 1825; and he became associated with Dr. Carlisle on November 11, 1833. At this time his office was on Bastile avenue. He was later associated with Dr. Fitch, this partnership being dissolved May 27, 1836.

Among the older medical practitioners in Pickaway County, was Dr. Edson B. Olds, a native of Vermont. He was born in 1802 and came 16 years later to Ohio, where he began teaching, in the meanwhile studying law with his brother, Joseph Olds. An impediment of speech was felt to be a barrier to his ever becoming a brilliant lawyer, and he gave up this aspiration and began the study of medicine, under Dr. Luckey. He finished at a Philadelphia medical school and in 1824 began to practice in Kingston, Ross County. Four years later he came to Circleville and practiced his profession until 1837, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Drs. Olds and Gibson were, for a time, partners in the drug business. About August 13, 1831, they moved their business (known as the Circleville Drug Store) to a new building on the circle. In March, 1836, Dr. Edward F. Olds and James N. Fitch bought out Dr. Edson B. Olds' interest in this drug business, but he evidently retained a certain right there, for we find that, on April 13, 1837, Drs. Edson B. and his brother, Dr. B. S. Olds (late of Bloomfield), might be consulted by their patients at their office at the Circleville Drug Store. This partnership evidently lasted only a few months. Dr. Olds was three times elected to Congress and to the State Legislature, several times. Dr.



Olds went to Lancaster in 1859, where he died 20 years later.

Dr. Chester Olds, a native of Vermont and a brother of Dr. Edson B. Olds, came to Circleville about 1850. He practiced medicine here until his death, 10 years later.

Dr. William Blackstone, one of the first physicians in Circleville, was born in Maryland in 1795. His father's family emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, when he was a boy. While preparing for his life work he taught a country school. He was graduated from Transylvania College, at Lexington, Kentucky. In the early part of his professional career, he lived in Circleville, in the latter days of 1822 occupying the room on South Main street used by Joseph Olds as a law office. He was for a time in partnership with Dr. Luckey. Dr. Blackstone went from Circleville to Londonderry; thence to Waverly; and later to Athens, where he made a permanent location. He died there.

Dr. Thomas Blackstone, who was born in Ross County in 1842, was graduated from Ohio University at Athens in 1871. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. William Blackstone, and then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he was graduated. After a service of four years as medical assistant in the Athens Hospital for the Insane, he made a trip to Europe and then located in Circleville, where he has been engaged in practice for the last 27 years.

Another of our early physicians was Dr. Azariah Perkins, who, on November 25, 1824, was authorized by the 10th District Medical Society to practice in Circleville.

Dr. William Turner was one of the earliest practitioners in Pickaway County. On November 25, 1824, he was authorized to practice in the county by the 10th District Medical Society. Dr. Turner practiced for a short time in Circleville, but the greater part of his

life was spent in Walnut township. He died about 1829.

Dr. Thomas H. Gibson was born in Pickaway County and took his instruction in medicine under Dr. Luckey. He commenced to practice in 1823. In 1836, being attacked with bronchitis (a disease of which little was then known) he went to the medicinal springs in Virginia, for his health. Receiving no benefit, he started home, which, however, he never reached alive, dying in Charleston, Virginia, on July 31, 1836, in the 32nd year of his age. Dr. Gibson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of ruling elder.

Dr. D. C. Noble was a physician in Circleville in 1825 and Dr. J. Cook Bennett, in 1828.

Dr. J. B. Finley began to practice his profession in Circleville about 1825. On August 16, 1831, we find that he opened an office in the frame building on Francis Kinnear's lot, north of the latter's store. He went from here to South Bend, Indiana, about 1833, where he was still located in 1838, his wife dying there on June 8th of that year.

Dr. J. B. Jones was graduated, in 1837, from the Philadelphia Medical College and first practiced in Muskingum County. He came to Circleville in 1839, where he was engaged in a flourishing practice until his death, which occurred in 1846.

Dr. Wayne Griswold was born at Buckland, Massachusetts, where he received his preliminary education. He was a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the class of 1834, after which event he began to practice in Whitingham, Vermont, where he remained five years. Upon removing to Circleville, he bought a house (in which he established an office) on the site of the present Court House. He built up a large practice, in which he continued until 1872, in which year he retired, Drs. Wilder and Bowers assuming his practice (the former having for a number





of years been associated with Dr. Griswold). He was in the drug business at the Pickaway Drug Store, from 1849 to 1865, being a partner of W. W. Ballard. He was at different times a member of the Board of Education and the State Board of Public Works. Dr. Griswold died in October, 1873. His funeral was conducted from his home. He was buried in Forest Cemetery.

Dr. Gardner A. Wilder, a nephew of Dr. Wayne Griswold, was born at Buckland, Massachusetts, March 23, 1837. In 1856 he came to Ohio, becoming a salesman in the drug store of Griswold & Ballard, and spending his spare time in reading medicine with Dr. Griswold. He entered the Berkshire Medical College in 1863, and upon his graduation, in 1864, returned to Circleville, where, the following year, he entered into partnership with Dr. Griswold. This partnership continued until the retirement of the elder physician in 1872. Dr. E. D. Bowers at that time became associated with Dr. Wilder, the partnership ending at the death of Dr. Bowers. Dr. Wilder was on February 14, 1861, married to Martha Wilkes, of Circleville. In August, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Circleville, which office he filled for four years, in a very acceptable manner. Dr. Wilder served for 23 years on the Board of Education and for 12 years was its president. From 1893 to 1897 he was examining surgeon for pensions. His death occurred on January 30, 1898. His funeral services were held at his late home, with burial at Forest Cemetery.

Dr. E. D. Bowers was a native of Muskingum County, being born in March, 1834. He began to study medicine with Dr. H. Culbertson, of Zanesville, and then went to Philadelphia, where after three years of study he was graduated in 1861, from Jefferson Medical College. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant-surgeon, 93rd Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and surgeon, in March, 1865, being mustered out of service, in October, 1865. During the next year he served as assistant surgeon at the Columbus Asylum for the Insane. He

came to Circleville in the spring of 1867 and entered into partnership, in 1872, with Dr. G. A. Wilder, who was associated with Dr. Griswold, the latter now retiring, turning over his practice to the younger men. Dr. Bowers was, on June 4, 1867, married to Jennie Griswold, a daughter of Dr. Griswold. He died on January 22, 1896.

Dr. J. F. Evans, who for 20 years previous had been engaged in the practice of his profession, was established in Circleville as a physician in 1840. "Being acquainted with the German language," he naively asserted, "he hoped to merit a share of public patronage."

Dr. Louis Bierce came to Circleville from Athens, somewhere about 1840. He died in only two years.

Dr. H. C. Johns was a student under Dr. J. B. Jones, with whom he was associated in practice, in the '40's. In 1849 he removed to Decatur, Illinois.

Dr. Asad W. Thompson came to Ohio from Massachusetts, having been born in Heath, December 16, 1814. His early education was acquired in the common schools, with two terms in a high school. When quite young he taught in the district schools in the winter, working on his father's farm in the summer. In February, 1838, he went to Whitingham, Vermont, to become a student of Dr. Wayne Griswold, and in the autumn of the same year attended lectures in the Berkshire Medical College, the alma mater of so many Pickaway County physicians. After this, he continued his studies under Dr. S. W. Williams, eminent in his profession, not only in his town, Deerfield, but in the entire State of Massachusetts. In October, 1839, Dr. Thompson came to South Bloomfield to complete his studies with his brother, Dr. J. C. Thompson, and during the next two winters attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which, in 1841, he received his degree. He located in Kingston, practicing there for 18 years, coming in 1859 to Circleville. From 1863





to 1866, Drs. Thompson and D. N. Kinsman were in partnership; at its termination Dr. Thompson was associated, professionally, for six years, with Dr. S. D. Turney; and from 1877 to 1880 with Dr. George T. Row. While at college, one of Dr. Thompson's particularly strong points was chemistry; this proficiency stood him in good stead in his professional career, he being the first physician in the Scioto Valley to administer chloroform as an anesthetic. Also, before the anesthetic properties of ether had become generally known, he had discovered its properties and applied it in his practice.

In August, 1844, Dr. Thompson was married to Diantha M. Entekin, who died 14 years later. He was married again, in May, 1860, to Harriet B. Lyon, of Oxford, Ohio, who still lives in Circleville. Dr. Thompson died on September 15, 1895.

Dr. Thompson B. Wright was born at Circleville, in August, 1864. He was graduated from Kenyon College in 1883. Three years later he was graduated from the Columbus Medical College. After practicing a few months at South Bloomfield, he came to Circleville and entered into partnership with his great-uncle, the late Dr. Asad W. Thompson, which association continued until 1894, since which year he has practiced alone. During the Spanish-American War, he spent nine months in the service, as a surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

Dr. Kingsley Ray, one of the earlier Pickaway County physicians, was a native of the State of New York, being born in Monroe County on October 20, 1797. He inherited his predilection for medicine from his father, who was a physician of ability. Dr. Ray was a graduate from the medical department of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in the class of 1821. Until 1823, he practiced in his own county and then came to Ohio, locating in Franklin County, where he remained for 15 years, going from there to Delaware and eight years later, to Circleville. Dr. Ray was among the first practitioners in Ohio to use

quinine, receiving, for experimental purposes, one-eighth part of the first ounce of quinine which was ever brought to Columbus.

On March 12, 1826, Dr. Ray was married to Mary Mason Lathrop, a young lady resident in his native State. Dr. Ray retired from active practice about the time the war closed. He died in 1887, his funeral services being held at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which for years he had been a communicant.

Dr. Taylor died from cholera, in Circleville, in 1850, having been established in this town for only two years, having bought the practice of Dr. Marcus Brown, on the latter's retirement.

Dr. Marcus Brown, a man long identified with all the best interests of Circleville, was a native of Connecticut, being born at Colebrook, on July 5, 1797. In 1816 his father, with his son, emigrated to Ohio, the mother having died 15 years before. A farm was bought in Medina County, upon which the father continued for almost 30 years, moving then to Circleville to live with his son, who for a number of years had been located at this place.

Dr. Brown had gone, after remaining three years on the home farm, to Somerset, where he taught school for a year; after which he went to Ross County, where he also taught for two years. It was while he was teaching in Salem, that his marriage to Miss Sarah Close occurred. Coming to Circleville then, he established a private school, one of the first in this place, which he continued to hold for four years. In the meanwhile, he studied in his leisure time, taking Latin with Joseph Olds and medicine with Dr. Webb. He began the practice of his profession at Williamsport, Pickaway County. After five years practice, he interrupted his work to attend lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Receiving a diploma, he resumed practice in Williamsport, coming back six years later to Circleville, where he carried on his profession until 1850, when he retired. Only a few months later, the Asiatic cholera broke out and raged



for some time, during the prevalence of which Dr. Brown again took up his work, for the sake of humanity. It was owing to a great sorrow and disappointment in his life that his retirement was due. His only child, an unusually bright boy, had been educated to follow the father's profession. He was graduated at Miami University and later at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1847 entered practice with his father with every promise of success. One year later he died, and the heart-broken father relinquished the profession which has been to him a successful career, but which now would be but a constant reminder of his blighted hopes.

The banking business engaged Dr. Brown's attention, after he retired from practice. The Pickaway County Savings Institute—the forerunner of the First National Bank of Circleville—was the organization with which he was connected, and of which he became president, holding this office till his death. About 1850, also, he purchased a farm, which he gave up, however, in four years, and became a silent partner of George H. Pickardt, in the drug business, continuing in this connection until 1877.

Dr. Brown was a man of culture, and was interested in those things which make for advancement. He was for a number of years on the board of directors of the Public Library of Circleville. A more extended notice of him, in this capacity, will be found in the article on the library. He took two trips abroad, the second embracing an itinerary of Europe, Asia and Northern Africa.

Dr. Brown died January 6, 1882. His obsequies were held at his late residence on Mound street. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Charles H. Hawkes was a native of Massachusetts, being born at Charlemont. His education was received in Middlebury, Vermont, and at the Berkshire Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. He began to practice at Tarlton, Pickaway County, in 1847, and the next year came to Circleville and became a partner of Dr. Marcus Brown. This association continued

only a year, after which he practiced alone until 1873, when his brain became affected by a disease which caused his death, in 1878. He was placed successively in asylums at Dayton, Athens and Columbus, at which latter place he died. One of the most costly and beautiful monuments in Forest Cemetery marks his resting-place. Dr. Hawkes was married in 1867 to Alice Piper. Their home was one of the landmarks of the old circle, a charmingly situated brick house, standing diagonally to Franklin street, the tearing down of which in 1905 removed almost the last remnant of that peculiar conformation, to which the town owes its name.

Dr. Nelson E. Jones was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 20, 1821. His preliminary education was received at Chillicothe and Augusta, Kentucky. He was graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1846 and on June 9th of the same year was married to Virginia Smith. Dr. Jones practiced his profession in Cleveland for two years and then went to the West, being for a time located in Dubuque, Iowa. He came back to Ohio about 1852, setting up an office at Circleville. Dr. Jones served from May 4, 1864, to the end of the war, as surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, 12th District of Ohio; for 31 years he was examining surgeon for pensions. In 1878 Dr. Jones took into partnership his son, Dr. Howard Jones, this business association terminating only on the retirement of the father, who, some three or four years before his death, on account of growing deafness, gave up active practice.

Beside being a good physician, Dr. Jones was a writer of ability. He contributed articles on local history to newspapers and wrote some entertaining studies of dogs (of which animals he was very fond) for his grandsons. This latter is still in manuscript. His "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," a most interesting record of pioneer life, was published by the Robert Clarke Company, in 1898. Dr. Jones died on December 15, 1901.

Dr. Howard Jones, son of Dr. Nelson E. Jones, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853.





and was graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1875. The following year he was graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and then took a post-graduate course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then located at Circleville and entered into practice, at the same time becoming a member of the faculty of the Columbus Medical College, where he filled the chair of ophthalmology for two years and that of physiology for four years. For a considerable period he was associated with his father in practice. Since his father's retirement, he has practiced alone.

About 1855 Dr. William L. Peck came to Circleville, where he established a partnership with Dr. Chester Olds, which continued until 1861, he withdrawing to serve in the war, first as assistant surgeon and later as surgeon of an Ohio regiment. At the close of the war, he returned home and was almost immediately appointed as superintendent of the Columbus Asylum for the Insane. After this institution was burned, Dr. Peck had charge of its rebuilding; but before the buildings were quite ready for occupancy, he was superseded. He then went to Cincinnati and established the College Hill Sanitarium. After remaining in charge of this work for a time, he removed to Indianapolis, to engage in the practice of his profession. It was at this place that he met his death. While engaged in some feature of his work, he accidentally stepped back into a tank of boiling water. Although severely scalded, his death, due to this cause, did not occur for about a year. His body was brought back to Circleville for burial as was that of his wife, who died in the winter of 1905-06. The citizens of Circleville have a constant reminder of Dr. Peck in the block which bears his name.

Dr. Baldrige, who practiced the eclectic system of medicine was located in Circleville in the '60's. He was a stanch Presbyterian and the older members of that church remember a beautiful prayer which he was wont to give, and which impressed visitors most favor-

ably, but with which the more constant attendants became so familiar as to be almost able to recite it themselves.

Dr. Longshore was also an eclectic physician, who, after a short practice in Circleville, died about 1854 or 1855.

Dr. Jephtha Davis was another of the eclectic school who practiced in Circleville. He was located here from about 1858 to 1872, when, suffering from asthma, he moved to Kansas. He obtained relief for a time, but after a while, the complaint again attacking him, he went to another locality, and it is not known here if he is still living.

Dr. C. C. Sharp came from Galveston, Texas, to Circleville, about 1857. He was located here for 12 years, going then to Columbus. As Dr. Sharp's early life had been spent in a Southern environment, his sympathies, in regard to the questions which brought on the Civil War, were decidedly antagonistic to the feeling of the North. His settlement in a Northern locality at that time was unfortunate, as his practice no doubt suffered merely from political reasons, and without regard to his ability and skill as a physician. After remaining in Columbus for a while, Dr. Sharp removed to Kentucky, where he practiced for a time, first at Lexington and then at Louisville. He afterward went to Chicago.

Dr. D. N. Kinsman is a native of Heath, Massachusetts. Upon first coming to Circleville, he followed the profession of teaching, in the meantime reading medicine under Dr. Peck. He was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1863, after which he was associated with Dr. A. W. Thompson. This partnership lasted until 1866, when he left Circleville and located in Lancaster; after practicing there for five or six years, he became connected with the Starling Medical College, Columbus. After several years in this capacity, he entered upon private practice in Columbus, where he still remains. The past summer, Dr. Kinsman went to the East, to take a special course in nervous diseases.



Dr. Alva P. Courtright was a native of Pickaway County. His early medical education was acquired in Circleville, where he studied with Drs. Turney and Thompson, in 1864. He was a graduate of the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in the class of 1867. He was the successful contestant in an examination for the position of interne of what is now the Cincinnati Hospital. After holding this position one year, he was appointed assistant physician at the Longview Asylum for the Insane, where he remained for almost four years, when he became associated with his father-in-law, Dr. John L. Vattier, in private practice in Cincinnati. About 1873, he located in Circleville and in January, 1877, entered into a partnership with Dr. Turney, which lasted until the death of the latter, only one year later. After this, he was for one or two years associated with Dr. John Lilly, and then practiced alone. In the early part of June, 1897, Dr. Courtright, while driving through the country on professional business, was thrown from his buggy, caused by his horse backing off a bridge. He received fatal injuries, and after lingering for about two weeks died June 31, 1897.

Dr. Dudley V. Courtright is a native of Circleville, born here on July 4, 1875. He spent one year at Miami University and in March, 1897, was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus. The following three years he was an interne at the Mount Carmel Hospital, and then came to Circleville, where he has continued to practice medicine ever since.

Dr. Loring Courtright followed in the footsteps of his father and brother in the choice of a profession. Dr. Courtright was born in Circleville, on April 2, 1878. He received his degree of A. B. from Ohio State University, graduating in the class of 1901. He then took a course at Starling Medical College for two years, after which he became house physician at Mount Carmel Hospital, Columbus. He held this position for one year, going then to Dayton, where he has since been stationed as physician in the Dayton Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. A. H. Blake practiced in Circleville in the '60's, going from here to Garnett, Kansas. His wife was a Miss Thompson, of Deer Creek township, Pickaway County.

Dr. L. C. Vernon was a native of Muskingum County, being born near Zanesville on March 9, 1830. He read medicine with Dr. Sharp in Circleville, in 1857, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, in 1864, having previously practiced for a short time at Washington Court House. After graduation, he located in Zanesville, coming back in 1873 to Circleville, where he enjoyed a large practice. While pursuing his professional duties, in the winter of 1882, Dr. Vernon contracted diphtheria, from which he died on January 20th.

Dr. Andrew H. Shaeffer, who has been located in practice in Circleville since 1870, was born in Madison township, Fairfield County, Ohio, September 21, 1821. The preliminary study of the medical profession was passed under Dr. Samuel H. Porter. In 1849 he was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Royalton, Ohio, removing later to Oakland where he continued to practice until he came to this city.

Dr. Madison Hammel was born at Circleville, December 22, 1840, and studied medicine under Drs. Griswold and Wilder. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan for two years, and in 1868 was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He was located for a short time at Five Points and later at Waterloo, coming in 1869 to Circleville, where he has since been located.

Dr. F. Baker was located in Circleville for a short time, coming from Ashland, Kentucky, in 1878.

Dr. John C. King received his education in medicine at the University of Nashville, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1874. He is of the





homeopathic school of medicine and served for three years on the staff of the Homeopathic Charity Hospital of Pittsburg, his active practice having begun in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1872. In 1878, he came to Circleville, being the first of his school to practice in this town. Dr. King married Hattie Shulze. In the autumn of 1883, owing to failing health, Dr. King removed to Banning, California, where he is now located. Dr. King, while in Circleville, was an earnest member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Ralph Morden was born in London, Ontario, on August 8, 1852, his boyhood being spent on a farm. After finishing the common-school course, he studied for two years at the University of Belleville, Ontario, and at the Seminary of Komoka. He then taught school for a year, after which he began the study of his profession under the direction of Dr. R. J. Morden, of London, Ontario. In the autumn of 1873, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College, New York City, being graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D. He located at Exeter, but after only one year's practice he left there on account of his health, coming to Ohio in the spring of 1877. He practiced in Groveport, Franklin County, for seven years, being the first homeopathic physician in that town. His wife, Lenora Stine, to whom he was married in 1879, belonged to Groveport. On November 1, 1883, Dr. Morden came to Circleville, where he was engaged in a large practice until his death, which occurred in June, 1903.

Dr. George T. Row was born near Circleville in 1846, and received a common-school education, also attending Everts High School. In 1874 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Turney and in 1877 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland. He then located in Circleville, where he became a partner of Dr. A. W. Thompson, which association continued for three years; since then he has practiced alone.

Dr. George A. Rowe, a cousin of Dr.

George T. Row, was born near Circleville. His first studies in his profession were conducted under the supervision of Dr. L. C. Vernon, in 1875, after which he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, being graduated in 1878. He practiced in Circleville for a while, with Dr. Vernon, then was located in St. Louis for several years, after which he went to Buffalo, New York, where he has since resided and where he is a leading physician.

Dr. C. C. Tomlinson came to Circleville in 1878, having been at that time engaged in the practice of his profession for about 15 years. He was not here long.

Dr. Morris H. Miesse, who has been engaged in practice at Circleville for the past 26 years, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, on November 16, 1843. At the age of 16 he entered Ohio University at Athens, and four years later was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1865 and 1866, and in the fall of 1867 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons—medical department of Columbia College—in New York City, where he was graduated the following year. He then located at Royalton, Fairfield County, Ohio, and practiced there until his removal to Circleville.

Dr. John W. Lilly was born in Circleville, where he was educated in the public schools. He was graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus. He practiced in Circleville, with Dr. Alva P. Courtright, until his removal to Toledo, where he is a prominent practitioner.

Dr. Jacob G. Smith is a native of Kentucky, having been born at Elizabethtown, on January 12, 1866. At four years of age, he came with his parents to Circleville. Here he received a common-school education, and when about 21 years old began to read medicine with Dr. Ralph Morden. In the fall of 1888, he entered the homeopathic medical department of the University of Michigan. After remaining





there two years, he attended the Chicago Homeopathic College, being graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1891. He set up a practice in Circleville, in which he continued until about 1901, when he withdrew from active practice to engage in other pursuits, going to New York City, where he is at present located.

Dr. Jacob A. Stout was born in Pickaway County in 1863. He studied at Lebanon for three years and after his graduation read medicine with Dr. Alva P. Courtright. He then entered Starling Medical College, being graduated three years later. For one year thereafter, he was interne at Mount Carmel Hospital, since which time he has engaged in private practice in Columbus.

Dr. Charles Naumann has been located at Circleville, engaged in the practice of the medical profession, since 1885. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, being born near Neuenkirchen, in 1847. He accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1854, and there received a common-school education, after which he attended Smithville Academy in that county. In 1872 he graduated at the Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois. He then took a course in Hahnemann College, Chicago, and finally graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1876, both of these colleges being homeopathic schools. The year of his graduation he opened an office at Hinsdale, Illinois. The following year he removed to Naperville, where he practiced until 1884. After one year spent in South Dakota, he came to Circleville, where he has since continued in practice.

Dr. H. C. Allen was born at Minerva, Kentucky, August 10, 1852. In 1878 he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and then located at New Straitsville, Perry County, Ohio, where he remained in practice until 1892, in which year he came to Circleville. In 1884 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic and in 1897 took one at the New York Post-Graduate School.

Dr. A. W. Holman located at Circleville for practice in 1892, the same year that he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont. He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1868, and was graduated from Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1889, and also attended Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio.

Oscar H. Dunton, M. E., M. D., was born at Hampden, Penobscot County, Maine, in 1858, and was liberally educated at Hampden Academy and the University of Maine. After studying medicine under Dr. J. R. Buchanon, of Boston, Massachusetts, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and later attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1893. After the practice of his profession in Champaign County, Ohio, for one year, he located in Circleville, where he has continued ever since.

Dr. George W. Heffner is a native of Pickaway County, being born in 1871, in Salt Creek township. He spent one year at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and soon after entered Starling Medical College, Columbus, where he was graduated in 1895. The following year was spent as house physician at St. Francis Hospital, after which he located in Circleville.

Dr. G. H. Colvill was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1855. After teaching school three years, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Kinsman, at Columbus. At the same time he attended medical lectures at the Columbus Medical College, where he was graduated in 1879. He then located for practice at Harrisville, Ohio, where he continued until he came to Circleville, in 1899. In 1898 Dr. Colvill took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate College.

Dr. Esther A. Van Riper was born at Lodi, Michigan, and attended the public schools of Ann Arbor. She was graduated from the Druidic University of America, Buffalo, New York, in 1889; from the Jacksonian Optical College, Jackson, Michigan, in 1893, and from



the American College of Science at Philadelphia in 1902. She also has a diploma from the World's Electro-Medical Institute, Columbus, and is a member of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Medical Association.

Dr. W. L. Peters was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, in 1851. He was educated at the National Normal School and spent three years and a half in Ohio Wesleyan University. For two years he attended lectures in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, and then attended the New York Homeopathic College, where he was graduated in 1890. The following 10 years were spent in practice at Nebraska, Ohio. His removal to Circleville took place in October, 1900.

Dr. W. H. Wilderson, who has been at Circleville in the practice of the medical profession since 1902, was born at Roaring Springs, Pennsylvania, in 1855. He was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1892, in 1899 taking a post-graduate course at the same institution. The three years previous to his location in Circleville were spent in practice at Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. Blenn R. Bales was born in Madison County, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. T. B. Wright, of Circleville, and then entered Starling Medical College, Columbus. At the end of his second year, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out in February, 1899, and soon after re-entered Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated the following year. After practicing two years and a half at Marietta, Ohio, he came to Circleville.

Dr. George G. Leist was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. He read medicine with Dr. J. J. Silbaugh at Royalton, Ohio, and then entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1891. After practicing seven years at East Ringgold, Pick-

away County, he removed to Royalton, where he practiced a similar period. He came to Circleville in 1904.

Dr. Edson Christopher Brown was born in Circleville, December 25, 1876. He received his early education in the public schools of Circleville, and was graduated from St. Joseph's Parochial School in 1894. After reading medicine a while with Dr. Row, he entered Starling Medical College, in 1896, where he studied for one year. The following three years were spent at the Ohio Medical University where he was graduated in April, 1900. In the following year he began the practice of medicine at Columbus. In February, 1902, he was appointed first assistant physician of the Massillon State Hospital at Massillon, Ohio, which position he still occupies.

#### DENTISTS.

M. D. Strong and S. Barbour, surgeon-dentists, were among the earlier dentists of Circleville, the former advertising his business in the village paper in October, 1831, and the latter, in January, 1832.

H. S. Chenoweth, surgeon-dentist, visited Circleville at frequent intervals, in 1837, for a few weeks at a time. He was a resident dentist here in 1840; one of the standard advertisements of that year announced the fact that Dr. Chenoweth had just received from Philadelphia a fine lot of "incorruptible" teeth.

Edward C. Clark, D. D. S., was a native of Connecticut, having been born at Windham, in that State, on August 26, 1819. His education for his profession was obtained at the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1852. He began, immediately, to practice in Circleville, and continued here until his death, which occurred on May 22, 1896.

Hartley R. Clarke, D. D. S., who was born in Circleville in 1849, studied dentistry in his father's office and then attended the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated in 1871. Returning then to Circleville, he engaged in practice in part-





nership with his father until 1877, when he opened an office of his own.

E. J. Lilly, D. D. S., M. D., who has been established in Circleville in the practice of dentistry since 1880; was born in this city in 1858. He is a graduate of Everts High School, 1876; also the dental department of the University of Michigan, 1879; and Starling Medical College, Columbus, 1880.

W. R. Lilly, D. D. S., was a native of Pickaway County. He adopted dentistry as his profession, being a graduate of the Cincinnati Dental College. He located in Circleville, where he was engaged in an active practice until his death, which occurred on June 7, 1892. Dr. Lilly's wife was Mary E. Robbins.

R. F. Lilly, D. D. S., is a native of Circleville, born here in 1870. He is a graduate of Everts High School. He received his degree at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1892, and located in Circleville the same year.

G. S. Corne, D. D. S., who has been established since November, 1897, was graduated

in that year from the Louisville College of Dentistry at Louisville, Kentucky. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1871.

Carl Ritz, D. D. S., was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 27, 1863, and was graduated from Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, in March, 1889. He located in Circleville the following April, as an assistant to Dr. Clarke. In 1900 he opened an office of his own.

O. J. Towers, D. D. S., was born at Halls-ville, Ohio, July 11, 1879. He attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, for two years and was graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, in 1905, in which year he located at Circleville.

Gay L. Hitler, D. D. S., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 13, 1882. He is a graduate of Everts High School, class of 1901, and of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, class of 1905. He established himself at Circleville in November of that year.



## CHAPTER XXIX

### THE SOCIETIES OF CIRCLEVILLE

#### MASONRY.

*Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M.*—The first lodge instituted in Pickaway County was Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., at Circleville, its organization dating from about the third year of the county, and ante-dating the incorporation of the town of Circleville by about two years. Unfortunately some of the earliest records of the lodge were lost in moving from one building to another, and it is necessary to depend upon the records of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for information as to the organization of the lodge in Circleville.

From the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in session at Chillicothe, Grand Master Lewis Cass presiding, it is learned that on Monday, January 4, 1813, "a petition from a number of Master Masons residing in the county of Pickaway, praying to be erected into a lodge in the town of Circleville, in said county, to be called Pickaway Lodge, No.—, was handed in and read, whereupon it was referred to Brothers Merwin, McArthur and Dillon, to make a report," and that on Tuesday, January 5th, this committee reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry brethren of Circleville and vicinity, have taken into consideration the same, and are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They would recommend that a dispensation be issued accordingly.

(Signed.) E. B. MERWIN, *Chairman.*

The report was agreed to, and a dispensation issued in accordance therewith; and soon

thereafter a lodge was organized to be known as Pickaway Lodge, No.—, and officers were chosen as follows: Ralph Osborn, W. M.; Peter Parcels, S. W.; James Renick, J. W.; Jonathan Renick, treasurer; Richard Douglas, secretary; James Russell, S. D.; Ira W. Pier, J. D.; Abel Renick, tyler.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at Chillicothe, in January, 1814, the following Master Masons were returned in addition to those named above, as follows: William Renick, William Seymour, James Denny and George Brown; and the following Fellow Crafts, viz.: William Florence, Johnston Hunter, James Bell and James R. Hulse. The first communication was held by Pickaway Lodge on February 6, 1813, and the first member initiated was James Bell, on June 8, 1813.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio at Chillicothe, Grand Master Henry Brush presiding, January 2, 1815, it was agreed upon motion of Ralph Osborn, of Pickaway Lodge, to grant a charter in lieu of the dispensation which was surrendered; and on the following day, January 3, 1815, Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, was duly chartered by Henry Brush, G. M.; Jacob Burnett, D. G. M., *pro tem.*; Edward Tupper, S. G. W.; Levin Belt, J. G. W.; David Kinkead, G. T.; and Robert Kercheval, G. S. The charter members were designated as follows: Ralph Osborn, Peter Parcels, James Renick, James Denny, Jonathan Renick, James Russell, James Bell and James Keller.

The new lodge had the usual vicissitudes of



a new organization, and perhaps the trials and inconveniences were greater than would be experienced at this, the day of strenuous civilization and unlimited invention; but the faith and the enthusiasm of the brethren were of the kind that surmount all obstacles, and Pickaway Lodge has never faltered, from 1813 to the present time, in carrying out the grand principles of Masonry.

The first communications were held in a log house, the first structure erected within the limits of Circleville, which is referred to at another place in this work, as having been the first Court House in the young county seat. After the streets were laid out around it, it stood on the southwest corner of High and Scioto streets, and is known to many people as the "Williamson House." It was recently torn down to make room for a modern dwelling, and the view of it shown in this work was made shortly prior to its destruction. After the Court House had been removed to the center of the circle (now the intersection of Court and Main streets), Pickaway Lodge also moved and occupied rooms in that building.

On July 7, 1824, at a regular communication, Brother Henry Sage presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to appropriate the funds of the lodge to the building of a lodge room, in connection with a school house, if sufficient funds can be raised to complete a building for that purpose.

Brothers Andrew Huston, G. W. Doane, F. Kinnear, James Bell and William Leiby were appointed as a soliciting committee and were so successful that at a special communication, a week later, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Brothers Huston, Bell, Webb, Kinnear and Wolfley. The upper story of the building, which was erected in accordance with the action detailed above, was dedicated to lodge purposes by the Grand Lodge of the State on Friday, June 24, 1825, and was thus occupied and used for 20 years. The lower story of the building was used as an academy. It stood on the north side of Watt

street near Pickaway on the site of a residence recently owned by the late Peter Bartholomew. The total cost of the new home of the lodge was \$505.97 $\frac{1}{4}$ , the room costing \$440.73 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the furnishing \$65.23 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

On February 24, 1845, a committee consisting of Joseph G. Doddridge, J. A. Roof and Henry N. Hedges, Jr., was appointed to negotiate with Edson B. Olds, for the purchase from him of the third floor of the building occupied by the stores of Lyman N. Olds, William Triplett and Sage & Duncan (the same rooms as are now occupied by the exchange of the Citizens' Telephone Company). On Tuesday evening, March 4th, Mr. Olds offered to sell the property desired for \$1,500; and at the regular communication on March 19th the lodge instructed the committee to accept the offer and the contract was concluded March 24th, and a contract let on June 18th, to Gephart & Hartz, for \$112, to put the rooms in suitable condition for lodge purposes, under the supervision of a committee consisting of Brothers William B. Thrall, Henry Sage and G. C. Gephart. On Friday, August 22, 1845, the new hall was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Grand Master William B. Thrall presiding. After the dedication ceremony, an oration was delivered by William B. Hubbard (grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio) at the English Lutheran Church on West Franklin street. This lodge room was used for Masonic purposes for over 30 years, until the present imposing Masonic Temple was built in 1875-76.

A joint stock company was formed and was incorporated February 23, 1874, under the name of "The Masonic Temple Association of Circleville, Ohio." The incorporators were Samuel W. Courtright, Samuel B. Evans, William E. Bolin, Charles F. Krimmel, John H. Bortz and William Fletcher Hurst.

The lodge had purchased the King property (opposite the present Masonic Temple) but disposed of it after purchasing from John Henry and wife, for \$6,000, on February 21, 1874, the lot which they now occupy, the deed being made April 1, 1874. The lot is 46 feet front on Court street by 150 feet deep,





and one of the most eligible and desirable building sites in the city.

The capital stock of the association was \$20,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. The lodge subscribed \$6,000, and in payment for 600 shares of stock transferred to the association the lot upon which the Temple stands. The remainder of the stock was subscribed by members of the lodge, a reduction to \$18,000 being made.

The corner-stone was laid Thursday afternoon, July 29, 1875, with the customary exercises, but with little display. There was a procession composed of the fraternity of this city and representatives from Lithopolis Lodge. In the absence of Brother Mills Gardner, of Washington Court House, grand master of Ohio, Brother Samuel W. Courtright, acting by proxy, conducted the services. The ceremony was witnessed by a large assemblage. Wittich's Band furnished inspiring music.

On the evening of Tuesday, July 3, 1877, the fraternity took formal leave of their hall on Main street, and removed to their new and more commodious quarters. The members of the order assembled at the old hall at 7:30 o'clock and the exercises began with the opening ode. Brother J. T. Franklin then offered an appropriate prayer, and was followed by an eloquent farewell address by Brother Charles F. Krimmel. At the conclusion of these exercises, the members of the order bade final adieu to the old lodge room, around which clustered so many Masonic memories, formed a procession, headed by Wittich's Band, and proceeded to the new hall, where the ceremonies were concluded. An excellent opening address was delivered by Brother Isaac N. Abernethy, and a concise and interesting historical address by Brother Judge Samuel W. Courtright. The exercises were interspersed with music.

The building was erected by Vorys Brothers, of Lancaster, Ohio, their bid of \$18,599 being accepted. The building committee having supervision of the work was made up of Brothers Nelson J. Turney, Samuel A. Moore and William E. Bolin, with J. T. Harris, of Columbus, architect. The structure was

originally 46 feet wide by 110 feet long, and three stories high. It has been added to at the rear in recent years, until now it is 150 feet long. The first story has been used since the completion of the building for mercantile business, the second story for offices and the third story for Masonic purposes. The lodge room is 43 feet wide, 60 feet long and 24 feet high. After the main hall and adjoining rooms had been magnificently carpeted and furnished, it was decided to have a formal public dedication, and the date for this ceremony was fixed for St. John's Day, June 24, 1879, and a committee of arrangements was selected, consisting of Brothers Nelson J. Turney, John Boyer, Isaac N. Abernethy, Samuel Ward, Andrew R. Bolin and Samuel B. Evans. The committee and other members of the order worked unremittingly for the affair, and their efforts were crowned with abundant success. The city was lavishly decorated, the entire line of march, and a great part of the city away from the line of march being covered with flags and Masonic designs. The grand officers who were present and conducted the ceremonies were: William M. Cunningham, of Columbus, G. M.; John W. May, of New Holland, D. G. M.; B. F. Reese, of Columbus, S. G. W.; M. H. Watt, of Chillicothe, J. G. W.; Theodore P. Gordon, of Columbus, G. T.; G. H. Hampson, of Columbus, G. S.; J. T. Rose, of Springfield, G. C.; Smith M. Sullivan, of Dayton, G. O.; Joseph M. Stuart, G. M.; Allen B. Hughes, of Mt. Sterling, G. S. D.; Hugh Buckley, of Cleveland, G. J. D.; Jacob Randall, G. T.; W. A. Connelly, of Portsmouth, G. S. B.; C. H. Ostrander, of Cleveland, G. A.; Jacob Theobald; T. A. Jackson, of Columbus, G. S.

The ceremony of dedication being concluded, a procession was formed, comprising Ely, Miami, Athens, Cyprus, Chillicothe and Lancaster commanderies, and Lancaster, Dresden, New Lexington, Amity, Amanda, Aurora, Paramuthia, Scioto, Frankfort, Magnolia, Goodale, Greenfield, Bloomingburg, Lockbourne, Sabina, Malta, Mount Sterling, New Holland, Lithopolis, Heber, Battin and Pickaway lodges. The crowd gathered on the



streets to watch the parade was estimated at 7,000. The march extended to the Fair Grounds, where dinner was served to 1,500, after which the following program was rendered:

MUSIC  
Cadet and Bauer's Band  
PRAYER  
Rev. J. W. Swick  
VOCAL MUSIC—"SEARCH ME, O LORD"  
Arion Quartette—Messrs. McCrae,  
Oliver, and Melanchton and Edward Wittich  
ADDRESS OF WELCOME  
Andrew R. Bolin  
ADDRESS—"FREE MASONRY AROUND THE WORLD"  
Dr. Robert Morris, P. G. M., of Kentucky  
VOCAL MUSIC—"I'LL THINK OF THEE"  
Arion Quartette  
BENEDICTION

There were 922 Masons in the parade, while the musicians, military escort, etc., added 100 more.

During the three decades that have elapsed since the building of the Temple, the same fraternal spirit has animated the brothers that stirred, in the old days, such men as Brothers Turney, Doane, Thrall, Denny, Webb, Franklin, Robbins, Huston, Sage, Gephart, Leiby, Kinnear, Hull and a host of others, and that same spirit is a guarantee that Pickaway Lodge is a permanent institution.

Brother William B. Thrall was honored for four successive years—1843, 1844, 1845, 1846—with the office of grand master of Ohio.

There are now upon the roll of the lodge 206 members. The present officers are as follows: Jonathan R. Florence, W. M.; Stuart R. Bolin, S. W.; Nelson Woltley, J. W.; Germain Joseph, treasurer; William Vieth, secretary; Earnest L. Tolbert, S. D.; John N. Cook, J. D.; I. Lutz May, S. S.; David H. Lewis, J. S.; and Thomas R. Bell, tyler. The stated communications are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

The Temple now belongs to the Masonic bodies in the following proportion:

Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M. ....	\$ 9,000
Circleville Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M. ....	5,000
Tyrian Council, No. 60, R. & S. M. ....	500
Scioto Commandery, No. 35, K. T. ....	3,220

Total 1,772 shares .....\$17,720

*Circleville Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M.*—On February 23, 1830, a meeting was held by a number of Royal Arch Masons in the office of James D. Caldwell, for the purpose of organizing an effort to establish a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Circleville. James D. Caldwell was chairman of the meeting and William B. Thrall was secretary; and resolutions were adopted approving the establishment of a chapter. A committee, consisting of Henry Sage, James D. Caldwell and William B. Thrall, was appointed to superintend the preparation of the hall for the conferring of the chapter degrees.

A dispensation was secured from the Grand Chapter and the following companions were chosen as the first officers: Henry Sage, high priest; William B. Thrall, king; Andrew Huston, scribe; Otho M. Herron, captain of host; James D. Caldwell, principal sojourner; Matthias Robbins, royal arch captain; James R. Hulse, master of 1st veil; Andrew Shaughnessy, master of 2nd veil; and Nelson Franklin, master of 3rd veil.

At the first meeting, held on May 17, 1830, appropriate by-laws were adopted and petitions were received from Brothers James W. Finley, John Cochran and Seymour G. Renick. On June 7, 1830, all the degrees of the chapter were conferred upon Brothers James W. Finley, John Cochran and George A. Patterson. On January 5, A. L. 5831, a charter was granted to the above-named companions, to be known as Circleville Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons, the official signatures being John Scatterthwaite, G. H. P.; William Gwynn, D. G. H. P.; Timothy Baker, G. K.; Henry Sage, G. S.; and John L. Starling, G. S.

In 1834 Companion Henry Sage was called upon to preside over the deliberations of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, and was succeeded by Companion William B. Thrall, who was



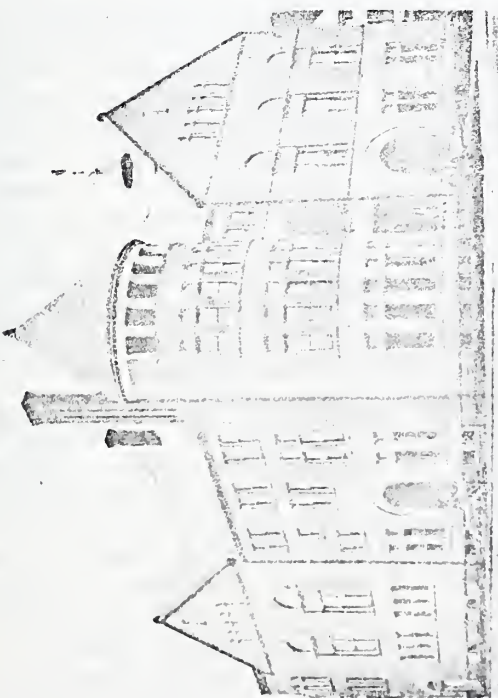




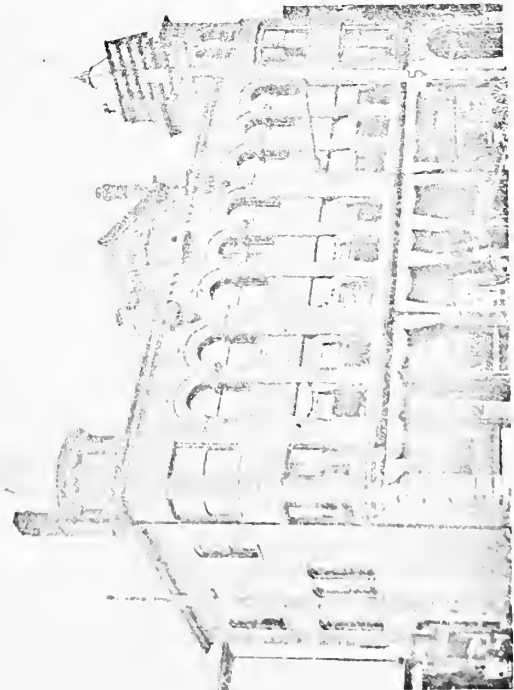
ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK, CIRCLEVILLE



GRAND OPERA HOUSE, CIRCLEVILLE



MEMORIAL HALL, CIRCLEVILLE



PYTHIAN CASTLE, CIRCLEVILLE



again honored by his companions by being chosen grand high priest in 1839. Companion Samuel W. Courtright has been grand king and grand scribe of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, and was high priest of the local chapter for a quarter of a century.

The chapter has had a steady growth to the present time, when the enrollment is 148 members. It has \$5,000 invested in the Temple. The meetings have always been held in the same hall with the blue lodge, and are held the first Monday of each month.

The present officers of Circleville Chapter are: Charles C. Chappellear, high priest; Harry B. Weaver, king; Israel U. Finkel, scribe; Isaac B. Barnes, captain of host; Charles S. Gusman, principal sojourner; Harry C. Baker, royal arch captain; Enoch F. Anderson, master of 1st veil; Nelson Wolfley, master 2nd veil; Bartan Walters, master of 3rd veil; Germain Joseph, treasurer; Stephen L. Grigsby, secretary; and Thomas R. Bell, guard.

*Tyrian Council, No. 60, R. & S. M.*—Upon the recommendation of Lancaster Council, No. 4, a number of the fraternity in Circleville applied for a dispensation to organize a council of Royal and Select Masters. On May 17, 1838, a dispensation was issued to William B. Thrall, thrice illustrious master; John H. Tennant, D. I. M.; George C. Gephart, principal conductor of work; Henry Sage, William Emmett, D. Kinnear, Matthias Robbins, S. Diffenderfer and J. M. Milligan, Royal and Select Masters, by William J. Reese, puissant grand master of the Grand Council of Ohio.

The first meeting under authority of the dispensation was held the same evening that it was granted, in the Masonic Hall, in the old Academy building, and petitions for degrees were received from 10 Royal Arch Masons, viz.: P. K. Hull, Jason Case, George Brunner, G. Botkin, E. Kirkbridge, H. J. Chenoweth, J. W. Julian, D. Brunner, J. C. Hunter and George Try.

A charter was granted on June 22, 1838, by the Grand Council, in session at Lancaster, to Tyrian Council, No. 7. The council survived for eight years, but at that time had en-

countered obstacles, which it could not overcome, and it suspended operations, the last record being a transfer of the funds of the council to Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., for hall rent, in 1846.

The council lay dormant for 26 years, and was reorganized March 20, 1872, by a dispensation granted by Puissant Grand Master Joseph B. Conrad, to Companions E. Z. Hays, T. I. M.; S. A. Moore, D. I. M.; A. Smith, Prin. Con. W.; and J. Y. Duncan, Henry N. Hedges, Jr., Jacob Rutter, Jason Case, William B. Thrall and Nelson J. Turney, Royal and Select Master Masons. Two days later, the council was constituted by Companion Orestes A. B. Senter, acting by proxy for P. G. M. Joseph B. Conrad. The Grand Council of Ohio met in Columbus in October, and on October 12, 1872, a charter was granted to Tyrian Council, No. 60, Royal and Select Masters, signed by Joseph B. Conrad, P. G. M. On January 21, 1873, it was duly constituted by Companion O. A. B. Senter, by proxy from the puissant grand master.

The first petitions for membership came from Jesse D. Courtright, Samuel B. Evans, Samuel W. Courtright, George R. Miller, Theophilus K. Wittich, Battaal H. Moore, John Courtright and Palmer Lowe.

Companion Samuel W. Courtright was chosen by the brethren of the State three years in succession, in 1875, 1876 and 1877, as thrice illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Ohio. He is at this time second in seniority in point of service.

A vacancy occurring by death in the office of grand treasurer of the Grand Council, in 1876, Companion Samuel B. Evans was appointed by Puissant Grand Master Courtright to fill the position and was re-elected and served thereafter until his death, which occurred May 14, 1902—a period of 26 years.

The council now has a membership of 92, and meets in Masonic Temple on the second Thursday of each month. They own \$500 worth of stock in the Temple building.

The officers of Tyrian Council at the present time are: Jonathan R. Florence, T. I. M.; Nelson Wolfley, D. I. M.; Stuart R. Bolin,





principal conductor of work; Germain Joseph, captain of guard; Charles S. Gussman, conductor of class; L. M. Long, steward; Harry B. Weaver, treasurer; Stephen L. Grigsby, recorder; Thomas R. Bell, sentinel.

*Scioto Commandery, No. 35, K. T.*—An application or petition to open a commandery at Circleville was presented to the Grand Commandery in session at Lancaster, in August, 1879, and on August 6th a dispensation was granted to Sir Knights Samuel W. Courtright, Samuel B. Evans, Lloyd W. Buckmaster, Charles F. Krimmel, Ira Busick, James O'Neal, Samuel M. Green, Battael H. Moore, Alva B. Courtright, Emanuel Westenhaver, John Courtright, Isaac N. Abernethy, Stephen L. Grigsby and Theophilus K. Wittich, naming Samuel W. Courtright to be first eminent commander; Samuel B. Evans, first generalissimo, and Charles F. Krimmel, first captain general. The dispensation was signed by Brenton D. Babcock, grand commander, and James Nesbitt, grand recorder. The following sir knights were appointed to complete the roster of officers: Battael H. Moore, prelate; Theophilus K. Wittich, senior warden; Isaac N. Abernethy, junior warden; Ira Busick, treasurer; Stephen L. Grigsby, recorder; John Courtright, standard bearer; Emanuel Westenhaver, sword bearer; Alva P. Courtright, warden; James O'Neal, sentinel.

There were 11 applications for the orders of knighthood at the first meeting held by the commandery, the late John L. Krimmel heading the list, and being the first upon whom the work was conferred; on October 30, 1879, there being present a large number of visiting knights, among whom were Jacob Randall, grand captain general; J. W. Lewis, past grand generalissimo; B. F. Reese and A. B. Robinson, past commanders of Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Columbus; C. W. Matthews, generalissimo, and C. Wiley, captain general, of Lancaster Commandery No. 2; F. H. Relwinkel, commander, W. A. Wayland, treasurer, and I. N. Miller, recorder of Chillicothe Commandery, No. 8, J. B. Hudson, generalissimo, Robert Beeson, captain general, D. F.

Furtwangler, treasurer, H. D. Pursell, warden, and J. L. Milliken, sentinel, of Garfield Commandery, No. 28, Washington Court House; James E. Stewart, prelate of Palestine Commandery, No. 33; and a large number of sir knights.

Twenty-five members were added to the original dispensation list during the year, as follows: Thomas R. Bell, Scott C. Boggs, Andrew R. Bolin, Burr H. Bostwick, Daniel W. Boyer, Peter White Brown, Hartley R. Clarke, Wesley Davis, Lewis C. Dungan, Jonathan R. Florence, Herdman E. Grand-Girard, Albert J. Grigsby, William A. Griner, Joshua Hedges, Robert Hughes, John L. Krimmel, Leander D. Lyon, Milton Morris, John D. Newton, Jr., William B. Renick, Joseph W. Swick, James Ward, William J. Weaver, Dill Wiegand and Frank A. Williams.

The charter was issued to the sir knights named in the dispensation on September 16, 1880, and the commandery was duly constituted on November 10th of the same year, by Grand Commander J. Kelly O'Neal, and Deputy Grand Commander H. H. Tatem, assisted by sir knights from the following commanderies: From Mount Vernon No. 1, of Columbus; Lancaster No. 2, Chillicothe No. 8, Calvary No. 13, Miami No. 22, and Garfield No. 28, of Washington Court House. The regularly elected officers were then duly installed by Grand Commander J. Kelly O'Neal, assisted by Deputy Grand Commander H. H. Tatem.

The officers were the same as those selected at the opening of the commandery with the exception that Charles F. Krimmel, captain general, asked to be excused from serving further and Samuel M. Greer was elected to fill the place.

Arrangements were duly made with the Masonic Temple Association for holding the conclaves of the commandery in the new Masonic Temple, and such conclaves have continued to be held there since that time.

There have been 35 deaths in Scioto Commandery since its organization, the first being that of Daniel Dum, on November 10, 1882; and the second, that of Benjamin Franklin Ruth, on September 29, 1883.





Scioto Commandery has 105 members, who meet in the Masonic Temple, in which they own stock to the value of \$3,220. The regular conclaves are held on the last Thursday of each month.

The officers of the commandery serving at the present time are: -Richard A. Brown, eminent commander; Stuart R. Bolin, generalissimo; Samuel J. Irwin, captain general; Nelson Wolfley, senior warden; Edward C. Rector, junior warden; George H. Colvill, prelate; Israel U. Finkel, treasurer; Stephen L. Grigsby, recorder; Edward T. Tootle, standard bearer; George P. Teegardin, sword bearer; George P. Hunsicker, warden; Thomas R. Bell, sentinel.

*Circleville Chapter, No. 90, O. E. S.*, was instituted January 11, 1898, and a charter was granted October 14, 1898, to 42 charter members, as follows: Irwin Boggs, Mary M. Boggs, Theodore B. Long, Jennie A. Long, Andrew R. Bolin, Sophronia I. Bolin, Germain Joseph, Emma Joseph, Samuel W. Courtright, Jennie R. Courtright, Burdick Courtright, Florence C. Dunn, Stephen L. Grigsby, Mary E. Grigsby, Emma E. Grigsby, S. Jennie Grigsby, Israel U. Finkel, Ella Finkel, Henry C. Allen, Louise S. Allen, William J. Weaver, Ella M. Weaver, Emanuel S. Neuding, Mary Neuding, Margaret R. Caldwell, John P. Given, Emma Given, Margaret J. Morris, Emily E. Haswell, Marietta B. Upton, William E. Haswell, Clara Haswell, Albert J. Grigsby, Mary Grigsby, Lorenzo W. Lewis, Anna A. Lewis, Hyde C. Trask, Sarah E. Trask, Nellie Trask, Lizzie C. Blackstone, Nell H. Schleyer and Harriet R. Weldon.

The first officers, for the year ending in November, 1899, were as follows: Mary M. Boggs, worthy matron; Theodore B. Long, worthy patron; Sophronia I. Bolin, associate matron; Louise S. Allen, secretary; Margaret R. Caldwell, treasurer; Jennie A. Long, conductress; Mary Neuding, associate conductress; Emma E. Grigsby, Adah; Nell H. Schleyer, Ruth; Burdick Courtright, Esther; Marie Grigsby, Martha; S. Jennie Grigsby, Electa; Margaret J. Morris, warder; Germain

Joseph, sentinel; Lizzie C. Blackstone, chaplain; Nellie Trask, marshal; Jennie R. Courtright, organist.

There are at the present time 106 members of Circleville Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, who meet in the Masonic Temple on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The officers at the present time, for the year ending in November, 1906, are as follows: Ella Finkel, worthy matron; Samuel Preston Deeds, worthy patron; Jennie R. Courtright, associate matron; Bertha Taylor, secretary; Louisa A. Miesse, treasurer; Carrie Patton, conductress; Eva Black, associate conductress; Laura A. Hughes, Adah; Melissa Colvill, Ruth; Anna Corne, Esther; Harriet Teegardin, Martha; Nellie F. Chapplear, Electa; Anna Ruth, warder; Sarah E. Trask, chaplain; Belle T. Gearhart, marshal; Sophronia I. Bolin, Mary M. Boggs and Lizzie C. Blackstone, assistant marshals; Emma E. Grigsby, organist; and John Taylor, sentinel.

#### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

*Columbia Lodge, No. 32.*—According to arrangements previously made, the evening of Monday, August 12, 1844, five petitioners for a charter to conduct a lodge of Odd Fellows, met with a number of brethren from Charity Lodge, No. 7, of Lancaster, and Chillicothe Lodge, No. 24, in the lodge room of the Masonic fraternity in the old Academy building, on Watt street, for the purpose of instituting a lodge. The brethren were called to order by R. W. G. G. Joseph Phares, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, acting for the Grand Master, and Columbia Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was duly instituted, in accordance with the established usages and ceremonies of the order. A charter was presented to Asa G. Spurgeon, William Medcraft, Henry A. McCullough, Peter S. Hoffman and George Umbaugh, signed on August 12, 1844, by Horatio N. Clark, M. W. G. M.; Jas. T. Snelbalser, R. W. D. G. M.; Joseph Roth, R. W. G. W.; Isaac Hefley, R. W. G. S.; Charles Thomas, R. W. G. T.; Joseph Phares, R. W. G. G.; Chatfield Walker, R. W.



G. C.; Jacob Ernst, R. R. G. C.; Albert G. Day, G. C. S.

The officers for the ensuing quarter were then duly installed and took their seats, as follows: Peter S. Hoffman, noble grand; Henry A. McCullough, vice grand; William Medcraft, secretary; Samuel Marfield, treasurer (afterward initiated). The following candidates were then proposed for membership, and upon being balloted for were duly elected, viz.: Justus B. Bell, George Wilmore, John Brotherlin, Joseph S. Redd, Fanus Crouse, W. N. Skinner, James H. Ladd, David Leonard and Samuel Marfield.

The candidates being in waiting were solemnly initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship.

Hiram R. Geiger presented his visiting card from Charity Lodge, No. 82, held in Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and, after examination, was permitted to visit.

Committees were appointed to arrange for jewels, etc., and to draft by-laws.

On Friday evening of the same week, August 16th, the appointive officers were installed as follows: Fanus Crouse, R. S. of N. G.; Justus B. Bell, L. S. of N. G.; George Wilmore, conductor; Joseph S. Redd, warden; W. N. Skinner and David Leonard, scene supporters; James H. Ladd, inside guardian; John Brotherlin, outside guardian.

At the meeting of August 17th, a committee was appointed, consisting of Fanus Crouse, W. N. Skinner and William Medcraft, to procure a suitable room for the lodge to hold its meetings in, and at the next meeting, Saturday evening, August 24th, the committee reported as follows:

"The committee called on Dr. Olds, who offered them a suitable room for the term of five years, at the following price: \$40 for the first year, and \$50 a year for the remaining four years payable quarterly."

The committee was instructed to procure the room, and reported on August 31st that the room would be ready in about two weeks; and it is presumed that at about that time the lodge moved in, though the record does not show such fact. But on October 25th it was

unanimously agreed, upon motion of Brother Samuel Marfield, that "as the lodge had been at a considerable expense in furnishing carpet, each member who should spit upon said carpet, should pay a fine of \$1," which was a wise precaution, though there is no means of ascertaining the amount of profit accruing to the general fund thereby. The room was in the third story of the building on the north side of West Main street, adjoining the first alley west of Court street.

The lodge continued to meet in this room until the building at the corner of Court and Main streets was purchased by the lodge, and it has since had its quarters in that building. The purchase was made November 26, 1861, the title conveyed to Peter Kinney, Jacob H. Schryver and William W. Bierce, trustees, possession to be given by Felix Miller, the grantor, on April 1, 1862. The consideration was \$10,000, and payment was made \$4,000 on April 1, 1862, and \$1,131.42 on each succeeding April 1st for seven years. During the summer of 1862 the new hall was appropriately refitted and furnished and was then taken up as the permanent home of Odd Fellowship.

A contract was entered into between Columbia Lodge and Pickaway Encampment whereby the encampment acquired an interest in the property, which now amounts to 35 per cent. The lodge also invested the Widows' and Orphans' Fund in the building and that fund now owns half the stock in the entire real estate.

On December 13, 1894, the lodge and encampment purchased the Wagner Block for \$15,000. The Odd Fellows are the owners of by far the most valuable real estate of any lodge in the city; and it is clear of encumbrance. The lodge room proper is 40 feet wide and 55 feet in depth, while the ante-rooms and paraphernalia rooms are commodious, and the furnishings of all are well-appointed.

Columbia Lodge has for many years had by far the largest "Widows' and Orphans' Fund" of any lodge in Ohio, it having been started as long ago as November 5, 1847, when a by-law was passed setting aside 10 per cent. of the whole receipts of the lodge for a fund,





solely to be applied for the relief and support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased members of the lodge, and an additional ten per cent. of the whole receipts for a fund, solely to be applied for the education of indigent orphans of deceased members. A few years ago, the Odd Fellow law no longer requiring the setting aside of a certain per cent. after the fund has reached \$500, and the fund of Columbia Lodge being about \$15,000, the appropriation of a portion of the lodge receipts was discontinued, as the fund now more than sustains itself.

The Odd Fellows of Circleville have always contributed liberally to their brethren in other parts, when overtaken by disaster, and to many other worthy objects, among others a contribution made February 26, 1851, toward the erection of the Washington Monument, at the national capital.

The first death which occurred among the members of the lodge was that of John B. George, who was initiated November 7, 1845, and died December 28, 1845. The second death was that of James H. Ladd, who was initiated at the first meeting of the lodge on August 12, 1844, and died July 11, 1846.

Seventy-three members were initiated into the lodge within one year after its institution and 23 more within the next year.

Columbia lodge now has 154 members, senior of whom is William H. Yerington, of Banning, California, who was initiated at the age of 21 years, on April 23, 1847—60 years next April. In addition to seniority at the present time, he has been a member for a longer time than any one else, the second longest membership being that of Alfred Pedrick, the senior resident member, who was initiated March 18, 1848, and the third longest membership being that of E. Maynard, who was initiated January 24, 1845, and died June 9, 1903—a membership covering a period of 58 years, 4 months and 15 days. Brother Maynard was 99 years of age when he died.

The surviving brothers who have been members for over 50 years, besides Brothers Yerington and Pedrick, are: William Green, Gallatin, Tennessee, June 3, 1853; and Otis

Ballard, Toledo, Ohio, October 2, 1853. Eighteen brothers have been members over 40 years.

The officers for the present term are as follows: Socrates M. Yates, noble grand; Lewis E. Miller, vice grand; Lyman McGath, secretary; George J. McMullen, treasurer; Albert C. Cook, right supporter of noble grand; Henry W. Fosnaugh, left supporter of noble grand; John H. Parks, warden; John W. Lowe, conductor; W. E. Hampp, right scene supporter; Max Dulsky, left scene supporter; James A. Graham, outside guardian; John Beck, inside guardian; Samuel W. Courtright, chaplain; Clinton A. Leist, right supporter of vice grand; John A. Hoffman, left supporter of vice grand; Clarence Curtain, Samuel M. Lewis and Alfred English, trustees.

The lodge meets on Friday evening of each week.

*Pickaway Encampment, No. 11.*—Upon petition from a number of members of Columbia Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, through the Grand Encampment of Ohio, on the 6th day of December, 1845, issued a charter to the following patriarchs, authorizing them to conduct an encampment at Circleville, viz.: Edson B. Olds, Thomas Bown, Lorenzo H. Olds, John Brotherlin, Lyman N. Olds, Alexander P. Howe, James M. Pratt and Wilson Baker. The charter was duly signed by Isaac Hefley, grand chief patriarch; Chatfield Walker, grand high priest; John T. Blain, grand senior warden; W. Winters, grand junior warden; C. I. W. Smith, grand scribe; Samuel B. Neill, grand treasurer; Samuel Froomd, grand sentinel; Joseph Phares, deputy grand sire.

Upon the evening of Tuesday, April 21, 1846, the above-named petitioners except Thomas Bown, met in the hall of Columbia Lodge, pursuant to the call of Grand Chief Patriarch Isaac Hefley, and the patriarchal, golden rule and royal purple degrees were conferred upon them. An election for officers was then held, which resulted in the choice of Edson B. Olds for chief patriarch; Lorenzo



H. Olds, high priest; Alexander P. Howe, senior warden; John Brothierlin, junior warden; Wilson Baker, scribe; and James M. Pratt, treasurer; who were thereupon installed into their respective offices by Grand Chiet Patriarch Hefley and the encampment was declared a duly constituted encampment by the name and style of Pickaway Encampment No. 11, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Ohio.

Petitions were then received from Brothers Michael Strayer, John Maiden, Justus B. Bell and Charles M. Foresman. The brothers were duly recommended and balloted upon which resulted in their election. The candidates being present, the encampment conferred upon them the patriarchal degree, and after appointing a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws adjourned to the next evening.

On Wednesday evening, the 22nd, Brothers John Maiden, Justus B. Bell and Charles M. Foresman were present and received the golden rule and royal purple degrees. Appropriate by-laws were adopted. The golden rule and royal purple degrees were duly conferred upon Brother Michael Strayer at the meeting of April 28th.

The encampment continued its meetings twice each month, in the same room as the lodge. It prospered through the years that followed and felt strong enough to assist the lodge in the purchase of a permanent home when that question came up.

At the meeting of March 18, 1862, the encampment trustees having in their hands bonds and interest amounting to \$1,461.60, an order was drawn in their favor for \$38.40, making a fund of \$1,500 which the trustees invested with Columbia Lodge in the Odd Fellows' Block, corner of Court and Main streets. Their interest in real estate has gradually increased until at the present time Pickaway Encampment has an undivided 35 per cent. interest in the Odd Fellows' Block and the Wagner Block, adjoining on Main street.

At the present time there are 85 members upon the roll of the encampment, the senior member being William H. Yerington,

who lives at Banning, California, and has been a patriarch since January 2, 1849, a period of nearly 58 years. William H. Ballard, of Tarlton, Ohio, has been a member for nearly 51 years; Henry Bailey, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 41 years; Samuel G. Davenport, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and James A. Graham, of Circleville, over 40 years, the latter being the senior resident member.

The Grand Encampment of Ohio met at Circleville in 1899. Some 15 or 20 years ago M. K. Marshall, of Pickaway Encampment, was grand patriarch.

The present officers of Pickaway Encampment are: George F. Denman, chief patriarch; Samuel W. Courtright, high priest; Socrates M. Yates, senior warden; Lyman McGath, scribe; Lyman H. Hoffman, treasurer; John W. Lowe, junior warden; Henry S. Hulse, guide; Martin E. Dreisbach, 1st watch; William H. Kirkendall, 2nd watch; William E. Denman, 3rd watch; Samuel M. Lewis, 4th watch; James A. Graham, outside sentinel; Isaac Fowler, inside sentinel; Albert C. Cook, 1st guard of tent; Henry W. Fosnaugh, 2nd guard of tent; John W. Lowe, Henry W. Fosnaugh and William H. Kirkendall, trustees.

The encampment meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

*Odd Fellows' Trustees.*—The real estate of the Odd Fellows is of the value of about 40,000 and is owned by Columbia Lodge and Pickaway Encampment jointly in the proportion of 65 per cent. in the lodge and 35 per cent. in the encampment. The lodge ownership comprises 15 per cent. in the General Fund and 50 per cent. in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The property is managed by a joint board of trustees, consisting of three members from each body. The present board is composed of Alfred English (president), John W. Lowe (secretary), Clarence Curtain (treasurer), Samuel M. Lewis (superintendent of the building), William H. Kirkendall and Henry W. Fosnaugh. The real estate belonging to the Odd Fellows has always been well managed and has been a good investment. It was formerly managed by a single property





trustee, but under a recent change in the Odd Fellows' laws it is now controlled by the trustees. The ground floor of the building is occupied by Albert C. Cook, fruit and candy; John S. Ritt, shoes; Moeller & Schleyer, dry goods; and Otis D. Mader, queensware; the second floor by Dr. A. W. Holman, attorneys Clarence Curtain, Irvin F. Snyder, Jacob P. Winstead, Ed. A. Brown, George W. Lindsay and L. F. Wegerly; Hummel & Plum, insurance; the *Democrat and Watchman* business office and the Democratic committee rooms. The third floor is occupied in the Odd Fellows' Block by the lodge room, and in the Wagner Block by the *Democrat and Watchman* printing office.

The trustees meet the first Thursday evening of each month.

*Mount Gilboa Rebekah Lodge, No. 538.*—To the late Sister Emily B. Roose belongs the credit of initiating the movement to organize a Rebekah lodge in Circleville. The idea was taken up and vigorously pushed forward by Brother Samuel W. Courtright and his wife, Sister Jennie R. Courtright, and soon a list of applicants numbering 46 was obtained and accordingly, on May 24, 1901, a charter was issued by Grand Master James L. Lowrey, attested by Grand Secretary C. H. Lyman, to the following charter members: Samuel W. Courtright, Jennie R. Courtright, Frank Bowsher, Elizabeth Bowsher, Adolph Goldfredrick, Carrie Goldfredrick, Alfred English, Mary English, William H. Kirkendall, Sarah A. Kirkendall, John W. Lowe, Lizzie Lowe, Lewis E. Miller, Annette B. Miller, Henry W. Fosnaugh, Mattie Fosnaugh, Minnie Fosnaugh, Chester F. Lutz, Juliette Lutz, Samuel M. Lewis, Cynthia Lewis, Marcus B. Radcliffe, Lizzie C. Radcliffe, James A. Graham, Anna Graham, Will J. Graham, Isaac Levy, Hannah Levy, William Edward Hampp, Minnie M. Hampp, Sarah F. Hampp, Oscar H. Spencer, Melissa Spencer, George J. McMullen, Andrew Jackson Trone, John A. Hoffman, Lizzie D. Sweetman, Sallie A. Martin, Ellen V. Nightengale, Mary E. Hammel, Laura A. Hughes, Eliza J. Sunderman, Frances

Wolfe, Jennie McCrady, Florence E. Duntou and Emily B. Roose.

On the evening of July 29, 1901, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand Master James L. Lowrey, accompanied by Grand Secretary C. H. Lyman, instituted Mount Gilboa Rebekah Lodge, and caused an election of officers to be held, which resulted as follows: Juliette Lutz, noble grand; Carrie Goldfredrick, vice grand; Emily B. Roose, recording secretary; Minnie M. Hampp, financial secretary; Jennie R. Courtright, treasurer, who together with the following appointive officers were duly installed, viz.: Adolph Goldfredrick, R. S. N. G.; Lizzie Lowe, L. S. N. G.; Elizabeth Bowsher, warden; Mary English, conductor; Laura Hughes, inside guardian; A. J. Trone, outside guardian; Lizzie D. Sweetman, chaplain; John W. Lowe, R. S. V. G.; Sarah Kirkendall, L. S. V. G. The lodge has been enthusiastic and has prospered, now numbering 113 members.

The first death was that of Sister Emily B. Roose, who had done so much for the building up of the lodge. She was taken suddenly ill at the lodge meeting of August 18, 1902, while acting as recording secretary, survived only two days, and on August 21st was conveyed to Forest Cemetery with the honors of the order.

The lodge meets each Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. The officers for the present term are Lelia Lewis, noble grand; Cynthia Lewis, vice grand; Eva Lehman, recording secretary; Mary Kindler, financial secretary; Jennie Titus, treasurer; Juliette Lutz, R. S. N. G.; Lizzie Lowe, L. S. N. G.; Bertha Duffy, warden; Mary Haines, conductor; James A. Graham, O. G.; Jennie Parrett, I. G.; Mattie Fosnaugh, chaplain; Jennie R. Courtright, pianist; Mary English, R. S. V. G.; Annette B. Miller, L. S. V. G.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

*Philos Lodge, No. 64.*—A dispensation was granted on January 19, 1874, by Grand Chancellor Adams Emerson, attested by Joseph Dowdall, grand recorder and corresponding scribe, to 27 petitioners, authorizing them to





conduct a Knights of Pythias lodge in Circleville, under the name and style of Philos Lodge, No. 64, which was duly instituted on the evening of that day at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Court and Main streets. The petitioners, to whom on March 12, 1874, a charter was granted, were as follows: Michael K. Marshall, Joseph S. Collins, Edson B. Bauder, Marcus B. Radcliffe, Israel P. Todd, George Krimm, Samuel A. Collins, John L. Krimmel, Thomas J. Stephens, Samuel A. Swinehart, Joseph C. Redman, Lemuel A. Meeker, Samuel B. Evans, W. Henry Nicholas, Albert H. Rowland, William Doane, Asa T. Anderson, J. Wesley Irwin, Charles B. Taylor, Edw. E. Winship, Charles F. Krimmel, W. Frank Tolbert, Albertus Smith, Batael H. Moore, Theophilus K. Wittich, William Simpson and Noah Weaver.

Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe Joseph Dowdall, assisted by Past Chancellors Slack, Breideman and others conferred the ranks of page, esquire and knight, after which the following officers were duly chosen and installed: Past Chancellor, William Doane; chancellor commander, Michael K. Marshall; vice chancellor, Edson B. Bauder; prelate, J. Wesley Irwin; master of exchequer, Edw. E. Winship; master of finance, John L. Krimmel; keeper of records and seal, Joseph S. Collins; master at arms, Charles F. Krimmel; inner guard, Israel P. Todd; outer guard, William Simpson; trustees—William Doane, Albertus Smith and William Simpson.

William Doane was chosen as deputy grand chancellor and as representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

At the meeting of January 26th, suitable by-laws were adopted, fixing, among other things, Monday evening of each week as the time and Odd Fellows' Hall as the place for meeting.

A petition for membership was received from John Bortz and at the convention of February 2nd he was duly elected and had conferred upon him the three ranks. The second new member was Charles E. Groce and the third, A. E. Messerly.

The lodge continued to meet in Odd Fel-

lows' Hall until the Pythian Castle Association was formed and the Pythian Castle erected on the east side of Court street, just north of Main street.

On February 1, 1892, a select committee of knights, consisting of Charles Dresbach, H. P. Lorbach, Samuel W. Courtright, J. R. Wilson and Lee M. Hammel, reported in favor of the purchase from George W. Bauder and Mrs. Anna Ruth of a frontage of 79 feet by a depth of 44 feet, extending from the first alley north of Main street, on the east side of Court street, the distance named toward Main. Brothers George E. Smith and Samuel B. Evans were added to the committee, and the committee was instructed to procure a charter for a joint stock company, to subscribe for \$5,000 worth of stock for the lodge and to purchase the property recommended, the price to be \$4,000 cash and \$400 in stock. The property was accordingly purchased April 2, 1892, together with a plat 40 feet wide from the north end of Henry Pfennig's lot and adjoining the Bauder-Ruth lot on the east, giving the Knights of Pythias a lot with 79 feet frontage on Court street and a depth of 84 feet.

The castle was erected at a total cost, including the real estate, of \$22,500, and was ready for occupancy by the end of the year. Before moving in a grand fair was held in the building in December, 1892, for the purpose of raising funds for furnishing the lodge room. About \$820 was cleared.

The Lodge leased the Castle Hall from the Association January 1, 1893, moved into it and has since occupied it. The lodge room proper is 40x55 feet, and there are ample ante-rooms and wardrobes. Philos Lodge has one of the most pleasant and convenient homes of any lodge in Ohio, only a few of the lodges in the large cities having more pretentious quarters. The room is so popular that many other organizations have rented the right to hold their meetings there.

The affairs of the association are conducted by seven directors, who must be members of the lodge, and the lodge owning a majority of the stock, controls the election of the directors.

There is at the present time bonded in-



debtedness of \$8,000 on the property which is being paid off at the rate of \$750 a year.

The lodge is in a very flourishing condition and has a membership of 190. The conventions are held on Monday evening of each week.

Philos Lodge has on several occasions entertained the annual district lodge and always in a highly creditable manner. Brother Charles Will, of Philos, is now deputy grand chancellor of the 13th District, composed of Fairfield, Ross and Pickaway counties.

There have been 30 deaths in Philos Lodge, the first being that of Samuel Swinehart on April 23, 1878, and the second, Robert C. P. Peebles, on November 14, 1878.

The officers of Philos Lodge are: John W. Lowe, representative to Grand Lodge; George Blank, chancellor commander; John B. Majors, vice chancellor; Wayne V. Moffitt, prelate; Walker Baughman, master of work; Wade H. Cook, keeper of records and seal; Meeker Terwilliger, master of finance; Nelson R. Huston, master of exchequer; Timothy P. Mogan, master at arms; John E. Walters, inner guard; Thomas J. Stephens, outer guard; W. K. Salter, Joseph McMahon and Joseph R. Noecker, trustees.

*Marshall Temple, No. 218, Rathbone Sisters*, was chartered April 29, 1903, as an auxiliary to Philos Lodge, by Ellen Leland, grand chief, and Ella Given, grand mistress of records and correspondence. The first officers were: Lizzie Lowe, past chief; Cathleen Morgan, M. E. C.; Mary Glick, E. S.; Mary Delaplane, E. J.; Carrie Will, M. of T.; Laura Bentley, M. of R. and C.; Rose Salter, M. of F.; Dora Glaze, P. of T.; Amanda Markham, G of O. T.

#### BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

*Circleville Lodge, No. 77*, was instituted, under dispensation granted February 15, 1888, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler George A. Clugston, of Mansfield Lodge, No. 56, accompanied by members from Mansfield Lodge, No. 56, and from Chillicothe Lodge,

No. 52, and Columbus Lodge, No. 37, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Court and Main streets. A charter was granted to the following 26 members: Charles H. Kellstadt, Mack A. Lanum, Charles Dresbach, Alf. C. LeBaron, Thompson B. Wright, Charles P. Rowe, Joseph G. Wilder, Harry S. Lewis, Alf. Dresbach, Gustavus A. Schleyer, C. Edmund Moeller, Thomas Walke, W. H. Albaugh, Jr., W. Gill Jacob, James C. Haswell, George H. Pontius, John M. Hitt, Harry M. Weldon, Lawrence Weldon, R. C. Weldon, William B. Drum, J. W. Harsha, Fred L. Fickardt, S. Turney Ruggles, Edward Wittich and Harry Montelius.

The following officers were then elected and installed: Lawrence Weldon, exalted ruler; Mack A. Lanum, esteemed leading knight; Gustavus A. Schleyer, esteemed loyal knight; Charles Dresbach, esteemed lecturing knight; Alf. C. LeBaron, secretary; S. Turney Ruggles, treasurer; W. H. Albaugh, Jr., tyler; W. B. Drum, W. G. Jacob and J. G. Wilder, trustees; Fred L. Fickardt, esquire; George H. Pontius, chaplain; R. C. Weldon, inner guard; Edward Wittich, organist.

A charter was granted July 12, 1888.

After the installation, a banquet was held at the New American Hotel. The lodge continued to meet in Odd Fellows' Hall until June, 1891, when it moved to the City Building, and furnished an elegant club room.

On September 1, 1899, the lodge moved to the second floor of the First National Bank Building, where they have club rooms, well equipped and furnished. On the 12th anniversary of the institution of the lodge, they were presented by Brother Charles Whalen, of Dayton, with a fine elk's head, which adorns the wall of the lodge room. It is one of the largest and finest in the United States.

The lodge now numbers 115 members.

The first death was that of Willis H. Rodgers, who died September 21, 1893. In all, there have been 15 deaths.

The officers at the present time are as follows: Harry S. Grant, exalted ruler; Howard B. Moore, esteemed leading knight; J. Theodore Kirkendall, esteemed loyal knight; George W.





Lindsay, esteemed lecturing knight; Meeker Terwilliger, secretary; Charles G. Shulze, treasurer; Walter C. Darst, tyler; Fred L. Fickardt, Charles F. Weaver and Dudley V. Courtright, trustees; Fred R. Nicholas, inner guard; Rev. T. W. C. Cheeseman, chaplain; Frank M. Peters, pianist.

#### IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

*Congo Tribe, No. 51*, was instituted and its officers installed by a representative of the Great Council of Ohio on October 13, 1869. The membership was entirely from the German citizens of Circleville and for a number of years all records were kept and business transacted by them in their native language. Some dissatisfaction arising, a few of the members of Congo, together with a number of "pale-faces" who desired to become Indians, succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of charter members and a new tribe was instituted on the evening of April 26, 1872, and christened Indianola No. 66. The new tribe did its work and kept its records in the English language and for a number of years was prosperous and progressive. However in the early '80's both Congo and Indianola had lost members until neither of them possessed more than a fair working number and the outlook of neither was very bright. Overtures were made by both tribes and after some delay, a committee was appointed from each to endeavor to ascertain in what manner a consolidation could be effected. It was finally agreed that Indianola should turn over to Congo all of the money in its treasury and thereupon all members who were in good standing would be accepted as such by Congo Tribe. This agreement being satisfactory to all members, it was then submitted to and ratified by the Great Council of Ohio and on the 15th day of February, 1886, a consolidation was effected and Indianola ceased to exist. Since that date no other tribe has been started and Congo Tribe has had Circleville to itself with no opposition. It experienced prosperity and hard times alternately until about 1896 when the tribe began an upward march that has continued up

to the present date and landed Congo to the front as one of Circleville's strongest fraternal societies. The tribe now has a membership of about 150 and has quite a bit of money safely invested in first mortgage loans.

The Great Council fire of the State of Ohio was held here in 1903 and Congo Tribe handled the affair in such a manner that at each successive Great Council meeting since that time Circleville is always mentioned as a place where the entertainment was ideal.

The officers of Congo Tribe at the present time are: Joseph J. Rooney, sachem; F. Mont Long, senior sagamore; Harley Kirlin, junior sagamore; Noah Myers, prophet; Albert Palm, keeper of wampum; Charles G. Duffy, chief of records; A. Lamaster, guard of the forest; Charles Bateman, guard of the wigwam; and Noah Myers, Lewis E. Miller and J. Howard Sweetman, trustees.

The tribe meets Thursday evening of each week at Memorial Hall.

#### KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

*Scioto Lodge, No. 1370*, was organized in Circleville on February 11, 1879, with the following charter members, 24 in number: Batael H. Moore, C. M. Bethausser, James Harsha, Germain Joseph, Albert J. Grigsby, Samuel B. Evans, Alva P. Courtright, S. L. Grigsby, Milton Morris, Frank Tolbert, L. B. Lyons, H. E. Grand-Girard, William A. Chauey, C. B. Tyler, George W. Bauder, Julius Weill, John Lemuel Kent, Samuel Marfield, George W. Downs, S. M. Lewis, Philip Heine, W. F. Hurst and William Simpson. The first dictator was Rev. C. M. Bethausser.

The lodge has a present membership of seven members and holds its meetings at Nos. 109-111 West Main street. The present officers are: Germain Joseph, dictator and deputy grand dictator; Julius Weill, reporter and financial reporter; Lyman H. Hoffman, treasurer.

#### ROYAL ARCANUM.

*Logan Elm Council, No. 425*, was organized December 22, 1879, being instituted by



Deputy Grand Regent H. E. W. Campbell. The charter members, 18 in number, were as follows: Samuel B. Evans, G. A. Wilder, E. M. Olds, Ed. D. Bryant, E. D. Bowers, Orin F. Thompson, Dr. L. C. Vernon, Burr H. Bostwick, James Harsha, Ira Busick, W. H. Albaugh, H. H. Yerington, S. M. Hall, Battael H. Moore, George W. Bauder, Aaron R. Van Cleaf, Howard Brown and S. M. Greer.

Upon the organization of the council, L. D. Dare was admitted by card from Hope Council, No. 82, of Zanesville. The following were the first chosen officers: Regent, Battael H. Moore; vice regent, Samuel B. Evans; orator, Burr H. Bostwick; past regent, L. D. Dare; secretary, George W. Bauder; treasurer, James Harsha; chaplain, Orin F. Thompson; guide, E. M. Olds; warden, H. H. Yerington; sentry, Howard Brown; trustees—W. H. Albaugh, Ira Busick and Aaron R. Van Cleaf.

The council has 33 members at the present time and holds its meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays in room No. 6, Odd Fellows' Block. The following are the present officers: Regent, Samuel W. Courtright; vice regent, Charles Steinberger; orator, Simon Brown; sitting past regent, Benjamin Friedman; acting secretary, Dr. George T. Row; collector, Jacob P. Winstead; treasurer, George J. McMullen; chaplain, Benjamin Friedman; guide, B. F. Benford; warden, Charles E. Groce; sentry, W. H. Moyst; trustees—B. F. Dreisbach, B. F. Benford and Edw. E. Winship; representatives to the Grand Lodge—George J. McMullen and Samuel Rindsfoos.

#### KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

*Hargus Tent*, No. 266, was instituted in Circleville in June, 1895, with but seven members. This being so small a number, no chapter could be obtained and it was not until April, 1897, that the tent was duly instituted with a membership of 18 and the following officers installed: E. W. Philips, commander; H. H. Groce, lieutenant commander; Dr. R. F. Lilly, record keeper; K. J. Brown, finance keeper; Willis Ludwig, chaplain; Dr. O. H. Dunton,

physician; Franklin Kibler, sergeant; C. E. Newton, master at arms; E. W. Lutz, 1st master of guards; E. K. Ebert, 2nd master of guards; Charles Miller, sentinel; and H. L. Reeves, picket. The 18 chapter members were made up of the above-mentioned officers and the following members: B. F. Ludwig, H. M. Dunnick, Samuel W. Courtright, George G. Stouch, George F. Wolf and Dr. A. W. Holman. The membership has been increased during the nine years of the tent's history and at the present time there are 50 sir knights in good standing. The present officers are as follows: S. C. Grant, commander; K. J. Brown, lieutenant commander; Dr. R. F. Lilly, record keeper; George G. Stouch, finance keeper; Alexander Lower, chaplain; Dr. O. H. Dunton, physician; C. C. Hixenbaugh, sergeant; George Lump, master at arms; George F. Grand-Girard, 1st master of guards; H. H. Troutman, 2nd master of guards; Charles Young, sentinel; and W. E. Hampp, picket. The tent meets at the office of Dr. R. F. Lilly on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

#### LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

*Circleville Hive* was organized July 6, 1897, and was instituted by Rhoda P. Wright, with the following officers: Minnie T. Weaver, past commander; Ellen Foresman, lady commander; Ruth Patterson, lieutenant commander; Elizabeth Atkinson, record keeper; Margaret Wehmeyer, finance keeper; Eva Stevens, chaplain; Florence Dunton, sergeant; Dr. O. H. Dunton, physician; Hattie Butler, mistress at arms; Jennie Bolender, sentinel; Emma Oney, picket. The hive increased to 26 members by October 1, 1898, when the charter was issued to them.

They originally met at the home of Mrs. Ellen V. Nightengale and Mrs. O. H. Dunton. At present they meet in Pythian Castle Hall. The deceased members are Ellen V. Nightengale and Sophia McCrum. The present officers are: Carrie Will, commander; Elizabeth Bowsher, lieutenant commander; Elizabeth Lower, record keeper; Iva McManamy, finance keeper; Ruth Patterson, chaplain; Annette





Miller, mistress at arms; Susie Wilson, sergeant; Ellen Foresman, sentinel; Mrs. Hoffman, picket. They meet on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

#### MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

*Circleville Camp, No. 3648*, chartered March 5, 1896, the charter members being George W. Butler, H. M. Dunnick, O. H. Dunton, A. J. Grigsby, W. E. Haswell, A. W. Holman, C. F. Lutz, George W. Morris, G. W. Morrison, E. W. Philips, A. L. Redman, Jerome Smith, Rollen Smith and G. A. Young. The camp now numbers 225 members and meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month in Pythian Castle Hall. The present officers are as follows: W. H. Anderson, consul; K. J. Brown, worthy advisor; E. C. Friece, clerk; W. G. Jacob, banker; Mecker Terwilliger, escort; J. W. Trimmer, watchman; T. J. Stephens, sentry; A. W. Holman and G. P. Huddle, physicians; and Milton I. Brown, Albert C. Cook and Chester F. Lutz, managers. The camp has had three deaths—J. M. Riffle, Lewis Stout and John W. Leist.

#### ROYAL NEIGHBORS.

*Logan Elm Camp, No. 2198*, was organized in the summer of 1900, with 22 charter members, being an auxiliary of the Modern Woodmen of America. The first regular meeting was held on July 5, 1900, when the first officers of the organization were inducted into office and the camp instituted by Mrs. Letha Terry, of Zanesville, instituting officer. The first officers were: Mrs. Juliette Lutz, oracle; Mrs. Mabel Nothstine, recorder; Mrs. Elizabeth Moeller, receiver. The present officials are: Miss Mary Foerst, oracle; Mrs. Juliette Lutz, recorder; and Mrs. Emma Joseph, receiver. The camp has a membership of 31 and meets in Memorial Hall.

#### WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

*Logan Elm Camp, No. 141*, was instituted August 12, 1905, by Deputy Organizer Hum-

phrey, of Columbus, there being 28 charter members. The first officers were: Thomas McManamy, consul commander; Emanuel S. Neuding, banker; Harry E. Weill, clerk. The present officers are: Joseph Miller, consul commander; Emanuel S. Neuding, banker; Samuel Finney, clerk. The present membership is 72. The lodge meets every Wednesday night in Memorial Hall.

#### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

*Court Pickaway, No. 1406*, was instituted October 5, 1893, with 26 charter members. The charter being signed by Dr. Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger. The first officers were: Carl N. Lorey, court deputy high chief ranger; George W. Butler, chief ranger; George H. Spangler, past chief ranger; W. B. Christy, vice chief ranger; George E. Hammel, recording secretary; Emanuel S. Neuding, financial secretary; George C. Gerhard, treasurer; J. T. Bentley, chaplain; Dr. Ralph Morden, physician; S. B. Ulm, senior woodward; E. G. Woolever, junior woodward; L. C. Hammel, senior beadle. The Court increased steadily in membership—in November and December, 1898, initiating 25 members, and on July 6, 1899, 14 members. At the present time the membership is 140. Court Pickaway has a higher average insurance per member than any court in Ohio, carrying nearly \$500 per member above the average of the entire order.

It has had four deaths, namely: J. M. Riffle, Dr. Ralph Morden, Fred R. Rees and Martin L. Greeno.

On October 19, 1899, an auxiliary was instituted under the name of Companion Court Circle City, No. 256.

Companion Court Circle City had one death—Mrs. Mary E. Cummins. In May, 1906, this court was consolidated with Court Pickaway.

Court Pickaway meets on the second and last Tuesday evenings of each month in Pythian Castle Hall. The present officers are: George R. Foresman, junior past chief ranger; Walker Baughman, chief ranger; Abbie Gussman, vice chief ranger; John B. Majors, re-





recording secretary; John W. Lowe, financial secretary; George C. Gerhard, treasurer; Dr. W. L. Peters, physician; J. T. Bentley, orator; James H. Thompson, senior woodward; Thomas A. Strawser, junior woodward; Henry S. Hulse, senior beadle; Thomas J. Stephens, junior beadle. The court is well fixed financially and is in a flourishing condition.

*Companion Court Thornburgh, No. 512*, was instituted in December, 1901. The court meets on the third Thursday of each month at the residence of Mrs. Abram Parret. The membership is 28. There has been one death—Mrs. Emily B. Roose.

#### CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

*St. Joseph's Court, No. 1074*, was organized April 15, 1900, with 20 charter members. The first officers were: James E. Dodds, chief ranger; John P. Egan, recording secretary; John Kirwin, financial secretary; and John F. English, treasurer. The present officers are: John L. Cummins, chief ranger; John Drum, recording secretary; Ed. Riley, financial secretary; and John Kirwin, treasurer. The court has a present membership of 20 and meets the first and third Sundays of each month at St. Joseph's Parochial School. The court has lost two members by death: John Throckmorton and Daniel McManamy.

#### FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

*Aerie No. 685*, of Circleville, was instituted on April 22, 1904, with 82 charter members. The first officers were as follows: John F. Carle, past worthy president; George M. Fitzpatrick, worthy president; John A. Dodd, worthy vice-president; Frank H. Palm, worthy chaplain; Samuel W. Morgan, worthy secretary; W. G. Jacob, worthy treasurer; Frank A. McGinnis, worthy conductor; William Herbert, worthy inside guard; G. W. Darling, worthy outside guard; and William E. Pickens, John F. English and William H. Mason, worthy trustees. The present officers are as follows: George E. Caskey, past worthy pres-

ident; John A. Dodd, worthy president; F. A. Lynch, worthy vice-president; C. E. Harris, worthy chaplain; F. K. Cummins, worthy secretary; W. H. Mason, worthy treasurer; H. O. Johnson, worthy conductor; Frank Haines, worthy inside guard; John Enck, worthy outside guard; Dr. B. R. Bales, worthy physician; J. W. Sweetman, Rance Washburn and Joseph P. Duffy, worthy trustees. The aerie has a present membership of 163 and meets on Thursday evening of each week at Memorial Hall. The Eagles have given several successful entertainments.

#### NATIONAL UNION.

*Xerxes Council, No. 159*, was organized in 1886. There are now 32 members.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

*Groce Post, No. 156*, was organized November 4, 1881, and was named in memory of John H. Groce, of Circleville, captain of Company H, 30th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. At the storming of Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864, he was killed by a sharpshooter while in advance of his division. His remains now rest in Forest Cemetery, Circleville.

The charter members of this organization came from every walk in life, representing almost every trade, craft and profession, but they were all united, bound together by a tie that only patriotism can weld. They were all men who had suffered that their country might live, who had responded to the call when they were needed and who had never faltered in the face of danger. Not all remain to answer the muster roll, but their memories are preserved, not only by their comrades, but by a grateful country. Ohio had ample reason to feel proud of the soldiers she sent out and many laurels were won by the 30th Regiment, whose gallant captain is kept in memory by the use of his honored name in this organization.

The names of the charter members are as follows: G. C. Bayer, James M. Duffy, W. H. Kirkendall, Lem Kent, O. H. Spencer, Emanuel Gephart, H. Cook, L. H. Hoffman, L. D.



Lyon, E. D. Bowers, George Miller, Burr H. Bostwick, R. D. Moffit, Charles M. Seibert, T. J. Stephens, George A. Irwin, J. M. Landenberger, J. W. Glaze, M. H. Miesse, Joseph Wallace, Philip Altenberger, John Pickering, M. B. Radcliffe, M. E. Dreisbach, George W. Downs, Martin Van Green, Stephen Miller, Thomas Heiry, Henry Foerst, Henry R. Bending, Newton Peters, James B. Doney and Spencer Brooks.

The first officers of the post were: John Pickering, commander; G. C. Bayer, S. V. commander; William H. Kirkendall, J. V. commander; O. H. Spencer, adjutant; Thomas Heiry, quartermaster; M. H. Miesse, surgeon; L. D. Lyons, chaplain; James M. Duffy, officer of the day; R. D. Moffitt, officer of the guard; J. L. Kent, sergeant major; Henry Foerst, quartermaster sergeant.

Groce Post has maintained a very prominent position in the Grand Army. While death has visited its ranks but too frequently, interest in the objects of the organization has continued lively and its influence has been felt in securing favorable legislation on many points. Visiting veterans have reason to know that feelings of warm comradeship glow in the heart of this post. The present officers of the organization are: J. W. Pontius, commander; G. W. Kinney, S. V. commander; W. T. Fissel, J. V. commander; S. R. VanMeter, adjutant; D. H. Lewis, quartermaster; S. M. Yates, surgeon; S. W. Manley, chaplain; J. C. Rigg, officer of the day; Andrew Jackson, officer of the guard; O. H. Spencer, sergeant major; J. A. Graham, quartermaster sergeant.

#### WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

*Groce Relief Corps, No. 68*, received its charter on February 28, 1888. The names appearing on the roll as charter members are as follows: Ella Bowling, Frances Kent, Sarah Kirkendall, Agnes Butch, Liss Spencer, Mary E. Hammel, Hattie Bostwick, Adelaide Heim, Ora Weaver, Mattie Fosnaugh, Tillie Bayer, Phebe Hand, Carrie Weaver, Elizabeth Miller, Elizabeth Haine and Clara Warner.

The first officers were: Ella Bowling, president; Frances Kent, vice-president; Agnes Butch, secretary; Liss Spencer, treasurer. These capable ladies safely guided the new organization into quiet waters. Much of the efficiency of the work done by the corps has been due to the hearty co-operation which has universally prevailed.

The present officers are as follows: Liss Spencer, president; Mattie Fosnaugh, senior vice-president; Ella Millet, junior vice-president; Adelaide Heim, secretary; Sarah Kirkendall, treasurer.

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

The local society of this association was organized shortly after the war. Philip Herrstein, the first commander, and Charles M. Titus represented the local organization at the State convention. There were about 25 members. Some two or three years ago, about the period when the association was combined with the Spanish War Veterans, the local society ceased active work.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

*Circleville Association, No. 20*, was instituted Nov. 5, 1900, by State Deputy Frank N. Yeager, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The purpose of this association is to educate engineers in their profession and is at no time to be used for the furtherance of strikes or for the purpose of interfering in any way between its members and their employers in regard to wages. Circleville Association has a membership of 19. The present officers are: J. B. Wilkins, president; Daniel Brannon, vice-president; Harry Leist, recording secretary; Albert C. Cook, corresponding and financial secretary; John Lake, treasurer; Thomas Fitzgerald, conductor; C. E. Cox, door-keeper; John S. Baer, Albert C. Cook and Samuel F. Groom, trustees.

#### THE CIRCLEVILLE ATHLETIC CLUB

Was first organized as the Circleville Cosmopolitan Comities, in 1896. Harry E. Brown





was the first president of the organization, which numbered 16 charter members. The society was started merely as a pleasure club and the first meetings were held in the old Masonic Hall, now used as the exchange of the Citizens' Telephone Company. In a very short time after the organization, a ritual and initiation ceremonies were gotten up by the members, which continued to be used for a period of about six months, when the society discontinued their secret rites and changed the name to the Circleville Athletic Club, which was "organized for the promotion of healthful athletics, which exhilarate the spirit and restore the tone of languid nature." At this time the club moved to the Herrnstein Hall and a small amount of gymnasium apparatus was purchased and installed. After about a year and a half there, they moved, eight years ago, to Peck's Hall, where the club, which has a membership of 165 members, is at present located. The following are the officers: Harry D. Jackson, president; Earl Warner, vice-president; Harry E. Weill, secretary; Charles F. Lowe, treasurer; Edward Seeley, sergeant-at-arms; Charles M. Titus, John A. Dodd and Frank Hamilton, executive committee.

The Circleville Athletic Club has taken the lead in several successful entertainments, notably a Fourth of July celebration in 1902, when the business men of Circleville joined in forming the largest parade ever seen in the city.

The club is well equipped with gymnasium apparatus, has well-appointed club rooms, and is in a prosperous condition.

#### LITERARY CLUBS OF CIRCLEVILLE.

Although the club is supposed to be a modern institution, the spirit which animates all clubs developed at a rather early day in Circleville.

In the early '20's the Circleville Forum flourished. This seemed to be a society devoted to oratory (as its name would denote); its chief occasion for usefulness and diversion was the Fourth of July, which day was each year fittingly, and rather elaborately, celebrated under the auspices of the club, the earliest in Circle-

ville of which we have any record. During the '30's the Circleville Atheneum was in progress. This, as well as the Pickaway Lyceum, which dated from about 1845 and continued for some 10 years or more, was a debating club. The Atheneum was the forerunner of the Public Library; the article on the Public Library contains a rather fuller notice of this organization and also of the Lyceum.

In these three earlier literary clubs membership was limited to men. When women were first admitted to club life is hard to determine, as no data on the subject are obtainable until a comparatively recent date.

About 1885 a number of men, among them being Judge I. N. Abernethy, Albertus Smith, Dr. Charles Naumann, John W. Lowe, Dr. George Butler, Harry Weill, and the late Dr. Ralph Morden, D. H. Marshall and Michael Marshall organized a debating club called the Circleville Literary Alliance. A room in Mr. Smith's building was, at first, used for the meetings, which were held bi-monthly. After a time, the City Council granted the society the use of a room in the City Building, where they met for a year or two, and after this, for a short time, in J. Wheeler Lowe's law office. This society, when first organized, admitted only men, but after a time the members began to take to the meetings as guests, their wives and sisters and other people's sisters, and before long the club's rules were changed and these women, and eventually others, became members of the Circleville Literary Alliance.

About the same time that this society began, the ladies of the Evangelical Church organized one, under the title of the Evangelical Reading Circle. Two or three persons outside the church were so fortunate as to be admitted to membership in this society, which, in the two years of its existence, did some of the most thorough literary study which has been done in this city. The meetings were held at the homes of the members. Poetry, chiefly from the American authors, was studied, each poem selected being taken up for an indefinite time and studied, read aloud, and thoroughly discussed before being laid aside.

After this reading circle was disorganized,



no special literary work was done in this church until about 15 years ago, when the Young People's Alliance was formed. This society, while in the main devoted to regular church work, has a miscellaneous literary feature in connection with its monthly meetings.

Almost all the churches in the town have literary programs in conjunction with their various missionary and young people's societies. These are usually of a varied nature, with no regularly arranged calendar.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, however, some years ago, took up the study of English history. The women of this congregation have also for the past five years had a Bible class, which under the leadership of Miss Clara Littleton has made a systematic study of the life of Christ and the early church.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church has a regularly arranged calendar, each year. The topics for 1905-06 were embraced under the general title of "Dux Christus; an outline study of Japan." The subject now being taken up is "Africa." The meetings are held the first Friday of each month at the homes of the members. The officers for the current year are: President, Mrs. David S. Tappan; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Naumann; secretary, Miss Clara Southward; treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Wilson; secretary of literature, Mrs. James Reichelderfer.

In 1904 several of the ladies of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, prominent among them being Mrs. Henry Johnson, established a club, the primary object of which was the study of the negro race. This society was in existence only about one year, the removal from town of some of the more earnest workers causing it to be disorganized. In this short time, however, some very creditable work was accomplished.

A number of literary societies have existed, at various times, in St. Joseph's Catholic congregation, but no organized club work was attempted until last winter, at which time St. Joseph's Reading Circle was begun. Beside Bible study, which is a feature of the circle, the study taken up this year is the work

of American Catholic writers, commencing with Orestes E. Brownson. The program committee has arranged a printed calendar upon the work. The semi-monthly meetings of the circle are held in the chapel of St. Joseph's Parochial School. Musical numbers, at beginning and closing, add to the pleasure of the meetings. The officers for 1906-07 are: President, Miss Agnes Butch; vice-president, Mrs. Charles McLean; secretary, Miss Ida Jeffries; treasurer, Mrs. Will Krimmel.

The Clio Club was organized by a group of younger teachers, in 1898. As the name would indicate, the object of the club was the study of history. This plan was followed the first year, the United States being the country considered, but the next year's calendar published a program on American literature. This society met every two weeks at the homes of the members. Although excellent work was accomplished, the club disbanded after carrying out only two annual programs.

The Euterpean Club was organized in 1904, by an out-of-town individual with long locks and soulful eyes. Its object was the attainment of the beautiful, expressed by the correlation of music, art and poetry. The study program was prepared in much the same manner as the pre-digested breakfast foods, the lessons having been selected, boiled down and printed on little cards, that they might be readily comprehended by the feeblest mind. A set of these cards, the choice of a book of poems worth 25 cents or a set of Perry pictures worth about 10 cents, and a very ornate certificate of membership bearing the autograph of the esthetic organizer, were presented to each member. Each member, in turn, presented the organizer with \$5.

The membership at first numbered 100 or more, and the meetings were held in the social room of the First Presbyterian Church. After a time the membership dwindled, and in order to reduce running expenses the society met at the members' homes. A number of pleasant evenings were spent and some excellent programs rendered but at length the Euterpeans found it too great a strain to live up to the ideals inculcated in their first lesson, and the





club ceased to exist, the last meeting being held in May, 1905.

At various times, organizations with a slight literary feature have existed here, among them the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Institute. These were discontinued and, in a manner, merged later in the Circleville Athletic Club, established about 10 years ago. The membership of this club is large, nearly all the young men of good standing in the town being connected with it. The club's quarters are in Peck's Block, where beside a well-equipped gymnasium, amusement and bath rooms, a good reading room is kept up, where books and the current periodicals are found.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks also has a magazine reading room established in their lodge room. Neither the Elks now the C. A. C., however, take up special literary study as a part of their work.

Of the two most prominent literary clubs in Circleville, the Monday Club takes precedence in matter of age, it having maintained its existence longer than any literary society which has ever been established in Circleville.

The Monday Club was the outgrowth of a series of lectures on the subject of English history, delivered in Circleville in the winter of 1889. The lady giving the lectures urged upon her hearers the formation of a woman's club. Following this advice, several ladies met at the residence of P. C. Smith and began a reading circle, the present name being given at that meeting. Mrs. Charles E. Groce was chosen president of the circle. Among the ladies present at the first were: Mrs. Charles E. Groce, Mrs. Lucy Hoffman, Mrs. William Ballard and the Misses Alice Pedrick, Mame Smith, Mollie and Lizzie Renick, Lizzie Ruggles, Kate Scovil, Ella and Lydia Drum, Nell Weldon and Florence Hoffman.

Mrs. Ballard offered her home for the second meeting. Miss Weldon for the third, Mrs. Groce for the fourth and so on through the list of members. The meetings were held then as now, each alternate Monday. At the third meeting, Mrs. Howard Jones and Mrs. James Reichelderfer came into the society. The

work of this preliminary reading circle was the study of Circleville and special points in local history. The Monday club proper began its first regularly organized winter's work in September, 1890, using a printed calendar, the subjects taken up being ancient Greece and Rome. Miss Alice Pedrick was elected president and Mrs. James Reichelderfer, secretary; a committee composed of Mrs. Howard Jones, Mrs. William Ballard and Miss Ella Drum was appointed to draft a constitution.

The Monday Club was federated into the National Federation in 1893. In 1894, on the occasion of the initial conference of the State Federation, in Springfield, Mrs. Jones and Miss Harriet Smith were sent as delegates from the Monday Club, with instructions to use their judgment as to placing their club in the list of those federated. The convention proved such as to warrant the delegates taking this step, and thus the Monday Club of Circleville is a charter member of the State Federation.

For some time the meetings were held, as in the beginning, at the homes of the members, but it being deemed advisable to have a club room, the use of a room in the Court House was secured, which was occupied until October 19, 1900, when the club room which had been secured in the new First Presbyterian Church was opened with a pleasant social session. This room had been previously furnished by the club. The meetings continued to be held in these same quarters. Besides the regular study program of history or literature taken up each year, the Monday Club has been instrumental in bringing to Circleville a number of excellent concerts and lecture courses. Various social sessions, also, have added much to the pleasure of the club members and their guests.

The present officers of the Monday Club are: President, Mrs. H. C. Allen; vice-president, Mrs. James Reichelderfer; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Atkinson; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Pedrick; treasurer, Mrs. A. C. McArthur; librarian, Miss May Lowe.

On November 4, 1897, 64 men and women of Circleville adopted a constitution and banded





themselves together as members of the Circleville University Association Center. The program prepared by the university extension course, a pamphlet on ancient history, was taken as the first year's study. But on April 25, 1898, the name was changed to the University Club, it having been decided to withdraw from the parent organization. Since that time a program committee has arranged the annual printed calendar, the subject studied having been, for the most part, literature, with an occasional year's work in history.

Some of the most thorough study work in this city has been accomplished by the University Club.

At first, the meetings were held in the court room, but later the use of one of the Public Library rooms was secured. It being found, however, that some confusion was caused by

persons passing in and out of the library, it was thought best to move to more secluded quarters. Therefore the use of the room in the Court House, recently vacated by the Monday Club, was obtained, and the meetings have been held there ever since.

A social session has been an annual event with the University Club ever since its organization. These occasions have been entered into with zest by all the members and have added not a little to the charming social features of the town life.

The officers of this organization for the current year are: President, Prof. T. C. Williams; 1st vice-president, Mrs. E. Beeshy; 2nd vice-president, Miss Vinnic Clark; secretary, Mrs. F. Donnelly; treasurer, Supt. C. L. Boyer; librarian, Miss May Lowe.



## CHAPTER XXX

### THE PRESS OF CIRCLEVILLE

#### CIRCLEVILLE UNION-HERALD.

The pioneer newspaper of Pickaway County is the Circleville *Union-Herald*, established under the name of the *Olive Branch*, August 9, 1817, nearly 90 years ago, when the county itself was only seven years old and at a time when there were less than half the number of newspapers in the State than are published in Columbus, and when that city boasted of but one, the *Ohio State Journal*, established in 1811.

The *Olive Branch* was founded by James Foster, who was its first editor and who issued the paper a short time, when it was suspended for six weeks and reappeared January 20, 1818, published by Renick, Doane & Company—Gen. James Renick, Guy W. Doane and Joseph M. Hays. Messrs. Renick and Hays, who formed at that time a mercantile firm in Circleville, became the possessors of the type and all the appurtenances of the office, taking them upon a debt. The editorship devolved upon Mr. Doane, a young man of much ability, the junior member of the bar of Pickaway County, and the paper was printed by William Henry Benson.

What is believed to be the oldest copy of the paper in existence is No. 12 of the *Olive Branch*, dated October 26, 1817, and which is in the possession of the *Union-Herald*.

Mr. Doane retired from the paper February 9, 1819, and an announcement was made that it would, in the future, be conducted by Joseph Olds and William B. Thrall, the last named

being the editor. The motto placed at the head of the paper at this time was: "I was born as free as Caesar; so were you." Shortly after Mr. Thrall became connected with the paper, he was taken sick and his wife dying, he was compelled, for a time, to sever his connection with the paper, and April 16, 1819, an interest was transferred to Silas S. Geohegan, a practical printer. After an absence of six months, Mr. Thrall returned much improved in health, and devoted himself closely to the duty of editing the paper. He filled the place with ability, and the journal had a number of years of prosperous life.

On August 12, 1826, the paper was enlarged to a "super-royal" sheet, equal in size to the *National Intelligencer* during the War of 1812, and its name was changed to the *Olive Branch and Pickaway Herald*. In 1830 the paper appeared in an entirely new dress and the title again underwent a change, this time coming out as the *Circleville Herald and Olive Branch*; and on June 30, 1832, the "Olive Branch" was dropped and the paper was known simply as the *Herald*.

About this time appeared a rival, the *Ohio Observer*, which was the nucleus about which grew the *Democrat and Watchman*. It was established by Messrs. Bentley, Hedges, Brannan, Fry, Pike, Keffer, Boyle and Brainard.

In May, 1834, the proprietors of the *Herald* leased a moiety of the property to Jason Case, and the publication was continued under the name formerly standing at its head, and by Thrall and Case.





On May 13, 1837, S. R. Dolbee, then foreman in the office of the State printer in Columbus, purchased an interest in the paper, and it was enlarged at this time and vied with the best journals in the State in mechanical execution. New presses and material were purchased, and the office was better supplied than ever before. Mr. Thrall was elected that year to the General Assembly but continued writing for the paper. Mr. Dolbee left after one year's connection with the paper and removed to Illinois. He was succeeded by Jason Case; the firm name was made Jason Case & Company, and Mr. Thrall retained his position as editor. The latter remained in the partnership until 1843, when he sold out to H. H. Warren, who continued in the firm for one year; then Mr. Thrall again became the owner of the paper.

In July, 1843, W. D. Bailey became interested in the publication and was succeeded not long after by John Hanna. He continued in connection with Mr. Thrall and alone until he associated with himself T. C. Jones. Still later the firm became Hanna & McFarland and in 1848, M. W. Doddridge & McFarland. On April 30, 1852, the paper appeared with the single name of A. McFarland at the head of its columns. On February 25, 1853, he gave place to Gamaliel Scott, who edited the journal for one year and was succeeded by William Bremigan, who conducted the paper alone until December 3, 1858, when F. A. B. Simkins became his associate.

Bremigan disposed of the property in 1860 to John E. Ray, and in July of the same year it was announced that after that time the *Herald* would be published by Mr. Bremigan and Samuel W. McCulloch, "but owing to the fact that certain arrangements between the parties interested had not been perfected," it was stated a week or two later that the proprietorship remained unchanged.

On May 25, 1860, the flag was hoisted for Lincoln and Hamlin. In January, 1861, Bremigan became the owner of the paper and the following February took as an associate W. D. McPherson. The death of Mr. Bremigan was announced in the *Herald* August 23, 1861.

Mr. Bremigan's widow, Mrs. Jemima Bremigan, is yet living, her home being in San Jose, California. Mr. Bremigan had had control of the publication with the exception of one year from 1854 until his death, after which John A. Lutz, as his personal representative, edited it until September 20th, when W. H. P. Denny, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased it and assumed immediate control.

The war having begun, the paper was devoted to the national cause and hence the adoption of the name indicating its true character. On the advice of leading Republicans, its title was changed to that of the *Circleville Union*, and in April, 1870, the name was changed again, this time being *Circleville Herald and Union*, which name it bore until January 1, 1877, when the present name, *Circleville Union-Herald*, was adopted, of which change Editor Marfield made the following marriage announcement: "The *Herald* and *Union* have been courting these many years and to-day we celebrate their nuptials. Excuse the seeming selfishness, but 'here's to the health of the *Union-Herald*; may it live long and prosper. The compositor will 'set 'em up.' "

After the purchase of the paper by Mr. Denny, he published it for four years and at the expiration of that period sold it to Col. P. C. Hays. On April 16, 1869, E. Z. Hays bought it and conducted it until March 1, 1872. About this time the paper suffered a decline in patronage and influence, and at the latter date was sold to B. F. Thomas and E. B. Fletcher, who conducted it under the name of Thomas & Fletcher, Mr. Thomas being the editor. The last named was a man of considerable ability and started upon his work with good promise of success and prosperity, but died October 17th of the same year, and the paper was conducted by disinterested parties for his family for the next 12 months.

Alfred Williams, a man of thorough education and great talent, bought the publication March 14, 1873, and sold it July 3, 1874, to Seneca W. Ely and William Leuthstrom. Mr. Ely had formerly been one of the editors of the *Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe, and was one of the pioneer editors of Ohio. Ely &



Leuthstrom continued to publish the paper until December 1, 1875, when it became the property of Samuel Marfield, Jr., who was editor and proprietor when he sold the plant to Harry E. Lutz, April 3, 1884.

On January 1, 1890, W. R. Duvall purchased a half interest of Mr. Lutz. In September of the same year he became sole owner, and in three months doubled the subscription list.

The placidity of the paper was broken May 25, 1894, and with the appearance of the crocus and modest violet came a shy, little offspring, the *Daily Union-Herald*. Though not among the "antiquities," fostered and cherished by its parent, 77 years old, it grew and soon became a recognized necessity in many homes. With the advent of the daily, the weekly was enlarged from a seven-column, eight-page paper to a six-column, 12-page publication, and the day of issue changed from Friday to Thursday.

The first of March, 1898, Mr. Duvall took an advance step in newspaperdom in inaugurating the "strictly cash in advance" system, and the price of the *Weekly Union-Herald* was reduced from \$1.50 a year to \$1. This cash in advance policy has been rigidly adhered to ever since and has been productive of good results both to publisher and patrons; and it is believed that this is the only country weekly in Central or Southern Ohio which pursues this plan.

Mr. Duvall was sole owner of the paper until January, 1900, when D. L. Sollenberger purchased a half interest, which he conveyed back to Mr. Duvall in May of the same year. On August 10, 1900, Alex. G. Anderson bought a half interest in the *Union-Herald*, which was sold back to Mr. Duvall October 28, 1901, and he continued to be the sole proprietor until August 15, 1902, when the plant was purchased by a joint stock company composed of the following: Festus Walters, Charles Dresbach, Howard Jones, Charles H. May, H. P. Folsom, Delano Marfield and Earl W. Mauck, the corporation being known as the Scioto Valley Publishing Company. A little less than half of the stock was owned by Mr. Mauck, and he was made editor and manager,

which positions he filled until January 26, 1903, when he sold his stock to C. C. Chappellear, who on February 1, 1904, bought all the stock of the company and on April 28th dissolved the corporation, since which time he has been the sole owner, and the editor of the paper from the time of Mr. Mauck's retirement.

For nearly 90 years the *Weekly Union-Herald* has made its regular visits to thousands of homes, and in all that time, covering over 4,600 issues, the paper has failed but once to make its appearance on the fixed day of publication and that was May 27, 1870, when the office was moved, more than 36 years ago.

It has seen Circleville grow from an unpretentious village to a thriving city and has made some improvements itself. From four pages, 11 by 17 inches, it has developed with the passing of the years, and now it has 12 pages, 15 by 22 inches. From 16 columns it has widened to 72 columns. From 748 square inches it has increased to 3,960—more than five times as many inches. While the price of the *Oliver Branch* was \$2 a year, the *Union-Herald* is only \$1.

Many changes have been made in the mechanical department and the office to-day is one of the best equipped country offices in Ohio.

The paper is printed on an Optimus press and there are two Gordon job presses, a folder and mailing machine. Each press and the folder is operated by its own electric motor.

The subscription lists of both daily and weekly are robust and healthy, and the advertising patronage is excellent and consequently the business is very prosperous.

It is a singular fact that the Circleville Postoffice seems to have been regarded as an adjunct of the *Union-Herald*. Of its editors the following have been postmaster: William B. Thrall, W. H. P. Denny, Alfred Williams, B. F. Thomas, Samuel Marfield, Jr., Harry E. Lutz, W. R. Duvall and C. C. Chappellear.

It is worthy of remark that while the *Union-Herald* in the last 43 years has had 13 editors, the *Democrat and Watchman* has had but one—Aaron R. Van Cleaf.

Politically the paper has always been Whig





or Republican and has at all times been a staunch advocate and supporter of the principles and policies of those parties.

Its influence began when James Monroe was President of the United States and when the country was new. It has been a part of the history of the country ever since, and has seen the whole country blossom like a rose and the blessings of God showered upon us as a people as upon no other. That it has left its impress upon the community can not be doubted. Where its influence will end who can say?

#### RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE.

The *Religious Telescope*, the first church paper of the denomination known as United Brethren in Christ, was established in Circleville in 1834. On the 12th of April of that year, Rev. John Russell, Jonathan Dreisbach and George Dreisbach, by authority of the General Conference of the church, bought a printing press and material for the proposed newspaper, which were brought to Circleville, and also bought a lot and two houses for the use of the plant. The first number of the *Religious Telescope* was printed and published, December 16, 1834, the office then being located at the corner of North Main (now North Court) street and High street. It was a medium sized folio, and published monthly. Rev. William Rhinehart, the editor, was a man of more than ordinary ministerial talent, and the paper was made a vigorous exponent of the tenets of the United Brethren Church. After the erection of the first United Brethren Church on East Main street, Circleville, in 1839, the presses, type and fixtures of the *Telescope* were moved to the basement room of the church, which had been arranged for the purpose, and the same year Rev. William Hanby succeeded Mr. Rhinehart, as editor. In 1843 the circulation of the *Telescope* was 2,000, which had increased, in 1845, to 3,000. During the latter year, Rev. David Edwards became the editor. The church books and other literature were also printed at the office. In June, 1853, the *Telescope* printing concern was moved to Dayton,

Ohio, where a location for the printing and publishing house was purchased at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in the central part of the city, where the business expanded to such an extent that, in 1904, a new publishing house was erected at a cost of \$315,000. Of the force employed in the *Telescope* office just preceding the removal to Dayton, only two are now living—Orsamus E. Niles and Reuben P. Dresbach, both of Circleville.

#### CIRCLEVILLE DEMOCRAT AND WATCHMAN.

The sketch of this paper, given in Williams' "History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties," published in 1880, having been prepared by the editor of the paper then and now, part is reproduced in this work, with necessary changes and additions.

The *Scioto Watchman* was established at Circleville in 1837; the name in a short time was changed to *Circleville Watchman*. There was a Democratic paper started in Circleville, in April, 1836, called the *People's Press*, which had a very brief existence. At a meeting of the leading Democrats of the county, held at Circleville, May 27, 1837, it was decided that \$1,000 be raised by subscription "for the purpose of purchasing a press, to be devoted to the interests of the Democratic party." The amount sufficient was subscribed, in a short time, by the following, then leading citizens and active Democrats: Valentine Keffer, John M. Alkire, Henry N. Hedges, Nelson Franklin, Elliott Halstead, Samuel Diffenderfer, James Hurst, T. W. Morris, William Alkire, Thomas J. Winship, William Gill, M. H. Alkire, James Thompson, John Barnhill, John Albright, James Morris, Jr., Matthias Myers, Philip Zeiger, John Coffman, John Metzger, Benjamin Stout, Henry Morris, Richard Jenkins, John Bell, Abraham Park, David Rowe, C. Diffenderfer, John Morris, Nathan Perrill, A. L. Perrill, Thomas Duryea, Ezekiel Morris, Moses Morris, Joseph Bonner, D. Kinneear, Samuel Dreisbach, John Irwin, Abraham Halstead and Stephen W. Lindsey. Hon. T. J. Winship was the heaviest subscriber, taking three shares—\$75. The last survivor of this





list was Ezekiel Morris, who died in June, 1891.

Nelson Franklin was appointed treasurer of the fund and collected the subscriptions. Henry N. Hedges was selected to purchase the necessary material, press, etc. About the first of August, the first number of the *Scioto Watchman* was issued. It was a six-column folio and presented a very creditable appearance. As no file of the paper, preceding 1842, was left in the office, the only information available when the original sketch was written, was the recollections of old citizens. For some time the *Watchman* did not give the name of publishers or editor. It was run by the stockholders, and for a while, how long could not be ascertained, Col. Valentine Keffer, who for many years previous had been conspicuous and influential in the political affairs of the county, was the business and editorial manager, with various local contributors—Henry N. Hedges, Sr., B. F. Brannan (afterwards of Cincinnati), Charles Fry, (the printer) and others. The association, after a few years, finding that the publication of the paper was a losing business, sold the material, etc., to Hon. Edson B. Olds, then "coming to the front" in politics, and from that time until 1847 the paper experienced numerous changes. In 1842 Samuel Pike, the famous and restless journalist, edited the *Watchman*, and was succeeded by S. P. Brainard.

On the 9th of August, 1844, the name was changed to *Circleville Democrat Guard and Pickaway and Fayette Pilot*, and Samuel Pike and L. D. Williard became the editors and publishers. In the following November, Mr. Pike withdrew, Mr. Williard continuing the publication. In August, 1845, Jason Case, who for several years had been connected with the *Circleville Herald*, was employed to print the paper, and the name of *Watchman* was restored. Mr. Williard retained the editorial management for some months, when he abandoned the concern, leaving Mr. Case to do the best he could with it, and removed to Washington Court House, Ohio, but his name remained at the head of the paper for a year or more thereafter. In the first part of 1846, William

McLaughlin was engaged as editor, and on May 22d. of that year, was succeeded by Samuel Alburtis, who continued until January 15, 1847, when Mr. Case became the sole editor and publisher, continuing to successfully manage the paper until July 14, 1853, when Orsamus Niles purchased the establishment and assumed entire control. In October, 1853, Mr. Case again formed a connection with the *Watchman*, as editor, and in February, 1855, retired, the duties of postmaster requiring his attention. In February, 1856, Mr. Niles disposed of a half interest in the office to Mr. Case, the firm name being Niles & Case. Mr. Niles, having been elected county auditor, sold his interest to Joseph Gaston of Belmont County, Ohio, in March, 1858. Mr. Case remained in partnership with Gaston until July 10, 1858, when his connection with the paper finally ceased. Mr. Gaston continued as editor and proprietor until August 1, 1859, when he sold out to John W. Kees, of Springfield, Ohio, who published the *Watchman* until June 29, 1862. Mr. Kees was of Southern birth, and after the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he frequently criticised in the *Watchman* the conduct of the war by the Federal administration, which was brought to the attention of the War Department, and on June 29, 1862, Mr. Kees was arrested and the newspaper suppressed by military order. He was taken to the old Capitol Prison at Washington, D. C., held for a short time, and released, as it was evident that he was mentally unbalanced. At the time of his arrest and the suppression, the *Watchman* was advertised to be sold at judicial sale and on July 2nd was sold to Dr. Wayne Griswold, the mortgagee. After one week's stoppage the publication of the paper was resumed July 11th, the name changed to *Circleville Democrat*, to avoid military suppression. William Doane was the business manager; Reuben P. Dresbach superintended the typographical and printing department, while Dr. Griswold wrote the political articles. The paper was continued under this management until November 7, 1863, when Aaron R. Van Cleaf became the owner and editor, in which capacities he has since continued, without partners,



now nearly 43 years. In June, 1879, the former name, *Watchman*, was restored, and the paper has since borne the name of *Circleville Democrat and Watchman*.

Of all those connected with the publication of the *Watchman* up to 1863, Jason Case covered the greater length of time—about 12 years. Mr. Case learned the printer's trade in the Delaware (Ohio) *Gazette* office, for several years was employed in printing offices in Columbus, for a while was foreman in the office of the *Ohio State Bulletin*, and four or five years was foreman of the *Ohio State Journal* office. In April, 1834, he came from Columbus to Circleville, and entered into partnership with William B. Thrall in the publication of the *Circleville Herald*, the partnership existing three years. After the lapse of a year, Mr. Case again became connected with the publication of the *Herald*, the firm being Jason Case & Company, which terminated in 1843. From 1845 to 1858, with two brief intervals, Mr. Case was the publisher or editor of the *Watchman*—a longer period than any other publisher of the paper, excepting the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Case was postmaster of Circleville eight years, from 1853 to 1861. At the April election in 1861, he was elected mayor of Circleville and re-elected in 1863 and 1865. In 1862 he was elected justice of the peace for Circleville township, serving 15 years, five terms in succession; in 1875 he was again elected mayor, serving one term and in 1878 was again elected justice of the peace, at the end of the term, in 1881, declining re-election, because of failing health. He was also coroner of the county three terms, elected in 1874, 1876 and 1878. In every position he discharged the duties with ability and fidelity and was an excellent magisterial officer. Mr. Case died May 24, 1882, in his 74th year.

Orsamus E. Niles, when he bought the *Watchman* in 1853, was employed as foreman in the printing and publishing establishment of the *Religious Telescope*, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. Mr. Niles was born in Windham County, Vermont, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Brattleboro

*Phoenix*, which was established in 1834. He came to Ohio when about 18 years; taught school for a while at Quaker Bottom, in Meigs County, and then started out as a journeyman printer, going to Cincinnati, New Orleans and other cities, coming to Columbus in the winter of 1845-46, where he was employed until the adjournment of the Legislature. During the latter year, he came to Circleville on a canal packet, found employment here in the *Telescope* office and soon established his permanent home. He increased the facilities and business of the *Watchman* office. Mr. Niles was elected county auditor in 1857 and re-elected in 1859, and at the expiration of the term, in 1862, having previously sold the *Watchman*, he engaged in farming and for more than 30 years was one of the extensive farmers of the county, growing large quantities of broom corn. In 1863 Mr. Niles was the Democratic candidate for Representative. The vote of the soldiers in the field, at Southern points, defeated him and all of the other Democratic candidates in the county. In 1865 he was tendered the re-nomination but declined. In 1866 he was nominated for county commissioner and declined, though his election was certain. He was a member of the city Board of Education from 1861 to 1866, and clerk of the board during the time. Mr. Niles twice represented the 10th Senatorial District in the Decennial State Board of Equalization, elected in 1870 and 1890, and was one of the foremost members, being especially qualified for the work. Mr. Niles also served as one of the trustees of the City Library and on the Jury Commission, and from 1898 to 1901 was one of the three commissioners of the State Library, appointed by Governor Bushnell. Mr. Niles has been in the coal business in Circleville for at least a quarter of a century. He is, despite his age, now in his 81st year, active bodily and mentally, and a very entertaining conversationalist.

Joseph Gaston, of Guernsey County, who succeeded Mr. Niles as editor and proprietor of the *Watchman*, sold out to John W. Kees, in 1859, and emigrated to Oregon, where it is said, he "struck it rich" and became wealthy.





John W. Kees, before coming to Circleville, published the *Democratic Expòsitor* at Springfield, Ohio, and in 1858-59 was clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, then having a Democratic majority. The war pressure and excitement, and his arrest by military order, produced partial insanity, followed by total mental derangement and dementia, compelling his confinement in the Columbus Insane Asylum, where he died November 25, 1867.

Reuben P. Dresbach is the oldest printer in Circleville, and a veteran in the job printing business in the city. He learned the trade in the *Religious Telescope* office, beginning in 1848, and from 1853 to 1866, was employed in the *Watchman* office, since the latter year having a job printing office. He has always been employed at the trade in Circleville, excepting a short time. He was city clerk of Circleville from 1861 to 1898—37 years.

#### CIRCLEVILLE HERALD.

The Circleville *Herald* was founded September 21, 1870, by Winfield S. McCollister and Ivan Wolfley, both young men, natives of Circleville, fine practical printers, and with advanced ideas of journalism and the true office of the country newspaper. Both had worked in the office of the old Circleville *Herald*, and that paper, on the death of William Brenigan, having been purchased by Mr. Denny, who changed it to the Circleville *Union*, it occurred to them to christen their new paper with the abandoned name of the old one. The Circleville *Herald* soon began to be recognized, at home and abroad, as a live local paper, and Mr. McCollister received flattering offers of positions on various metropolitan papers, as well as acknowledged rank for his paper at

home. In 1873 he bought out his partner, Mr. Wolfley. In February, 1874, his failing health led him to lease the office to John M. Rae, of Circleville, who conducted it with ability until August of that year, when Mr. McCollister again took charge, and remained in harness to the last, failing daily in body, but unquenchably bright in mind, and strong of purpose to the last hour. He died December 9, 1874. His widow, Mrs. Joanna McCollister, daughter of Judge T. N. Howell, retained the paper, as administratrix and guardian of her three children. It was leased, in May, 1875, to Miss Lillie C. Darst, of Circleville, who edited it until her death, in 1883. In politics, the *Herald* under Miss Darst was Republican, though never merely partisan. Miss Darst, in addition to her newspaper work, gave to newspapers and leading magazines many poems, which, at the time of her decease, had won for her an enviable place among the literary women of Ohio. Upon the decease of Miss Darst, the paper was purchased by C. W. Murphy and W. C. Darst and was published under the firm name of Murphy & Darst. In 1883, shortly after its purchase by Murphy & Darst, a daily edition was issued, which has since been continuously published. In 1884 the paper espoused the tenets of Democracy, and since that time has been an advocate of the principles of that party. In 1894 Mr. Murphy disposed of his interest, since which time the paper has been, and is now, successfully published by W. C. Darst. Since 1902 he has been ably assisted by Charles F. Lowe, a cousin of Mr. McCollister, one of the founders of the paper. The Circleville *Herald* has by degrees grown from a five-column folio to its present form, a six-column quarto.



## CHAPTER XXXI

### SOME REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE COUNTY

James Renick, the first sheriff of the county, who held the office from April 21, 1810, until 1814, was the son of John Renick, who came to Jackson township, from Hardy County, Virginia, prior to 1805, and a brother of Jonathan Renick, the first settler of Jackson township. Sheriff Renick was a general in the War of 1812, and a brave officer. He was elected Representative in the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1814, serving one term. For many years he was in the mercantile business in Circleville. He was a bachelor. His death occurred in 1844, at the residence of Jacob Van Meter, in Jackson township.

James Denny, the first clerk of the courts, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and one of the prominent pioneers of this part of Ohio. In the War of 1812, he was major of a regiment raised in the Scioto Valley, of which Duncan McArthur was colonel, and was mustered in May 12, 1812, and did some efficient and active service in and about Detroit, but was included in General Hull's ignominious surrender at Detroit, on the 16th day of August, 1812, and was paroled and sent home. The year following Major Denny raised a regiment, in the valley counties, of which he was made colonel, and again entered the service, and was promoted to major general before the close of the war. He died in Philadelphia, on the 23rd of November, 1815, leaving a widow, who was the sister of John and Thomas Barr, prominent men of the county. The children were three daughters

and a son. The eldest daughter married Dr. Daniel Turney, and became the mother of Nelson J. Turney, Dr. Samuel Turney and Mrs. Isabelle McCrea, the wife of Adam McCrea—all deceased for a number of years. After the death of Dr. Turney, she married Ralph Osborn, and of the children born of this marriage, one is living—Mrs. Catharine Ruggles, of Circleville. The second daughter of General Denny married Henry Delano, and was the mother of Lincoln G. Delano, James C. Delano and Mrs. Flora McCrea, the first wife of George McCrea—all three deceased. Mrs. Delano survived her husband, and some years after his death married the late William Renick, who survived her. The third daughter married Francis S. Muhlenberg, who lived on the Muhlenberg estate, near Darbyville, and had prominence in public affairs. He lived but a few years after the marriage and his widow afterwards married R. H. Hopkins, a merchant of New York, subsequently a resident of Cincinnati. General Denny's only son was Samuel S. Denny, who served for a while as clerk of the courts and also as county auditor, and in his latter years was a local celebrity.

David Shelby, who was one of the pioneers of the Scioto Valley, coming to Chillicothe, with Gen. Nathaniel Massie and party in 1791, some time prior to 1800 located in Pickaway township, then part of Ross County, and in 1809 was elected one of the Representatives for the county in the General Assembly, convened on the first Monday in December, 1809, in





which the bill creating the county of Pickaway was passed. This bill originated in the Senate and after passing that body was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence, and after the House had passed the bill, Mr. Shelby was appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House, neither branch then having, as in after years, a sergeant-at-arms to carry the messages. In 1812 Mr. Shelby was elected Senator from Pickaway County and served eight years in succession; in 1823 was again elected Senator for Pickaway and Hocking counties and served two years. He was justice of the peace in Pickaway township before the formation of the county. Mr. Shelby and his wife, Mary Williams, were natives of Rockingham County, Virginia. They were the parents of eight children. John Shelby, their eldest son, represented Logan and Wood counties in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1820 to 1827, and was Senator from Hardin, Madison, Union, Logan and Shelby counties from 1830 to 1833. Another son, Benjamin Shelby, who lived on the family homestead in Pickaway township, was a leading farmer and stock dealer, in his active life owning about 1,600 acres of land in Ohio and the West. He died May 4, 1876. Of their children but one, Mrs. Melinda Stage, is now living. Winton D. Shelby, ex-marshal of Circleville, is a grandson.

Valentine Keffer, who has a leading place in the early history of Pickaway County, coming to the territory now included in the county limits, in 1805, five years before the formation of the county, accompanying his father-in-law, Jacob Zeiger, whose daughter he married in Pennsylvania in 1802. Mr. Zeiger located section 19, on part of which the town of Circleville was laid out; Mr. Keffer located the fractional section adjoining that located by Mr. Zeiger, on the west to the river. His land originally was on a line from the corner of High and Canal streets, running to or beyond Huston street, comprising all the land west of that line to the Scioto River. He settled on the part between the creek and the Scioto River now owned by the Miller heirs and lived there until about the year 1838. Mr. Keffer had re-

ceived a good education and was well qualified for public affairs. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, being identified with the militia of the county, he was appointed major, and accompanied Gen. James Renick on an expedition to the northern part of the State. After his return to the settlement, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and at the election in October, 1813, was elected Representative in the General Assembly; was also elected in 1815, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1827 and 1828, serving eight years in the House of Representatives. During these years his popularity was very great and he was invincible when a candidate. He usually made the trips to and from Columbus on horseback, regular stage lines not having been established. Colonel Keffer was twice chosen presidential elector—in 1828 and 1832. He voted for Andrew Jackson. He was one of the original proprietors of the *Circleville Watchman*, the first Democratic paper established in the county, and for two or three years had editorial charge of it, following its first issue in 1837.

Colonel Keffer died at his home in Circleville March 9, 1852, in the 75th year of his age. The *Circleville Herald*, the Whig paper, in a sketch of Colonel Keffer, said: "During a long term of public and private life, his honesty of purpose was never doubted; and though strictly democratic in his political faith and rigidly conservative in his public and private relations, we give him credit for unyielding perseverance in what he believed the right, and spotless integrity in the discharge of every official or social duty."

Augustus L. Perrill was one of the foremost men in the county, in business, social and political circles, for over 30 years. He was born in Hardy County, Virginia, January 20, 1807. His parents, Nathan and Christena Perrill, came to Pickaway County in 1816, settling upon a tract of land in Madison township. "Gus" Perrill, as he was commonly known, having obtained better than the average education in those days, upon reaching manhood taught school in the winter months, and worked on the farm in the summer season. In January, 1833, he entered public life under Sheriff





Jonathan Ellis, elected at the October election, 1832, who appointed Mr. Perrill as deputy sheriff, giving him the entire control and management of the office for the two years. In 1834 Mr. Perrill was elected sheriff; no party nominations were made and the race was a "free for all;" the vote was as follows: A. L. Perrill, 1,217; Michael H. Alkire, 602; Jacob Leiby, 276; William Winstead, 83. At the close of the term, Mr. Perrill was not a candidate for re-election. In 1839 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in the General Assembly, and was elected by 192 majority over Andrew Huston, one of the most popular Whigs in the county. He declined re-election. In 1844 the Democrats of the congressional district, of which Pickaway County was a part, selected Mr. Perrill to run for Congress, against Col. Elias Florence, also of Pickaway, who had beaten Hon. William Medill, of Fairfield, two years before, and was thought by the Whigs to be invincible, never having been defeated before the people. Mr. Perrill was elected after an exciting contest, having 732 majority in the district. Two years later Mr. Perrill was defeated for re-election, by Dr. Thomas O. Edwards, of Lancaster, the Whig candidate, who had a small majority.

At the close of his term in Congress, March 4, 1847, Mr. Perrill gave his attention wholly to his farm in Madison township. In 1857 he was nominated for Senator in the Franklin-Pickaway district by the Democratic convention, the nomination being unsought by him, and was elected, being re-elected in 1859 and 1861, defeating John Walke, of Pickaway, in 1857; George M. Parsons, of Franklin, in 1859, and R. B. Warden, of Franklin, in 1861—all strong men. In 1865, when the political status of the county was to be determined at the first election after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Perrill was nominated by the Democrats, for Representative, and was elected by 306 majority; he served one term, which closed his official career. He was a prudent, well-informed and influential legislator, strong in committee work and always popular with his fellow members.

On the 24th of December, 1833, Mr. Perrill was married to Mary Seymour, daughter of Judge William Seymour, one of the first settlers of Muhlenberg township. She died December 5, 1881, in her 74th year. Mr. Perrill died June 2, 1882, in his 76th year. Of their family, two are living—Nathan W. Perrill, of Madison township, and a married daughter residing in Iowa.

William Doane. No man, who ever lived in Circleville, did more for the material interests, in the way of substantial improvements and financial management, with less cost to the city for his work as supervisor, than William Doane, whose death occurred on the 9th of September, 1888. The *Circleville Democrat and Watchman* in its issue following his death, published a correct sketch of his life, which was as follows:—

Mr. Doane was born at New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in November, 1820, and was the eldest of the nine children of Noble Doane. The family removed to Ohio and settled in Pickaway County, in 1836, and soon thereafter William went to Greenfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of coach and carriage maker. After the termination of his apprenticeship, he came to Circleville and entered the employ of John Morgan, carriage manufacturer, and a short time thereafter, on the 6th of March, 1844, married his employer's daughter, Paulina Morgan, and subsequently bought the business of the late John P. Bolin, who had bought out Mr. Morgan and had taken Mr. Doane first as foreman and then for a short time as partner. Mr. Doane continued in the business until 1856, his manufactory being located on Franklin street, near the present site of the engine and market houses. He was afterwards engaged in several other business enterprises—from July, 1862, to November, 1863, was the manager of the *Circleville Democrat and Watchman*, afterwards for a while was a partner in the jewelry business with Freeman Dunkin, and in 1867 formed a partnership with J. D. Delaplane in the dry goods trade, continuing until May, 1885.

In the summer of 1850, when Circleville



was scourged with the cholera, and the inhabitants were panic stricken, hundreds fleeing from the town, Mr. Doane was one of the two or three persons who bravely faced the danger; ministering to the sick and burying the dead, never shrinking for a moment, and the older citizens all remember his noble heroism during those direful days of sickness and death. When the epidemic had apparently subsided, Mr. Doane and his wife were both attacked by the swift disease, and she died on the 23rd of August, 1850, aged 22 years. She was a woman of lovable character, beautiful in mind and person. Their only child, Charles Edwin, died of scarlet fever, on the 19th of October following, in the fourth year of his age.

The public and official life of Mr. Doane covered nearly 40 years. His first official position was as a member of the City Council, to which he was chosen in 1851, to fill a vacancy; was elected for a full term in 1852, and 12 times successively re-elected, serving 27 years, and was president of the body for 24 years, from 1854 until his retirement from the Council, in 1878. During his long service as councilman, he gave the closest attention to the affairs of the city, its finances and general conditions, and was instrumental in the city having such fine streets and other excellent improvements. No man ever served any municipality with like assiduity and gratuitous, for so great length of time.

In 1856 Mr. Doane was the Democratic candidate for treasurer of Pickaway County; he was elected and in 1858 was re-elected, both times by large majorities, running ahead of his ticket. In 1861 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative, but the war upheaval elected Col. Isaac N. Ross, of Darbyville, a hitherto Democrat who ran as the Union Republican candidate. In 1870 he was elected county commissioner, served three years, and declined a re-election.

In October, 1860, Mr. Doane was chosen a member of the Circleville Board of Education, serving in that capacity until his death, close to 28 years, and from 1861 was treasurer of the board. He gave special care to the financial interests of the schools, and superintended

the erection of new buildings and necessary changes and repairs.

He was one of the original members of the Forest Cemetery Association, and was elected a member of the board of trustees, July 30, 1857; he continued as a member the rest of his life and had a leading part in the arrangement and beautifying of the cemetery grounds. He was president of the Pickaway Fair Company, and a member of the city Board of Health, for several years prior to his death.

In every official position, he exhibited superior ability, administering every trust with the utmost fidelity, and retained the public confidence to the end of his life.

Mr. Doane was one of the oldest members of Columbia Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., passed all its chairs, and was its property trustee from 1861 to his death, having the control and supervision of the Odd Fellows' Block, and the investment of the income derived therefrom. The success of his management is shown in the increasing surplus. He was a charter member of Philos Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was one of the first members of Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., and a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics.

Mr. Doane possessed mechanical genius and knowledge of a high order, and had he been educated to the profession of an architect, would have been one of the foremost. In the last 25 years of his life he acquired an extensive knowledge of architecture, and was quite proficient in the drawing of plans. He superintended the construction of the present school buildings of the city, the County Infirmary, the Strawboard Works, the Water Works, other public works and private buildings, and at the time of his death was a member of the Court House and Jail building committee, and superintendent of construction. All these will stand as a monument of his skill as a builder. His was a busy life. He was a continuous worker, his time always engrossed with some local enterprise, improvement or public duty.

Mr. Doane was a man of firmly settled opinions, and in politics a radical Democrat, who never varied, always in line. For years





he was prominent and influential in the party councils, and was chairman of the county committee during the fierce political contests of the war period.

Mr. Doane was a thorough common-sense man, frank and outspoken, devoid of sham and pretense; a man of inflexible integrity and the highest sense of honor; a courageous, just and generous man, who never shirked a public or private duty, or refused to assist a friend; social and genial, he won and kept a great many friends. Imbued with large public spirit, he was the zealous supporter of whatever would promote the prosperity of the city and county, and advance the interests and welfare of the people. Circleville may well deplore his death, for not soon will we have in our midst another man of such practical usefulness to the community as William Doane. He has spent an eventful and useful life, and goes to the grave esteemed by all. Long will be his name borne in memory by this city and county.

Gen. William Sooy Smith was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, on the 22nd of July, 1830. His father was a captain in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Both belonged to the Society of Friends, but they severed their connection with their sect to fight for their country.

In September, 1844, the father, yielding to the desires of his son, gave him two shillings and his blessing, and permitted him to go to Athens, the seat of the Ohio University. The young student attended a select school for one year and then entered the preparatory department of the college. He rang the bell, swept the halls, carried coal, attended to the grounds, in short, was a veritable "professor of dust and ashes," and received sufficient salary to pay his expenses. He graduated in 1849, and through the influence of the faculty and other friends he obtained an appointment as cadet in the West Point Military Academy. McPherson, Sill, Scofield, Terrill and other distinguished officers were classmates, and the two first mentioned were his roommates. Dur-

ing two years out of the four which he spent at the academy, Cadet Smith was reported as one of the distinguished members of his class; and upon graduation he was assigned as brevet 2nd lieutenant to the Third Artillery. When he became full 2nd lieutenant, he was transferred to the Second Artillery; but finding army life in time of peace rather monotonous, he soon resigned.

Buffalo, New York, then became his residence, and for two years he taught a select school, and then commenced civil engineering. In this he was very successful; he traveled through almost all the States, Canada and the West Indies. When the war broke out, he was engaged in the construction of a bridge over the Savannah River, where it is crossed by the railroad leading from Savannah to Charleston; but, 10 days before the attack upon Sumter, he escaped to the North, and entered the volunteer service as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was very soon made colonel of the 13th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and he immediately moved with the regiment to West Virginia, where he participated in the campaigns of the summer and fall of 1861, under McClellan and Rosecrans. In the reports of the battle of Carnifax Ferry, he was specially mentioned for gallantry, and in the pursuit of Floyd he led the advance, and three times engaged the enemy's rear-guard, for which he was again honorably mentioned in official reports.

His regiment was transferred from West Virginia to Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to the Army of the Ohio under General Buell. Colonel Smith participated in the advance on Bowling Green and Nashville, and in the battle of Pittsburg Landing commanded the 14th Brigade, on the 7th of April, being engaged from 8 o'clock in the morning until the close of the battle. The same ground was fought over three times. The brigade captured Stanford's Mississippi battery twice, and finally held it; many prisoners also were captured, among them Colonel (afterward General) Battle, of Tennessee. Six hundred and ten dead Rebels were counted in front of the brigade, but some of these were killed the day before.



The brigade lost one-fifth of its number killed and wounded, but none was captured. Colonel Smith was again mentioned in official reports for gallantry and meritorious conduct, and was promoted to Brigadier-General, to rank from the 7th of April, 1862. General Smith was in active service the two years following;

was at the battle of Perryville and the siege of Vicksburg. Afterwards was assigned to duty on General Grant's staff, as chief of cavalry, and directed several successful raids. He resigned in July, 1864, because disabled by inflammatory rheumatism. General Smith for some years has resided in Chicago.



351-52



VAUSE FOX DECKER.





# Representative Citizens

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**V**AUSE FOX DECKER, deceased, the father of Hannah Catherine Decker, who now occupies the fine old homestead of 380 acres on Walnut creek, Madison township, was one of the leading farmers, stock-raisers and pioneers of his day. For a few years, when quite a young man, he was engaged in the tanning business, but with this exception was a lifelong agriculturist.

Vause Fox Decker was born November 12, 1814, and died June 2, 1891. He was a son of Luke and Ives (Fox) Decker, who were among the first settlers of this portion of the State.

Luke Decker, the father, was born in Virginia, April 17, 1774, and in 1806 migrated to Madison township, Pickaway County, and purchased the section of land upon which his descendants still reside. At that time the tract was a portion of Ross County. Although single at that time, Mr. Decker was accompanied by Ezekiel Groom and family. After building a house, improving some of his land and residing in the new country for two years, he returned to Virginia and married Ives Fox, daughter of William and Sarah Fox. Soon afterward, with his wife, he located permanently on his farm, and lived there until his death. Ives Fox, his wife, was a native of Hampshire County, Virginia, as was her husband; she was born January 6, 1787, and died March 22, 1872. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Luke Decker, as follows: John, born De-

cember 28, 1808, who died December 3, 1875; Hannah (wife of Andrew Platter), born March 28, 1810, who died at the home of her daughter in Texas, April 27, 1879; William Thornton, born October 7, 1812, also deceased; and Vause F., the special subject of this sketch. The parents of Luke Decker were John and Hannah (Harness) Decker, long residents of the Old Dominion, of which they were probably natives. The Harness family has a most substantial standing in Virginia, and its genealogy may be traced to the colonial days.

Vause F. Decker was united in marriage, October 21, 1840, to Jemima Williams, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Ann (Fox) Williams, both natives of Virginia. An ancestor of Mrs. Decker, a Vincent, was a brave frontiersman and was finally killed and quartered by the Indians, not, however, until he had sent four or five of the dusky savages to their reward. Mr. and Mrs. Decker had a family of three children—Eliza Ann, who died after reaching maturity; Hannah Catherine, who was born on the old homestead where she now resides; and John Williams, who also occupies part of the old home farm on which he was born. John Williams Decker married Hannah Millar, daughter of Michael Millar, and became the father of four children: Clifford Harness, who married Mary Fisher Duvall, daughter of Victor R. Duvall; Annie Millar, wife of Harley H. Duvall; Georgia Williams, who died on



Thanksgiving Day, 1897; and Michael Millar, who resides at home with his parents.

Vause F. Decker always took an active interest in public matters and served as township treasurer several years and also as township trustee. He was also prominent in county affairs and might have held county offices had he chosen, but he had no inclination for holding public office. He was an excellent man in every respect. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

**H**ON. ISAAC N. ABERNETHY, A. B., A. M., formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Sub-Division of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, is the senior member of the prominent law firm of Abernethy & Folsom, at Circleville. Judge Abernethy was born August 9, 1844, near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Rhoda (Conner) Abernethy.

The Abernethy family is of English extraction and the family has long been a leading one in Virginia, where William Abernethy, the paternal grandfather of Judge Abernethy, was born. He died in Ohio. James Abernethy, father of Judge Abernethy, was also born in Virginia and married Rhoda Conner of the same locality. He spent over 50 years as a farmer in Pickaway County, where he died in 1890, aged 80 years. His estate comprised 258 acres of valuable land. He was prominent both in the Methodist Episcopal Church and also in the Democratic party. He had four children.

Isaac N. Abernethy was educated in a log schoolhouse in Monroe township, Pickaway County, and until he was 16 years of age remained at home assisting on the home farm. Then he began to teach school and to cherish hopes of a collegiate career. Although his father was able to give him excellent advantages, he probably decided that his son would be more likely to appreciate them, if they came through his own efforts, hence the young man was obliged to earn the means by which he could enjoy higher educational advantages.

He abundantly succeeded and in 1860 was able to enter Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in June, 1866, with the degree of A. B. He then began the study of the law with Alfred Yable and later with Hon. R. A. Harrison, the former of whom was an ex-judge in Cincinnati and the latter, one of the leading members of the bar at Columbus, both are now deceased. Mr. Abernethy was admitted to the Ohio bar at Chillicothe, on September 1, 1868.

In 1869 Mr. Abernethy settled at Circleville where he was in partnership for one year with E. Z. Hayes. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served until January, 1877, when the firm of Abernethy & Grigsby was formed, which continued for two years. In 1878 Mr. Abernethy formed a partnership with H. F. Page, which continued for six years, when the firm of Page, Abernethy & Folsom came into existence and continued until 1887, when Mr. Page retired. In February, 1890, Mr. Abernethy was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas and for five years he filled the position with dignity and efficiency. On February 9, 1895, the present strong firm was formed, Judge Abernethy and Henry P. Folsom entering into partnership.

On September 8, 1868, Judge Abernethy was married to Lizzie Busick, who was born at Mount Sterling, Ohio, and was a daughter of Ira Busick, of that place. Mrs. Abernethy died in November, 1895, the mother of six children. Judge Abernethy was again married, November 30, 1899, to Wealtha E. Vieth, an accomplished lady who had been court stenographer for several years.

Politically, Judge Abernethy is a Democrat. For four years he served as a member of the County Board of School Examiners and had been its secretary for two years when he resigned. For a considerable period he was a member of the Circleville Board of Education and was a member of the City Council from the First Ward for some years. Judge Abernethy was a lecturer in the law department of the Ohio State University from its organization until 1895. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and an Elk.







DAVID S. LUDWIG, one of the most prominent farmers and substantial citizens of Pickaway County, owning 705 acres of valuable farming land situated in the midst of the famous Pickaway Plains, was born June 16, 1842, on the same farm on which he now resides, which farm has been owned by Ludwigs for 100 years. He is a son of Jacob and Evaline (Morris) Ludwig.

The first of the Ludwigs to come to Ohio was Daniel Ludwig, the grandfather of David S. Ludwig. The former was born June 4, 1748, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Daniel and Mary Ludwig, who were natives of Germany. It is a family tradition that the last mentioned Daniel Ludwig left his native country on account of political difficulties and that in his own land he was closely connected with one of the ruling houses of Bavaria. He died in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Ludwig, our subject's grandfather, was associated with Governor Joseph Heister, of Pennsylvania, in the operation of a store located at Reading, Pennsylvania, for a number of years. In the fall of 1806, he started for Ohio, taking with him his wife and nine children, together with a small stock of goods, all accommodated in a two-horse wagon. It was his intention to open a store in the new region as soon as conditions would seem to make an opening. For this purpose he erected a large brick house which stood, for many years, on the site of the present substantial frame house occupied by David S. Ludwig. In one portion of this building it was Mr. Ludwig's intention to start his little business, and in this way provide employment for some of his numerous children. Three of his sons died, however, and this caused Mr. Ludwig to abandon the enterprise and the goods were disposed of to the neighbors. The above mentioned brick house was erected in 1809, and without any doubt was the first brick house erected in Pickaway County.

Daniel Ludwig was a far-seeing man and when he came to what was then a wilderness, he could look far enough in the future to people

this section with settlers wanting homes for their families and lands on which to graze their cattle. Hence he wisely invested, purchasing first a half section in this county and subsequently buying land in adjacent counties until he owned about 3,000 acres. He was the original owner of the site on which stands the town of Logan, in Hocking County, Ohio. His whole life demonstrated that he was a man of much more than ordinary amount of judgment and business faculty. That he established his home in Pickaway County in 1806 is a fact, but from legal papers in the possession of the family it is also known that he made transfers of land as early as 1801, showing that his knowledge of Pickaway County must have begun some years prior to 1806.

Daniel Ludwig was thrice married: first, in 1778, to Appelona Miller, daughter of Michael and Susanna Miller. She died May 14, 1787. His second marriage took place on March 11, 1788, to Eva Grissmer, who was a daughter of Caspar and Rebecca Grissmer. She died October 21, 1800. His third marriage, in 1802, was to Elizabeth Sheperd, who was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Sheperd. Daniel Ludwig died June 9, 1825, and his wife died May 3, 1816.

Jacob Ludwig, father of David S. Ludwig, was the third child and only son of the third marriage. When his father died, he inherited the property, which in turn descended to David S. Ludwig, the present occupant. Jacob Ludwig was married on November 18, 1830, to Evaline Morris, a daughter of Henry and Charity Morris, who was born July 12, 1812, and died February 23, 1848. Their eight children were: Daniel, born November 23, 1831; Henry O., born December 16, 1832; Isaac, born September 21, 1834; George, born January 14, 1836; John, born December 17, 1837, who died April 7, 1848, from the effects of an accident; Mary Elizabeth, born April 28, 1839, who married John P. Steely, now a resident of Fairfield County; David S., born June 16, 1842; and Jacob, born January 27, 1848, deceased in the same year.

The land now owned by David S. Ludwig is situated as follows: One farm—of 160



acres—is in section 32, Circleville township, on which, in 1891, Mr. Ludwig erected a commodious frame dwelling, which is without exaggeration one of the most beautiful homes among the many beautiful ones for which Pickaway County is justly noted. It is built on a small elevation about a quarter of a mile from the Kingston turnpike, right in the center of what has been denominated the "Garden Spot of Ohio." This name has been given to that favored locality known as the Pickaway Plains. In order to erect this handsome building, Mr. Ludwig found it necessary to tear down the old brick structure which, with high hopes of mercantile success for his sons, the grandfather had built so many years before. For so many years this had been a landmark that his regret was shared by the whole community.

The above mentioned 100-acre farm in Circleville township is the old Ludwig homestead and here Mr. Ludwig resides. He owns 505 acres in Pickaway township and a tract of 40 acres in Washington township. Two acres have been cut off from the Circleville township farm and set aside for the Hitler-Ludwig burying place.

Mr. Ludwig was married to Rosalie Dreisbach, a daughter of Isaac E. and Lydia (Hitler) Dreisbach; and a sister to Benjamin Franklin Dreisbach, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig have had six children and all survive with the exception of one. The record is as follows: Evaline L., Fannie D., Edgar J. (deceased), Lydia Irene, Mary Rosalie and Mabel G. Evaline L. Ludwig married James Dresbach and lives on a farm in Pickaway township owned by Mr. Ludwig. Their only child, Helen Irene, died at the age of four years. Fannie D. was educated in the local schools and in young womanhood married Henry T. Link, who is a well-known and prosperous grocer at Columbus, Ohio. They have one son, David Ludwig, named for his grandfather. Lydia Irene was also afforded excellent educational advantages and married Albert M. Groff, who is a successful business citizen of Columbus, engaged in the paint line. Mary Rosalie and Mabel G. are educated, charming young ladies

who reside at home and are prominent in the social circles in the neighborhood. The third child and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig, Edgar J., died September 22, 1902, at the age of twenty-four years. He was a fine, manly young man of great promise and his untimely death cast a shadow over the whole community as well as brought untold grief to his family.

Politically Mr. Ludwig has always been identified with the Democratic party and has taken a prominent part in public matters of a local character. On numerous occasions he has served in various official positions, and has been township trustee and school director. In all that goes to make up good citizenship, he is a worthy representative of a fine old family.

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**R**EV. DAVID S. TAPPAN, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Circleville, was born April 2, 1845, at Steubenville, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Benjamin and Oella (Stanton) Tappan.

Dr. Tappan's ancestry may be clearly traced to a remote period in the past. The name is a purely Anglo-Saxon one and was formerly spelled Topham, its meaning being "Upper Village." The family home was in Yorkshire and our subject is the 12th in descent from Robert of Linton, near Paley Bridge, West Riding, Yorkshire. This Robert died in 1550. Of the 12 immediate ancestors of Dr. Tappan, nine bore Scriptural names.

Abraham Tappan, the fourth in descent from Robert, came to Massachusetts in 1627, settled in Essex County, and in the following year was made a selectman. Benjamin Tappan, the grandson of Abraham, graduated at Harvard College, the whole family, up to the present time, having been distinguished for their learning and their piety. Many of them have been professional men, but the great-grandfather of our subject seems to have been also a goldsmith. In 1770 the goldsmiths were the bankers and money lenders.

Benjamin Tappan, the grandfather of Dr. Tappan, came to the Northwest Territory in





1799, and in 1809 located at Steubenville, Ohio. He was a man of distinction, a noted jurist and a United States Senator. The father of Dr. Tappan was a physician and his mother belonged also to a notable family. She was a daughter of Dr. David Stanton and a sister of the great war secretary under President Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton.

Dr. Tappan was the third in a family of five children. He attended the public schools of Steubenville until September, 1860, when he entered the freshman class of Miami University. It was known through his entire course that he had the ministry in view. At graduation, in a class of 25, he took first honors and delivered the valedictory oration. During his collegiate attendance, he was an active member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and of the Miami Union Literary Society.

Directly after his graduation at the university, he entered upon the study of theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in April, 1867. In the summer of 1865 he had charge of an academy in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and in the summer of 1866, of the Callensburg Academy, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny Presbytery licensed him to preach in the spring of 1866, and in September, 1867, he took charge of the Chariton Presbyterian Church in the Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa. In February, 1871, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained until April, 1890. While in Iowa he was honored with the offices of moderator and permanent clerk of his presbytery, in turn.

Dr. Tappan was permanent clerk of the Iowa Synod South, from 1870 until 1882, when the synods were consolidated. In 1882 he was made stated clerk of the Synod of Iowa and served as such until his removal from the State. It was while he resided in Iowa that he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Wooster University. He was given his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lenox College, Iowa, in 1886. It was also while residing in Iowa that he was appointed a commissioner to the General Assembly of his church on three

different occasions. For six years he was president of the School Board at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and from 1887 to 1890 he was a trustee of the Presbyterian College at Fairfield, Iowa.

On April 1, 1890, Dr. Tappan took the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, Ohio, the largest and strongest church in the Presbytery of Portsmouth. This pulpit he filled until September 1, 1899, when he became president of Miami University. In the connection at Portsmouth Dr. Tappan was, as usual, a leader among his ministerial brethren. He was frequently selected as moderator in the meetings of the presbytery, his learning, piety and tact making him particularly fitted for the position. In 1893 he was appointed a commissioner to the General Assembly from the Portsmouth Presbytery and was one of the clerks. During his entire period of connection with that presbytery he was chairman of the committee on home missions. He was president of the City Board of Examiners and also a member of the Board of Education at Portsmouth.

In the Synod of Ohio, Dr. Tappan served three years as chairman of the committee on education, for three years was chairman of the committee on home missions and is at present chairman of the committee on ministerial relief. In November, 1899, he received the degree of LL. D., from Wooster University, a well deserved and appreciated honor. In a ministry of 32 years he had but three churches and each charge was an advance upon the previous one. In June, 1902, he resigned the presidency of Miami University and in November of the same year he accepted the pastorate of the church at Circleville, Ohio.

On August 12, 1869, Dr. Tappan was married to Anna Grand-Girard, who is a daughter of Rev. Emile F. Grand-Girard, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

Dr. Tappan occupies a very high position in his church, representing great scholarship, resolute will, executive ability and unquestioned piety. He is a tower of strength at the head of any institution, be it church or college.





**E**LIAS FLORENCE, one of the most prominent farmers and old and esteemed residents of Jackson township, with which he has been identified all his life, was born September 28, 1845, on Darby Creek, in Jackson township, Pickaway County, Ohio. His parents were Ezra and Sarah Ann (Renick) Florence.

Pickaway County has few older or more important families than that of Florence. Its establishment here dates very far back and its members have been leading ones in the civilization and material development of this section of the State. Although it at present lays no claim to noble lineage, being thoroughly and sincerely American, the fact remains that the great-great-grandfather of our subject was an Italian nobleman and belonged to a family which at one time owned the site of the old city of Florence, Italy. This scion of the old family was of adventurous spirit and broke away from the forms and ceremonies which hedged the nobility; this angered his father and caused him to be disinherited. He probably reached American shores early in the days of the American Revolution, attracted the attention of General LaFayette, became an officer under the French commander and after the close of the struggle established his home at Warrington, Virginia, where the family still has many representatives.

In Judge William Florence, a son of the first settler, Ohio had a distinguished jurist. He was born at Warrington, Virginia, and came to Ohio at a very early day. He was a surveyor and had much to do with the early platting and dividing of lands. He acquired many hundreds of acres, reared a large family, took part in all the early civilizing movements of this section and finally died at the age of 96 years. For many years he served as probate judge in Williams County. He it was who established the standard bushel in Ohio. Judge William Florence was married on January 14, 1796, to Fanny Robinson, and their children were: Elias, born February 15, 1797; Nancy, born March 13, 1799; Sally, born February 27, 1801; Mary, born March 26, 1803; Kitty, born May 8, 1805; Betsy, born September 27, 1807; Robinson, born December 25, 1809; and William, born March 23, 1812.

Elias, the eldest son of Judge William Florence, and the grandfather of our subject, was probably the one member of the family to be born in Virginia, his birth occurring on February 15, 1797. The date of his location in Pickaway County was probably about 1806, and the whole of his long life was spent here. At one time he owned 6,000 acres of land in Muhlenberg and Monroe townships and a large portion he utilized in the raising of stock. He was a man of old-time integrity and was one of the leading public men of his day in this part of Ohio. A strong Whig, he was the choice of his party for high official position, served for years in both houses of the Ohio Legislature and subsequently represented this district in Congress. At one time he was colonel of the State militia. All the old records of the public men of Pickaway County make extended mention of the life and services of Elias Florence. He lived to within two years of the age of his father, dying when 94 years old.

Ezra Florence, son of Elias Florence and father of our subject, was born in Muhlenberg township, Pickaway County, Ohio, on a farm some four miles distant from the farm occupied by his son. He was a stockman and farmer and for several years was a man with large business interests. While he inherited many of the sterling qualities of his father and grandfather, he did not inherit their robust constitutions, his death occurring when he was but 29 years of age. He operated a farm of 2,400 acres, which his wife had inherited. In politics, Ezra Florence was a Whig. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian.

Ezra Florence married Sarah Ann Renick, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 17, 1828, and died at the age of 60 years. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Lucinda (Sudduth) Renick, who were married March 22, 1812, and had two children—Sarah Ann and Mary, the latter of whom died at the age of 21 years. Thus the mother of our subject inherited all the large possessions of her father, who was one of the substantial men of the county. The children of Ezra Florence and wife were: Elias, our subject; Jonathan, of Circleville; Gustavus, of Chicago; and Mary. The great-grandfather of our subject





HON. JACOB P. WINSTEAD, B. S., LL. B.





on the maternal side came from the Rhine country in Germany. The original spelling of the name was Rheinewick, later becoming Renwick and still later was shortened to Renick.

Elias Florence was eight years old when his father died. His mother encouraged his attendance at school and he had many advantages, including some time in Robins' Select School for Boys, at Springfield, Ohio, and later a year at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. After completing his education, he returned to the home farm which he managed for his mother until the time of his marriage. In 1869 he settled on his present farm, which originally contained 340 acres. Subsequently he disposed of 100 acres to his son, but still operates 230 acres, devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising.

This farm is one of the best known properties in Pickaway County. With the Swearingen farm it occupies what has been known as the Darby Plains. Mr. Florence's land occupying a favorable position at the head of this large body of land. Formerly heavy timber covered the whole tract, enough of which is still left to make light and shade and to open pleasant vistas over a large extent of country. The old Darby dam, a landmark here, is located on one corner of the Florence farm. Old settlers remember when all this tract was noted for the luscious wild strawberries which grew here. Mr. Florence found a log house on the property when he came here with his bride. This soon gave way to a more commodious residence and up to the present time Mr. Florence has not ceased improving. All of his buildings are of a substantial character while his beautiful home, placed on an eminence which overlooks a great stretch of the surrounding country, is one of the most attractive in the township. The name given this place, "Locust Farm," is a very appropriate one, on account of the magnificent locust trees which shade it.

In 1868 Mr. Florence was married to Catherine Fitzgerald, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, and is the estimable daughter of the late Judge Edward Fitzgerald. The latter was born and married in Virginia and

served as probate judge in Madison County, Ohio, for many years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Florence consist of a son and daughter—George and Anna, both living at home. The former served as a member of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War. The latter is the wife of Harry Holderman.

Mr. Florence has been a life-long Republican but, with the exception of serving one term as justice of the peace, he has never accepted office. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.



FLORENCE, JACOB P. WINSTEAD, B. S., LL. B., formerly judge of the Probate Court of Pickaway County, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is numbered with the eminent men of his profession in this section of the State and is an honored and esteemed citizen of Circleville. Judge Winstead was born in Clear Creek township, Fairfield County, Ohio, on April 25, 1846, and is a son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Winstead.

Judge Winstead's ancestors came from England and Holland, but for generations have been domiciled in America. William Winstead, his grandfather, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in young manhood, establishing a home in Clear Creek township, Fairfield County. Later he removed to Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, and still later, to Washington township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the close of his life. During the War of 1812 he served as an ensign and still later served with the rank of captain in the Ohio State militia. The maternal grandfather of Judge Winstead served in the Revolutionary War.

Samuel S. Winstead, father of Judge Winstead, was born in 1818 in Pickaway County, Ohio. Like his father and like his son, our subject, he taught school in his early years, an interesting coincidence being that the three generations taught in the same school. He died in 1877 on his farm of 170 acres, in Pick-



away County, survived by his wife and two children, Jacob P. and Mary A., the latter of whom married Silas Young, of Washington township. The mother of Judge Winstead, Elizabeth Hoffman, was born in Washington township, Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1816, and died in March, 1890. She was a daughter of George Hoffman, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1805, served during the War of 1812 and became a man of prominence in his township. Mrs. Winstead was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

Jacob P. Winstead was only two years old when his parents settled in Washington township, where he attended the local schools to the age of 18 years and then began to teach school, earning the means with which to continue his studies. After some time spent at Salem Academy, in Ross County, in the fall of 1868 he entered Miami University, at Oxford; and was graduated there in the scientific course in 1869, receiving the degree of B. S. His time was occupied in the study of the law with Judge Courtright and in teaching school until 1872, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. In the following year he was graduated there with the degree of LL. B.

In April, 1873, he settled at Circleville for the practice of his profession and this city has been his chosen home ever since. His success has been pronounced and his name has been favorably connected with some of the most important litigation in the courts of Pickaway County. From 1874 until 1878 he served as city solicitor and was prosecuting attorney from 1880 until 1885. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the office of probate judge in which he served with distinction. Since his retirement from the bench he has continued his private practice.

Judge Winstead was married at Newton, Iowa, in 1873, to Lizzie A. McElroy, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, is a graduate of Salem Academy and for some time was a school teacher. Four children were born to this marriage: Sammel H., William McElroy, Charles E. and Margaret. Mrs. Winstead is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Politically the Judge is a Democrat and he has been very active in city, county and State politics. Fraternally he is connected with the leading organizations.



F. BALES, of the firm of J. F. Bales & Son, operators of a grain elevator at Circleville, was born in 1848 at London, Madison County, Ohio, and is a son of the late Moses Bales.

Moses Bales was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), and when about 22 years of age migrated to Madison County, Ohio. At this time he was accompanied by his father, Thomas Bales, who was an Abolitionist from principle and had freed his slaves. Moses Bales, like his father, was a fine man and was more or less prominent in politics for the greater part of his life.

J. F. Bales was reared and educated in Madison County, and remained on the home farm until 30 years of age. He then embarked in a mercantile business at Big Plain, Madison County, where he continued for three years and then came to Circleville. Here he engaged in a dairy business for 12 years and then turned his attention to the grain business, utilizing the old Jackson elevator on the canal. With Samuel Ashbrook, he built the present elevator which is situated in the eastern limits of Circleville. Two years later he bought Mr. Ashbrook's interest and subsequently admitted his son, Robert R., into partnership, when the firm style of J. F. Bales & Son was adopted. In connection with their grain interests, the firm has established a great hay trade and they are extensive balers and shippers of hay.

In 1875 Mr. Bales was married to Alice J. Rife, who is a daughter of Elias B. Rife, one of the old settlers of Pickaway County. Mr. and Mrs. Bales have two sons—Blenn Rife and Robert R.

Dr. Blenn Rife Bales, of Circleville, was educated in the public schools here and subsequently graduated from the Starling Medical College. When the Spanish-American War was declared, he enlisted in the Fourth Regi-





ment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, as a private and accompanied the regiment to Puerto Rico, where he served as assistant surgeon. After completing his medical education, Dr. Bales settled for a short term of practice at Marietta, Ohio, and then came to Circleville, where he enjoys a very satisfactory practice.

Robert R. Bales, who is associated with his father in the grain business, was educated in the public schools at Circleville and then took a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York.

J. F. Bales is a member of Gilroy Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Madison County and of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Circleville. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the board of stewards. He is a Republican and has served as a member of the City Council from the old First Ward, overcoming a large Democratic majority.

**DR. JOHN GROCE.** For many years the late John Groce largely dominated the business interests of Circleville, where he was born on January 29, 1818, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Groce, having settled in Pickaway County in 1805.

The family of Groce originated in Germany but it has been established in America for at least four generations. Charles Groce, the grandfather of the late John Groce, was born in Maryland, where he followed agricultural pursuits and reared his family, in Frederick County.

John Groce, son of Charles and father of John, came to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1805 and engaged in work as a carpenter until 1810, during which time the town of Circleville was platted. He recognized that here was an excellent business field and, after he had returned to Maryland and married, he settled permanently in the hamlet and had much to do with the erection of the older houses still standing here. He died in 1834, aged 55 years. He married Elizabeth Jacobs, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and died in 1824. Both were worthy members and active sup-

porters of the early Presbyterian Church in this city. Of their family of six children, none survive.

The late John Groce was reared in the rapidly growing village of Circleville and attended the early subscription schools. His father was one of the movers in the building of the academy here and our subject subsequently enjoyed academic advantages; but the death of his father, when he was only 16 years of age, prevented further educational advancement and practically threw him upon his own resources. By the advice of friends he became an apprentice to John A. Wolfley and learned the saddlery business, afterward working as a journeyman. When he had accumulated a capital of \$85, he entered into a saddlery business for himself at Kingston, Ohio, in 1839, where he continued until 1848.

In the late summer of this year Mr. Groce came to Circleville, which by that time had grown into a busy, thriving town, and entered into a partnership in the grain and pork business with R. D. Atwater. In 1852 they enlarged the scope of their interests by becoming merchants. In the fall of this year Mr. Groce went to Milton, Indiana, to attend to the pork packing end of their business, while Mr. Atwater looked after the other interests in Circleville. After the death of Mr. Atwater shortly afterward, Mr. Groce purchased his interest and admitted Jacob Helman into partnership without capital, and in the fall of 1853 he resumed pork packing here and with such success that in 1860 he exchanged his interest in the dry goods store for the Olds Block of buildings and devoted himself exclusively to the packing of pork.

On November 12, 1872, Mr. Groce took his only son, Charles E. Groce, into partnership and the firm name became Groce & Son. In 1870 Mr. Groce had built the present brick block on High street, great buildings thoroughly equipped for the immense business carried on, in which he gave employment to many men who earned a subsistence by reason of his ability and enterprise. He not only provided foods for local consumption but the fame of his products in many sections equalled that of





the great packers of the West. This business grew into the greatest industry of the city and brought Mr. Groce and those associated with him large fortunes.

Mr. Groce was married in young manhood, in December, 1839, after settling as a saddler, in Kingston, Ohio, to Elizabeth E. Graham, who was born near Kingston on September 25, 1820, and was a daughter of Robert J. Graham, who was born in Virginia but had settled among the pioneers of Ross County, Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Groce were: Mary E., who is the widow of Bennett Foreman, of LaFayette, Indiana; Ellen G., deceased, who was the wife of F. M. Schulze, a wholesale grocer of Circleville; Jennie, who is the widow of Lemuel Boggs, a farmer of Pickaway township; Charles E., and a child that died young.

Few busy citizens of Circleville showed more genuine interest in the progress and development of his city than Mr. Groce. He served on numerous occasions as alderman and it was on account of his business acumen and his wise and sensible attitude that the city now enjoys many of its dearest privileges. He was one of the first to recognize the benefits which would accrue through securing the right of way through the town for the Scioto Valley Traction Company's road, became a stockholder and a member of the board of directors and worked until it was an accomplished fact. He owned a very large amount of valuable property, including a handsome home and a large hereditary interest in the Franklin and Groce addition to Circleville. He was actively interested in various public-spirited movements and spent a great deal of time and effort in securing for the city the beautiful Forest Cemetery, where he now rests in company with many of his fellow-citizens.

In young manhood Mr. Groce cast his first presidential vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison and in 1852 he became identified with the Republican party, of which he was a useful member for many years afterward, serving in a number of party organizations. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and helped to nominate Gen. Ruther-

ford B. Hayes, and served in the same capacity in 1880, when Gen. James A. Garfield became the party's choice. During the Civil War he was a strong supporter of the government and contributed as largely as his means at that time permitted. Later he became president of the Third National Bank of Circleville.

Mr. Groce was a self-made man. He built up a business from small beginnings to a commercial enterprise, whose market covered the country. It still continues as a monument to his business ability, his concentration of faculties, his clear insight and his unflagging industry. His generosity was unbounded and his death left not only individuals but many organizations which miss his continual benefactions. He was a man of unostentatious life, was singularly happy in his home, had reason to take satisfaction in his children and was the center of the domestic circle. His golden wedding, celebrated in 1889, will long be remembered by those who participated in the felicities of the occasion, although none of those who had been present 50 years before remained on this side of the dark river.

COL. CHARLES E. GROCE, the only son of the late John Groce, was born at Circleville, Ohio, in 1851, where he was given a good, common-school education. In 1872 he became associated with his able father in the pork packing business as the younger member of the firm of Groce & Son and his interests in this great industry still continue. He is also largely interested in the grain business and operates five elevators in Pickaway County. He is on the directing board of the First National Bank of Circleville, and has numerous other interests.

Colonel Groce married Anna Smith, a daughter of Josiah Smith and they have had four children, of whom three daughters survive.

Colonel Groce obtained his title by reason of his having been a member of the staffs of Governors Foster and Foraker. He is a very prominent Republican, has served on the State Board of Public Works, for several years has been chairman of the Republican County Committee and was a delegate to the Republican



National Convention held in Chicago in 1884. He is fraternally connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

**J** F. MOWERY, formerly treasurer of Salt Creek township, a prominent citizen and leading agriculturist, owns a fine farm of 209 acres which is situated in section 11. Mr. Mowery was born in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, February 3, 1848, and is a son of John and Rachel (Dunkle) Mowery.

The Mowery family, like many others in Salt Creek township, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and was established in Salt Creek township by John Mowery, the grandfather of our subject, who came here from Berks County, Pennsylvania, when his son John was five years old. The grandfather settled on the very farm which is now owned by J. F. Mowery. Here John Mowery, the second, was reared and spent his whole life, dying in 1876. He was a man who was highly respected and one whose whole life was a credit to his community. Of his children, these survive: Leannah, widow of Elias Crites, living in Allen County, Ohio; Mary, widow of John Stout, living in Pickaway County; Rachel, widow of Amos Reichelderfer, living in Delaware County, Ohio; Susan, widow of Peter Myers, living at Stouts-ville, Ohio; William H., who is a resident of Circleville; John F., of this sketch; Louisa J., widow of W. H. Housel, residing at Columbus; George D., who is president of the Salt Creek Valley Bank at Laurelville; and Allen S., who resides at Columbus.

John F. Mowery was reared to manhood in Salt Creek township and has always resided on the farm he now owns. Here he secured his agricultural training, his education being obtained in the district schools. He was married (first), in 1873, to Mary E. Wolf, who was born in Hocking County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Col. S. S. Wolf, who is now a resident of Adelphi, Ohio. Of the five children of this marriage, three survive, namely: Orestes, a teacher in the public schools, who

married Nellie F. Dresbach, daughter of Milton Dresbach; Ada S., wife of J. D. Hummel, of Circleville; and Jennie, wife of Nelson Strous, of Salt Creek township. Pearl and Blanche are deceased. Mr. Mowery was married (second), in 1895, to Emma Bowers, who is a daughter of Jacob Bowers, of Fairfield County, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Mowery is one of the leading Democrats of his section. He served for seven years as treasurer of Salt Creek township and during his incumbency enjoyed the reputation of being an admirable official. He has also been school director in District No. 1 and has always been active in looking after educational interests. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Tarlton and is one of the deacons and church trustees.

**M**ORRIS H. MIESSE, M. D., physician and surgeon at Circleville, who has been in the active practice of medicine and surgery here for the past 26 years and who is well and favorably known all over Pickaway County, was born November 16, 1843, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Benjamin and Sophia (Carpenter) Miesse.

Jacob Miesse, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Miesse, was born in Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits all his life. On the maternal side, the ancestry is of New England birth; the maternal grandfather migrated from Connecticut to Athens County, Ohio, at an early day, probably shortly after the birth of Dr. Miesse's mother.

Dr. Benjamin Miesse, father of our subject, was born in the vicinity of Reading, Pa. After graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he engaged in practice for some years and then settled at Circleville, where he continued in practice until the death of his wife broke up his domestic circle. He then went back to Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was spent among the scenes of his youth. He had three sons, two of whom became physicians, and one





daughter—Mrs. Lizzie Reiche, a resident of York, Pennsylvania. The brothers of our subject are: Dr. Benjamin F. Miesse, a physician in Chillicothe, Ohio, who during the Civil War served as an assistant surgeon in the army; and Edson B. Miesse, who is engaged in business at Chillicothe.

Morris H. Miesse was seven years old when, after the death of his mother, he accompanied his father back to Pennsylvania, and was 10 years old when he returned to Ohio and became a member of the family of an uncle, at Greenville, with whom he lived for some years. In 1859 he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and was but 20 years old when he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His uncle, Dr. Miesse, was pleased with the youth's mental gifts and gladly accepted him as a student in medicine. The years 1865 and 1866 were spent at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In the fall of 1867 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons—medical department of Columbia College—in New York City, where he was graduated in 1868. Soon after he located at the village of Royalton, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He continued to practice through Fairfield and Pickaway counties until 1880, when he came to Circleville, where he has not only built up a very large practice, but has acquired a large amount of real estate and has become a valued and public-spirited citizen. He owns a farm of 333 acres in Wayne township and one of 170 acres in Monroe township.

In 1868 Dr. Miesse was married at Chillicothe, Ohio, to Louisa E. Cummins, who was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. S. P. Cummins, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for years a prominent citizen of Portsmouth. Dr. and Mrs. Miesse have three children, namely: Ella C., wife of J. H. Chaney, a leading contractor of Chicago, Illinois; Bertha M., wife of William B. Frederick, a farmer of Wayne township; and Alice B., wife of H. E. Graham, a merchant of Circleville.

Dr. Miesse has been a life-long Republican. In May, 1864, he enlisted and served for four months as a member of Company B, 141st

Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. For 14 years he has been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners in Pickaway County, was a member of the Hocking Valley Medical Society as long as it was in existence and belongs to other medical organizations. His other connections include political and fraternal bodies, being a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Groce Post, G. A. R., of Circleville, while his social associations have always been those of a man of professional skill and personal integrity.

**J**OHAN R. ENTREKIN, who, as a citizen and agriculturist, is well and favorably known throughout Pickaway township, owns one of the best farms and finest residences in this locality, the former containing about 300 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Entekin was born in this township on October 1, 1844, and is a son of William W. and Jane (Bell) Entekin.

James Entekin, the original representative of his family in America, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland and resided in a mountain pass known as Entekin Pass. His wife, who was from the North of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish extraction, attained the great age of 103 years. Upon coming to America, they settled in what is now the eastern part of Adams County, Pennsylvania. One son, William, with his entire family, was killed by the Indians at a small stream called Bloody Run. Joseph, the other son, married Elizabeth Hall, who, like himself, was of Scotch-Irish descent; they settled after marriage near Gettysburg, upon the ground where the great battle of the War of the Rebellion was fought.

Col. John Entekin, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hall) Entekin and grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was born in 1778 and at the age of 20 years removed to the Northwest Territory, settling in what is now Ross County. He held a commission as colonel in the War of 1812 and at the close of the war moved to Pickaway County, where he lived with his son, William W. Entekin. He



was one of the prominent men of Ross and Pickaway counties. His life up to 1828 was identified with these counties, as was shown by crumbling papers yellow with age that were in the possession of William W. Entrekin, father of the subject of this sketch. Col. John Entrekin was appointed justice of the peace in 1815 by Governor Worthington, in 1819 by Governor Ethan A. Brown and in 1832 by Governor Allen Trumbull. His family was one of the half dozen families that composed the society of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church at Kingston, the first church of Ross County. The last public office he held was that of common pleas judge of Pickaway County, to which he was elected by the Legislature in 1838. He served in that office until his death, which occurred May 10, 1842, at the age of 64 years.

William W. Entrekin was a worthy son of a worthy father. He was born and reared in Pickaway County, lived out a long and useful life here and died in 1892, at the age of 81 years. During the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of the Federal government, sent two substitutes into the army and secured 60 recruits for Pickaway and Ross counties, expending time and means to further the cause. He was one of the most active workers and generous supporters of the old Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, which recently celebrated its centennial. He married Jane Bell and of their children two survive, viz.: John R., of this sketch; and Tacy C., who is the wife of Newton Davis, of Decatur, Illinois. The venerable mother, now in her 87th year, resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Davis.

John R. Entrekin was reared in his native township, laid the foundation of his education in the district schools and those at Kingston, and in 1868 was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. His business operations have been confined to farming and stock-raising. His well-improved land testifies to his agricultural efficiency. His handsome home, with all modern comforts and conveniences, is situated near enough to Kingston to enable the family to enjoy both town and rural life.

On September 13, 1876, Mr. Entrekin was united in marriage with Laura A. Anderson, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a daughter of D. C. Anderson, who is president of the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank at Frankfort, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Entrekin have one son, Carl A., who married Margaret Coffman, of Washington Court House, and is in business at Chillicothe.

Mr. Entrekin is affiliated with the Republican party and takes a deep interest in keeping in office men, who in his judgment will carry out its principles. Both he and his wife are members of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church. He has been identified for 16 years with Lodge No. 419, Knights of Pythias, at Kingston, Ohio.

**P**ETER HALL, who has been identified with the farming interests of Pickaway County through a long and active life, resides on his farm of 200 acres in Madison township. He was born in the adjacent township of Walnut, on February 4, 1832, and is a son of David Hall and a grandson of Henry Hall, who was an early pioneer in Madison township, Pickaway County.

The Hall family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, bringing with them the same habits which had made them prosperous in the Keystone State. David Hall, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and in youth accompanied his parents' family across the mountains to Ohio. He was reared in Madison township but after his marriage he removed to Walnut township, and developed a fine farm out of the wilderness.

Peter Hall was reared in Walnut township and assisted his father in clearing and cultivating his lands. The schools at that day, in his locality, were primitive in character, but he secured a good foundation and as he has mixed much with intelligent people all his life, and has been a great reader, he is a very well informed man. He has always followed farming and stock-raising. He has been a large investor in land and at one time owned 1,000 acres, but





has retained only 200 for his own use, dividing the rest with his children.

In 1856 Mr. Hall was married to Lavina Solt, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and they have had 12 children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Mary A., wife of Jackson Stein, of Madison township; Barbara J., wife of Dr. Martin Luther Snyder, of Madison township; David, of Madison township; William, of Walnut township; Emma, wife of Dr. J. Keckler, a practicing physician at Yorkshire, Darke County, Ohio; Ella, wife of Irvin Payne, of Walnut township; John, of Madison township; and Ora, wife of Lewis Larue. The four deceased members of the family were: Samuel, who died at Columbus, Ohio, where he was a practicing attorney; Sarah, who was the wife of William Hoy, of Fairfield County, Ohio; and two who as infants passed over to the other side.

Mr. Hall did not remove to Madison township until several years after his marriage, but here the most of his children were born and here all his interests have been centered for very many years. He has always been much interested in the progress and development of his neighborhood and has been generous in lending support to public improvements and to the advancing of educational and religious enterprises. He is one of the leading members as well as an elder of Trinity Lutheran Church, at Marcy, Ohio, and has also served as trustee and deacon. His political support has always been given to the Democratic party. For 50 years he and his devoted wife have journeyed down life's pathway together and it would be difficult to find in all northern Pickaway County a more highly esteemed and venerated couple. They have friends on every side who wish them every blessing.

**J**OHN HENRY PETERS, a prominent citizen and a trustee of Walnut township, residing on his well-improved farm of 86 acres, was born in this township, on an adjoining farm, December 1, 1867. He is a son of Manton and Hester (Dum) Peters.

Manton Peters was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, August 7, 1833, and died February 9, 1889. He was a son of Stevenson Peters who settled in Walnut township at a very early day, coming among the pioneers. The wife of Manton Peters was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1832, and was a daughter of Jacob Dum. She accompanied the family to Fairfield County, where her father settled with his family of 13 children, when she was a girl. Manton Peters and wife had four children, all living, namely: Mrs. Pauline Kibler; Mrs. Isabelle Oman; John Henry and Mrs. Florence Balthaser. The Peters family is one of standing in both Pickaway and Fairfield counties and from its earliest establishment here has represented industry, integrity and good citizenship.

John H. Peters was reared in Walnut township and obtained his education in the country schools and at East Ringgold. When he reached maturity he married Mabel Maud Boysel, a daughter of Jacob and Cynthia (Mayes) Boysel. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have six children, namely: Stanley Brightman; George Albert; Harry Maeter; Hester Genevieve; John Stevenson and Edwin Wilson.

Mr. Peters has been a life-long Democrat. In 1903 he was appointed township trustee to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Groce, when the latter removed from the township. His management of the affairs of the office proved eminently satisfactory and in the following year Mr. Peters was elected for a term of three years and still continues a useful member of the board. Outside of official duties, he devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits.

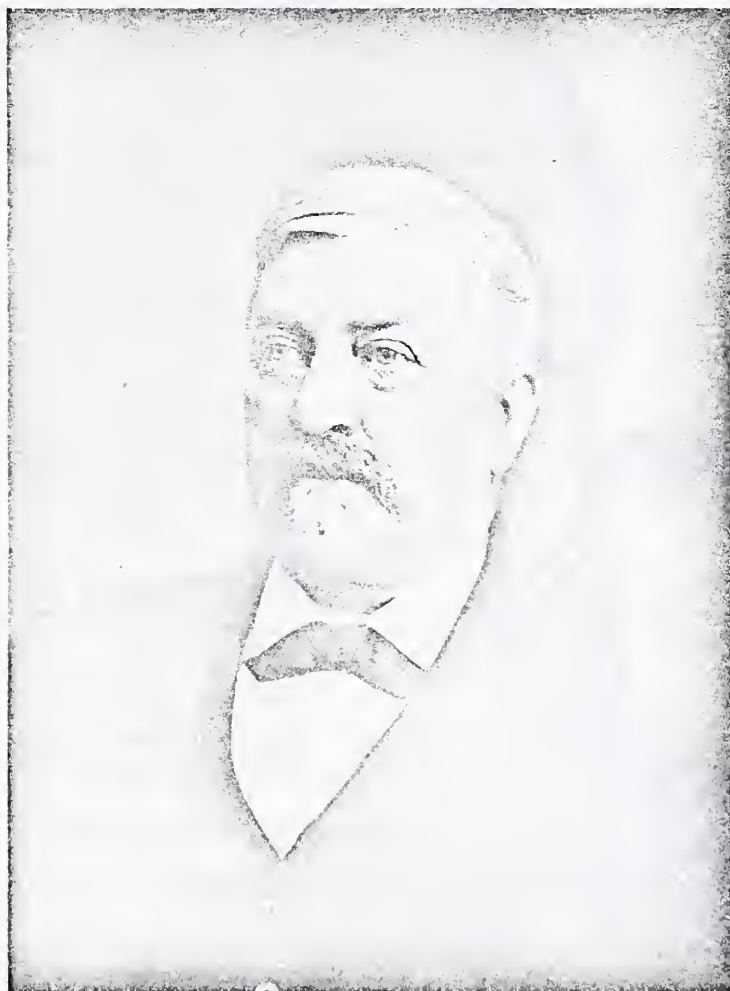
**G**VAN PHILLIPS, a well-known citizen and representative farmer of Pickaway township, who resides on his valuable farm in section 6, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 3, 1836, and is a son of William and Priscilla (White) Phillips.

Both parents of Mr. Phillips were born in Ohio, and both families settled in Guernsey



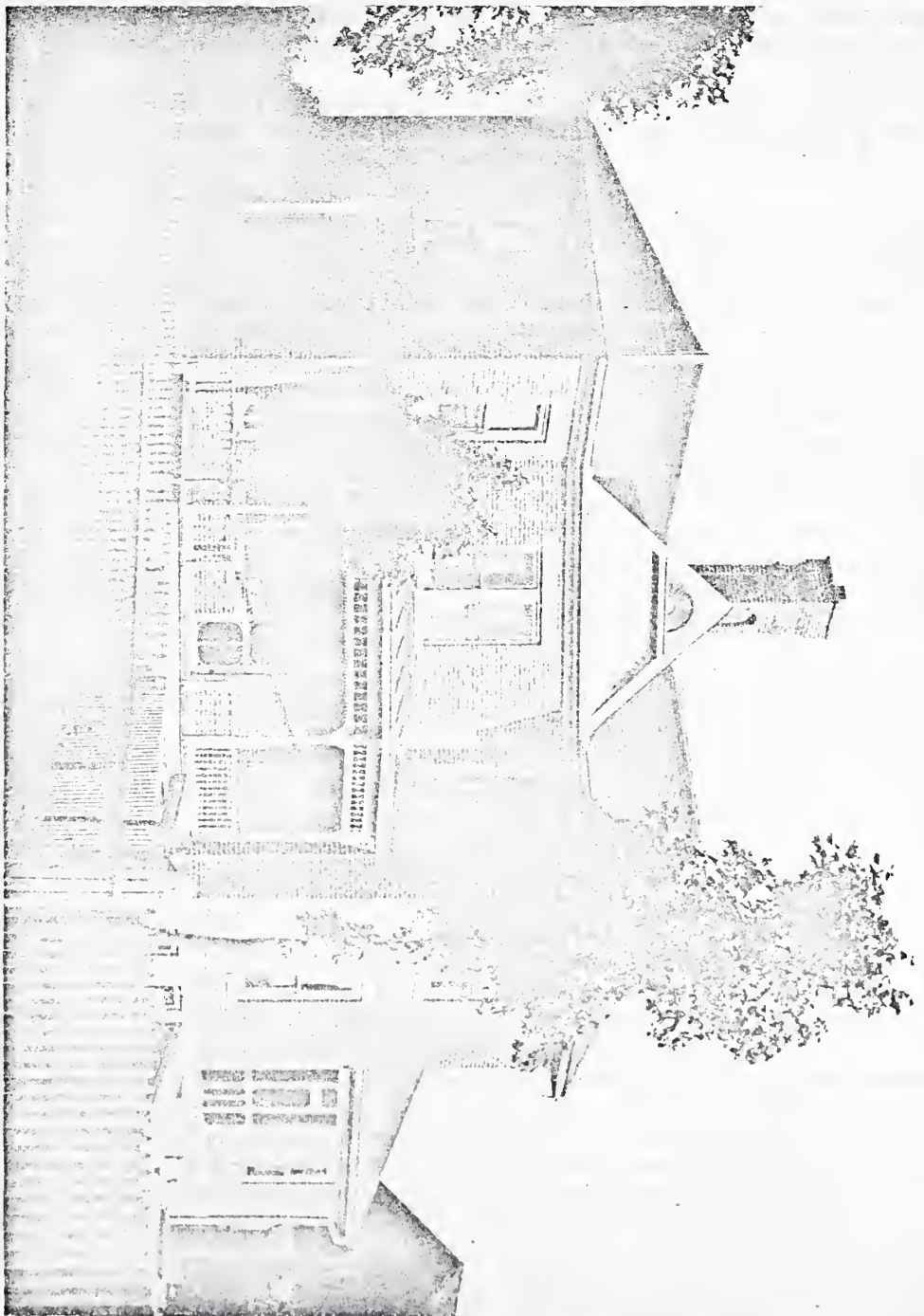


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HON. THADDEUS E. CROMLEY





RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. CROMLEY  
(On the T. E. Cromley Farm)






County among the pioneers of that section. The maternal grandfather, Walter W. White, lived in Guernsey County to the advanced age of 96 years.

Evan Phillips was reared to the age of 16 years in his native county, where his education was obtained in the district schools, and then he accompanied his brother, John W. Phillips, to Pickaway County and has been a continuous resident here ever since. His brother removed at a later date to Tazewell County, Illinois. From choice Mr. Phillips has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits.

In April, 1862, Mr. Phillips was married to Ellen Hitler, a daughter of the late Jacob Hitler, who was one of the prominent men of Pickaway County. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had 10 children, as follows: Charles, of Pickaway township; Nelson H., of Washington township; Florence, widow of Jacob Ludwig, of Pickaway township; Emma J., wife of Adolphus Roth, of Fayette County, Ohio; Dell, at home; Maud E., wife of George H. Root, of Pickaway township; Dennis E., of Pickaway township; Rose E., at home; Lillie, wife of Gardner Duffy, of Circleville; and Arthur W., at home.

Mr. Phillips is a Democrat and served at one time as a township trustee. He has always taken a deep interest in the advancement of education and testified to it by serving for 18 years as a school director of District No. 4.

ON. THADDEUS E. CROMLEY, one of the distinguished sons of Pickaway County, whose whole mature life has been one of change, progress and achievement, is now a resident of Walnut township, where he was born June 21, 1843. His parents were William and Sarah E. (Staige) Cromley, and his paternal grandfather, Paul Cromley.

The Cromley family originated in Germany and the old German orthography of the name, which was rendered Grammlich, and later softened to Gramlich, and still later to

Kramlich and eventually to Cromley, prevailed through at least two generations after the founder of the family in America, Valentine Grammlich, settled in Pennsylvania, in 1749. He established a home near Seiberlingsville, in Lehigh County. He was the great-great-grandfather of Hon. Thaddeus E. Cromley, of Pickaway County.

Paul Grammlich, or Cromley, to use the Anglicized spelling, one of the sons of Valentine, had six sons, viz.: Christian, Henry, Paul, George, Jacob and Jonathan, and of these, Jonathan, Jacob and Paul moved to Ohio.

Paul Cromley, son of Paul (1), had four sons and three daughters, viz.: Jonas, Stephen, Catherine, Elizabeth, William, Mary and Thomas. The grandparents of Hon. Thaddeus E. Cromley both died of typhoid fever, the father on March 8, 1826, aged 47 years, and the mother, on April 16, 1826, aged 41 years. They had come from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815, and settled in Walnut township, Pickaway County, on the farm now owned by Mahlon Cromley. Their ashes rested on the farm now owned by John G. Haas until January, 1906, when they were reinterred in Reber Hill cemetery, in Walnut township.

William Cromley, son of Paul (2) and father of Hon. Thaddeus E., was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1813, and was two years old when his parents moved to Ohio. He was reared in Walnut township and his boyhood was passed with but few educational opportunities, the time and place not yet encouraging the general establishment of schools, but he reached manhood a well-qualified farmer and as time went on he acquired a large amount of property, which his judgment and excellent management produced for him what was then considered a large fortune. After his marriage he purchased of his father-in-law a portion of the farm on which he died. He acquired a part of the land on which Ashville now stands and subsequently laid it off in town lots. His life was one of quiet duty well performed and he is remembered by his contemporaries and recalled by the present generation as one whose integrity was beyond question and whose life was exemplary in every particu-



lar. His standing was such that he was frequently called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill local offices, but these positions were merely incidental, for he was never an office seeker. He always staunchly supported the tenets of the Democratic party. His death took place on April 25, 1888, at the age of 75 years, 1 month and 6 days.

William Cromley married Sarah E. Staige, who was the second daughter of Richard Staige, who entered the land from the government which now constitutes a part of the farm of the subject of this sketch. Two children were born to this marriage, viz.: Thaddeus E.; and Mary Jane, who married William H. Morris—both now deceased. Mrs. Cromley died January 1, 1878, aged 62 years, 7 months and 9 days. Mr. Cromley and wife were supporters of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. They were laid to rest in Forest Cemetery, near Circleville.

Thaddeus E. Cromley spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in Walnut township and his primary education was obtained in a little log schoolhouse in the near vicinity. When 16 years of age he entered the Circleville Union School, where he continued until 1861, when he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He was graduated at this noted educational center, in 1865, receiving his degree of A. B., and three years later, that of A. M., from the same college. When the time arrived for him to choose a career, he gave way to his natural inclinations and chose the life of an agriculturist. He has never lost his interest in agricultural pursuits and has always given close attention to his farm. He is one of the most practical, progressive and successful farmers in the county, never allowing the cares of public offices or other positions of trust to abate his interest in farming and stock-raising.

Very early in his mature life, Mr. Cromley was identified with the Democratic party and he was scarcely through college before official position was proffered him. For some years he held the larger number of the local offices at Ashville and in Harrison and Walnut townships. In 1887 he was the Democratic candi-

date for Representative in the General Assembly, carrying the county by a plurality of 1,116, and in 1889 was re-elected by a plurality of 1,090. He was an active, influential member during the four sessions and had the entire confidence of all the members. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor McKinley as a trustee of the Boys' Industrial School in Fairfield County, serving with the utmost efficiency until January, 1896, when he resigned, having been elected to the State Senate from the Tenth District—Franklin and Pickaway counties—at the preceding election, in November, 1895. He was re-elected in 1897. He was one of the leading members of the Senate, doing much in the shaping of legislation; was president *pro tem* of the Senate in 1898-99 and chairman of the finance committee; and was the recognized leader of the Democratic side.

In 1900 Mr. Cromley was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and his re-election followed in January, 1905, having served in 1903 as its president. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Secretary of State. He is now serving as a member of the Board of Education of Walnut township and of the committee of nine, chosen from the boards of education of Harrison and Walnut townships and the Ashville Special School District, which has charge of the High School at Ashville.

Thus briefly sketched, many years of Mr. Cromley's life have been devoted to serving the public in high and honorable positions. At the near close of such service, he stands before his fellow-citizens as one deserving of their respect and admiration. He has always championed the measures looking to agricultural development and educational advancement and has brought about many improvements through persistent personal effort.

Mr. Cromley is one of the county's capitalists. He owns 1,045 acres of valuable land, in Walnut township; is a leading stockholder in the Scioto Canning Company, whose plant is located at Ashville; a large stockholder and one of the directors of the Citizens' Bank, at Ashville; and a stockholder and one of the directors of the Capital Savings & Trust Com-





pany, of Columbus, which occupies a 16-story building in that city and is one of the leading financial institutions of the State. Numerous other less prominent business enterprises have his financial support. His large body of land in Walnut township is devoted to general farming and the raising of very fine stock.

On October 6, 1870, Mr. Cromley was united in marriage with Mary Rebecca Millar, who is a daughter of Isaac D. and Sarah Ann (Millar) Millar. The parents of Mrs. Cromley were natives of Virginia and were early settlers in Harrison township, Pickaway County, where they became people of prominence and substance. Mr. and Mrs. Cromley have had eight children, namely: Charles Edward, Alva Millar, Metta May, Annie Gertrude, Amy Lee, William M., Anna Marie, and Thaddeus LeRoy. Charles Edward was married to Blanche Petty, February 5, 1895, and they have four children: Pride Grace, born March 2, 1896; Paul, born November 1, 1898; Thaddeus Edward, born February 25, 1904; and Mary Rebecca, born December 1, 1905. Alva Millar was married July 22, 1903, to Helen Butterfield, of Columbus. Metta May was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1900, to Chauncey McCord; they have one son, Harold Cromley, born April 12, 1903. Annie Gertrude died in infancy.

Mr. Cromley is a member of Palmetto Lodge, No. 513, Knights of Pythias, at Ashville, and he also retains his membership with his old college fraternities, especially the Chi Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. He has always been interested in the great Grange movement and has been a prominent factor in the local organization. He is a man of fixed principles of right and his attitude on public questions was very well known during the many years when he was particularly in the public eye in this State. He has also always shown his interest in the welfare of his immediate community and probably would be pointed out by his fellow-citizens of Walnut township as their most able, popular and representative man. A portrait of Mr. Cromley accompanies this sketch, also a view of the residence of his son.



J. WEAVER, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of W. J. Weaver & Son, at Circleville, has been very prominently identified with the city's business interests for many years. He was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Fellers) Weaver.

The parents of Mr. Weaver were born in Virginia and were pioneers in Pickaway County. They were married at Lancaster, Ohio, and started for their new home in the wilds of Pickaway County, riding on horseback as far as Belleville, Richland County, where they took a covered wagon and after reaching their destination, in 1823, lived in the conveyance until a cabin could be built. Isaac Weaver continued to farm in Walnut township, until 1871, when he retired and in the following year removed to Circleville, where he lived until his death, at the age of 84 years. His wife survived into her 92nd year.

W. J. Weaver attended the public schools and spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and then went to teaching. He was not much more than 20 years old when he went into a general mercantile business at Nebraska, Pickaway County, where he remained some five years. He then removed to Circleville, where he became a clerk in an express and retail grocery business. In 1870 he embarked in the queensware business but later sold out this line and continued a retail grocery business until 1884, when he went into the wholesale trade. He formed a partnership and the business was conducted under the firm name of Weaver & Shulze, until 1899, at which time Mr. Weaver bought his partner's interest and admitted his son Charles F. to membership. The firm became then Weaver & Son. During 1885-86, covering a period in which his father owned the Pickaway Drug Store, he was its manager, but otherwise the greater part of his business life has been associated with the wholesale grocery trade. He began as one of the drivers and is now a partner.

In 1861, W. J. Weaver was married to Ella M. Cole, who is a daughter of Richard





Cole, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, but who was engaged in farming and milling for many years in Pickaway County. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have but one son, Charles F., who has been almost continuously connected with the grocery trade since 1882. In 1887, Charles F. Weaver was married to Hattie R. Morrow, who is a daughter of Stephen Morrow, of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one daughter, Helen. Like his father, Charles F. Weaver is a 32nd degree Mason. He is also an Elk.

W. J. Weaver has been very closely connected with a number of Circleville's most prosperous enterprises. In 1882, with other capitalists, he organized the Third National Bank of Circleville, of which he was vice-president and president for 22 years. He was one of the incorporators of the Scioto Valley Traction Company, and was a member of the board of directors for three years during its construction. He was also one of the main organizers and incorporators of the Circleville Water Supply Company, of which he has been vice-president ever since its organization. He was one of the founders of the Board of Trade of Circleville and served as its first president. It was during his incumbency that the American Strawboard works were established in Circleville, in large degree through Mr. Weaver's efforts, he being one of the three delegates sent to Akron, Ohio, to secure the same. He has been president of the Forest Cemetery Association for many years. Mr. Weaver is a man of great business sagacity. He is also one of the city's most cultured citizens, having broadened his mind through extensive traveling, including many visits to different portions of the United States and all over Europe.



MILTON DRESBACH, whose valuable, well-improved farm of 167 acres is situated in Salt Creek township, is one of the reliable citizens and substantial men of this section. He was born in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, September 26,

1857, and is a son of William and Margaret (Earnhart) Dresbach.

The Dresbach family is an old and honorable one in this part of Pickaway County, having been established here by George Dresbach, the grandfather. The Dresbach family history is more fully outlined in the sketch of James A. Dresbach, our subject's oldest brother, which appears elsewhere in this work. Both parents of Mr. Dresbach were born in this county.

When he was but 10 years old, Milton Dresbach suffered the loss of his kind, good mother. He remained on the home farm until maturity, in the meantime obtaining his education in the district schools of Salt Creek township. His whole life has been devoted to the pursuit of agriculture and he is a very competent authority on anything concerning the tilling of the soil or the raising of stock. His farm of 167 acres is in good condition and proves the above statement.

In 1881 Mr. Dresbach was married (first) to Lillie Myers, of Circleville, Ohio, who at death left three children, viz.: Nellie F., wife of Orestes Mowery, who is a successful teacher in the public schools of Salt Creek township; Clark, a resident of Indiana; and Lillie, who lives at home. Mr. Dresbach was married (second), on December 24, 1896, to Kate B. Holderman, who is a daughter of the late Lewis Holderman, of Pickaway township.

Mr. Dresbach has served for three years as a trustee of Salt Creek township. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. While he has no church affiliation, he attends religious services and is ever ready to contribute to the spread of Christianity and also to advance the work of the public schools.



THOMAS C. GOOLEY, general merchant at New Holland, has been in business at his present site for the past 23 years and his growth has been commensurate with the growth of the town. Mr. Gooley was born at New Holland, Ohio, October 25, 1864, and is a son of G. W. and Elizabeth (Gray) Gooley.





CHARLES C. CHAPPELEAR.





The grandfather, Jacob Gooley, brought his family to Ohio from Virginia, and his whole subsequent life was spent as a farmer in Perry township, Pickaway County. G. W. Gooley was a small boy at the time of the family's exodus from Virginia, from which time he always resided in Pickaway County. For 45 years he was a justice of the peace, and during this time he married more than 473 couples. In his later years he removed to New Holland, where he died in 1904, aged 87 years. He married Elizabeth Gray, who was born in Perry township and was a daughter of Jesse Gray, a pioneer of this township. She survived until March 27, 1906, dying at the age of 84 years, having been the mother of 14 children. Of these the following grew to maturity: Henry, Joseph and Wesley, of New Holland; Millard, of Columbus; Lydia (Dickason), of Chillicothe; Laura (Haney), of Dayton; Melissa (Barnes), deceased; Frank, a commercial traveler with home at Dayton; Stanley, deceased; Nation, who died from injuries received at the second battle of Bull Run; Nancy (Hallman), who died at Galesburg, Ill.; Thomas C., subject of this sketch; and Jacob and Lemuel, who died young.

Thomas C. Gooley is one of New Holland's most enterprising and progressive merchants and that he has continued to prosper from the time he entered commercial life, as proprietor of a peanut stand, is owing entirely to his own persevering efforts and business ability. The business soon expanded into a small restaurant which was gradually enlarged during the succeeding seven or eight years and grew into a general store. In 1898 Mr. Gooley suffered the loss of his effects by a fire which interrupted business at the old site for four months. However, the very next day after the catastrophe, he opened up in the Ferguson Building, and began the erection of the two-story brick building in which he has been located ever since. He has a fine location and carries a large and well-assorted stock. He controls custom from far and near and on Saturdays and in holiday seasons, his store much resembles a city emporium. Close at-

tention to business, honest methods and courteous treatment to all partly explain the situation, and present prosperity.

Mr. Gooley was married (first) in 1885, to Dora Kimmey, who died 14 months later. On December 26, 1896, he was married (second) to Dora Oder, who died 30 days later. In 1899 Mr. Gooley was united with the estimable lady now his wife, Ida Morgan, who was born in Salem, Ohio, and is a daughter of John Morgan, a farmer. They have two children—Fern and Garnet. Mrs. Gooley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In political sentiment Mr. Gooley is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Order of the Eastern Star and Knights of Pythias.



CHARLES C. CHAPPELEAR, postmaster at Circleville, and editor and publisher of the Circleville daily and weekly *Union-Herald*, the oldest paper in Pickaway County, was born March 18, 1861, at Thornville, Perry County, Ohio, and is a son of Charles C. and Elizabeth E. Chappellear. The father died in 1861. The mother now lives in Newark, Ohio.

Mr. Chappellear was reared and educated in his native State, and after completing his schooling engaged in teaching and from 1881 until 1888 was a well-known educator in Pickaway County. In the meantime he had been reading law and in June, 1889, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in October following, and in 1890 began the practice of the law at Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio.

In October, 1891, Mr. Chappellear removed to Circleville, and continued in practice until February 1, 1903, when he was appointed postmaster of the city and became proprietor of the *Union-Herald*. This journal is issued both weekly and daily. The former has the distinction of being the oldest paper in the county and under its present owner is one of the leading ones. The daily, which was established in



1894, has the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in Pickaway County. In politics it zealously supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, Mr. Chapplelear being very prominent in this party in this section of Ohio. He has served as chairman of the Republican County Central and Executive committees, and for the years 1898 and 1899, was a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

On November 24, 1884, Mr. Chapplelear was married to Nellie White, who is a daughter of the late Dr. T. F. White, of Williamsport, Pickaway County. They have one son, Thornton White, who was born at Circleville, October 4, 1896. A portrait of Mr. Chapplelear accompanies this sketch.

**E**ZRA FLORENCE HILL, who since 1902 has been a resident of Darbyville, has long been one of the prominent agriculturists and leading citizens of Pickaway County. He was born in the Hill homestead in Muhlenberg township, Pickaway County, Ohio, November 15, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Julia A. (Sharp) Hill.

The Hill family is of Scotch extraction and was founded in America by our subject's great-grandfather, who subsequently served in the War of the Revolution. His son, Capt. William Hill, was born in Virginia and settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1815, locating in Muhlenberg township. During the war of 1812 he served as captain of a Virginia company of volunteers. He became a very prominent man in Pickaway County and served as a justice of the peace from 1828 to 1840, having charge of the whole half of the county west of the river, prior to its division into townships. At his death, at the age of 83 years, he owned 700 acres of land, a large portion of which was under cultivation.

Thomas Hill, father of our subject, was born February 21, 1807, in Hampshire County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and accompanied his parents to Muhlenberg township, where he later cultivated a farm given him by his father.

He died September 10, 1885, leaving an estate of 215 acres of land. For about a quarter of a century he was a trustee of Muhlenberg township. In early days he was a Whig in his political affiliation, but became a Republican upon the organization of the party.

Thomas Hill married Julia A. Sharp, who was born in New York, July 1, 1813, and died May 14, 1895. She came to Pickaway County with her parents, who were of German descent. Thomas Hill and wife had 10 children and all of these are living with the exception of Marcus, who died at the age of three years. The nine who survive are as follows: Mrs. Margaret Darst, of Muhlenberg township; Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteside, of Darby township; Mrs. Mary Bolin, of Darbyville; Mrs. Ellen McKinley, of Franklin County; William C., of whom a sketch will be found in this volume; Mrs. Matilda Wilson, of White County, Indiana; Robert C., residing on the old homestead, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; Ezra Florence, the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Sarah Stiverson, of Columbus.

Ezra Florence Hill was reared on the homestead farm and obtained his education in the district schools. He was the youngest son in a large family and remained at home with his parents until his marriage. For some eight years following this event, he rented land and then purchased 136 acres of what was known as the Colonel Florence farm, located on the Florence Hill Chapel turnpike. There were no buildings on the property, so Mr. Hill and his family continued to reside on the home place but he farmed the land until 1905, when he disposed of it. In 1894 Mr. Hill purchased what was called the John McKinley farm, consisting of 205 acres. Here he took up his residence and lived until 1902, when he moved to Darbyville. At this time he purchased village property, which included a dwelling and barn. This property he has greatly improved. Since coming to the village, he has offered a fine line of carriages for sale. For so many years he has been actively employed that time would hang heavily on his hands without some outside interests.

Mr. Hill still retains a farm on the Darby-





ville and London turnpike adjoining the corporate limits of the village. He also owns the Thomas Darst farm of 216½ acres, located on the Harrisburg and Darbyville turnpike, on Darby Creek, 37 acres of the Colonel Florence farm, and 50 acres of the old homestead. In all, he owns 409 acres in Muhlenberg township and 100 acres in Darby township. He continues to oversee operations on a large portion of this farming land, his interest still continuing, although he has turned the direct management over to younger hands.

Mr. Hill was married (first) in 1879, and his children are as follows: Coleman H., a teacher, residing at home; Harvey, who operates the McKinley farm; Lena May, of Cleveland; and Joseph B., who is attending the Bliss Business College at Columbus. Mr. Hill was married (second) on February 28, 1906, to Lissa M. Hewitt, daughter of William and Mary Hewitt. She was born in Pickaway County and before her marriage was a successful teacher in the public schools of Pickaway and Madison counties.

Politically Mr. Hill has always been identified with the Republican party and has been a very prominent factor in township and county affairs, serving many times as a delegate to county, State and Congressional conventions. He has served three terms as trustee of the township, two terms as assessor, three terms as township treasurer, in 1890 was land appraiser and is now village treasurer. For 25 years he has been more or less connected with official life in the county and stands deservedly high in public esteem. Since 1890 he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church and is one of its trustees.



WILLIAM MARTIN MILLER, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Ashville, and a prominent citizen of the town, was born February 14, 1860, and is a son of Samuel M. and Angeline (Boerstler) Miller.

John C. Miller, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio

and in this State resided until his death, in 1872.

Samuel M. Miller and his wife were both natives of Fairfield County, Ohio. Mrs. Miller died in September, 1905, at the age of 63 years. They had three children: William M., the subject of this sketch; Alice, who married C. C. Staiger, of Ashville; and Emma, who lives at home.

When William M. Miller was two years old, his parents moved to Pickaway County and located in Walnut township. Here he resided until 1887, attending the common schools of the township, next taking a business course at Lebanon in 1879, after which he taught school for nine years and also clerked for some time in a store. In 1887 he moved to Ashville and took a position as bookkeeper with the Hughes Elevator Company. Later he was appointed assistant county auditor by County Auditor Samuel W. Miller, but subsequently resigned to enter the grain business. He engaged in business with James Ward under the firm name of Ward & Miller; they purchased what was known as the Hughes elevator and conducted it until 1894, when they organized the Citizens' Bank at Ashville. Mr. Miller has been cashier of the bank since its organization.

Mr. Miller was married October 21, 1890, to Agnes Wright, a daughter of William and Caroline Wright, the latter of whom is deceased. Two children have been born to this union—Grace and Harry.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics. While a resident of Walnut township, he served three terms as township clerk; the fact that he was thrice successful in being elected in a township which normally goes Democratic by from 60 to 80 votes shows the estimation in which he was held in that township. Mr. Miller was elected mayor of Ashville in 1888 and subsequently re-elected three times. He was twice elected a member of the Board of Education of Harrison township. At his second election, in 1903, he made the matter of a new building for the High School an issue, although the project had been defeated at a previous election. Mr. Miller takes great pride





in the fact that he was instrumental in securing for Ashville a High School building which would be a credit to towns of much larger population. After the new code separating the town from the township went into effect, Mr. Miller was again elected and is at present a member of the Ashville Village District Board of Education. He served in 1896 as chairman of the Republican Central Committee and in 1897 as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

Faternally, Mr. Miller is a member of Palmetto Lodge, No. 513, K. of P., at Ashville. He is also a Knight Templar Mason, being a member of Lithopolis Lodge, No. 169, and of the Chapter and Commandery at Circleville.

**I**SAAC C. DUNKEL, an esteemed resident of Circleville township, was born in Washington township, Pickaway County, Ohio, February 12, 1853, and is a son of Amos and Catherine (Stout) Dunkel, a sketch of whom will be found in this work.

Mr. Dunkel came to Circleville township with his parents when three years old and has made this his home ever since. He was educated in the common schools of the county and later attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, after which he taught school for some time. He was married on November 1, 1877, to Rosa A. Kellstadt, a daughter of Jacob and Rosa (Bowers) Kellstadt. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkel have had four children, namely: Walter R., born August 25, 1878; Wilson, born October 17, 1880; Amos J., born October 30, 1882; and Frances Matilda, the only daughter and the youngest member of the Dunkel family, who died at the age of one year. Walter R. Dunkel, the oldest son, who is a teacher in the county schools, was reared and educated in his native county. He married Fannie Brown and has one child—Kenneth Ray. Wilson Dunkel teaches school in Wayne township. Amos J., the youngest son, after completing his school course in this county, attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He is now

teaching school in Circleville township, and is a county school examiner, being in all probability the youngest school examiner in the State.

Mr. Dunkel is a Democrat and has served as township assessor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters and Modern Woodmen of America.

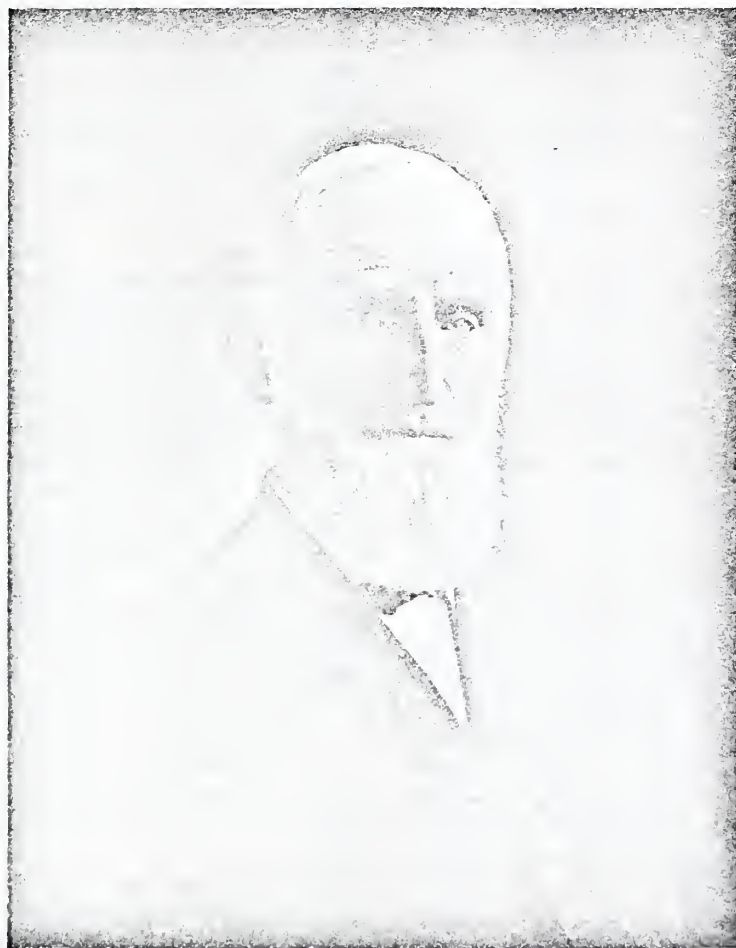
**J**OHN O. BECKETT, one of the leading citizens of Commercial Point as well as of Scioto township, who is proprietor of a mercantile business which was founded in 1844 by his grandfather, has been identified with this section all his life. He was born at Commercial Point, Pickaway County, Ohio, October 22, 1852, and is a son of James A. and Margaret (Coontz) Beckett.

The maternal ancestors of Mr. Beckett, who were of German extraction, located at an early day in Scioto township. The paternal grandfather, Wiley H. Beckett, came from Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1830 and settled in Scioto township, where he resided until his death.

James A. Beckett was nine years of age when, in 1830, his parents made the trip from Virginia to Ohio in a covered wagon, and settled in Scioto township a short distance west of Commercial Point. Here he lived until his death in 1884, after a successful commercial career of many years. He married Margaret Coontz, who was born in Scioto township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and who survived her husband but three years. They had five children, viz.: Ellen G., who is the wife of W. H. Migley, and resides in Scioto township; Cornelia A., who is the wife of Thomas H. Durret and resides at Commercial Point; Clara R., who is the wife of John Peters and resides in Scioto township; Laura J., deceased in childhood; and John O., of this sketch.

In 1844 the business which our subject conducts at Commercial Point was established by his father and grandfather and it has been continuously carried on ever since, for a period





COURTNEY TANNER, SR.





approaching 62 years. It was the pioneer general store, there being but two or three houses standing in the village when it was established. In 1851, the population having increased considerably, the town was incorporated by the Legislature under the name of Genoa. The plat had been laid out as early as 1842. All government business, as well as almost every important business transaction of the place, was carried on at Beckett's store, and the postoffice was Beckett's store, which was the general name applied to the settlement. In 1871 it became Commercial Point, but the old business house still continues under the same name and the same family.

John O. Beckett was educated in the schools at Commercial Point and supplemented his literary with a business training, graduating from a commercial college in 1871. He then entered the Beckett store with his father and uncle and three years later became his father's partner; at the death of his father, he became sole proprietor. Through all this period, covering more than half a century, the methods of this business house have never changed from the honorable ones on which it was founded. In politics Mr. Beckett is a Democrat. He served as postmaster under both of President Cleveland's administrations. He owns two fine farms in Scioto township, one containing 125 acres and the other, 50 acres, both well cultivated and improved.

Mr. Beckett was married on February 16, 1882, to Ermina Gray, a daughter of Alexander and Wilhelmina (Miller) Gray, and they have these children: Otis M., who is in the store with his father, preparing to take his place as merchant in the fourth generation of the family; Clara M., Hazel L. and James Randall Courtright.



COURTNEY TANNER, Sr., formerly county commissioner of Pickaway County, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, resides on his finely cultivated farm of 260 acres in Darby township. He was born August 27, 1835, in Madison County, Ohio, on a farm

within sight of his present residence. His parents were John and Mary Margaret (Alkire) Tanner, and his grandparents, Courtney and Hannah (Emery) Tanner.

The grandfather of our subject established the Tanner family in Pickaway County, coming here at a very early day and taking up large tracts of virgin land, in whose cultivation he was interested for the remainder of his life. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary Ann Alkire, was born October 5, 1781, and was the oldest daughter and child born to William and Elizabeth (Moore) Alkire.

The Alkire family has been domiciled in America for the past 200 years. The family history is traced back to the year 1626 when, according to evidence copied from records at The Hague, there lived a family in Holland near Arnheim on the Rhine River, bearing a coat of arms given by William II, Prince of Orange; the baronetcy name of this family was Algire. The arms which were on a silver shield may be thus described: Crest, a falcon, red beak and feet; bunch of grapes and wine-plass; pike and cross sword; with the motto—"Cum Salus." As only noblemen and men of rank used gold and silver shields the commoners using leather and wood ones, it is apparent that the Algires were a family of considerable importance. In religious belief they were Lutherans. Their forefathers were from Scotland, where the family name was spelled Alkirk. In the 17th century one Almonas Algire came to America with Lord Baltimore and others, settling on Albemarle Sound, near the Virginia shore. He took part with the Governor in the latter's various campaigns with the Indians. In 1720, near Moorefield, Virginia (now West Virginia), a descendant of the original emigrant, also named Almonas, married Mary Crayman and to this union were born four children, namely: William, born in 1724; Deborah, born in 1728; Almonas, Jr., born in 1730; and Sarah, born in 1732.

William Alkire, the eldest son of Almonas Algire, was probably reared in Virginia where he was married to his first wife, Elizabeth Moore. To this union were born 12 children: Mary Ann, born October 5, 1781, who became



the first wife of Courtney Tanner, the grandfather of our subject; Robert, born October 3, 1783, who married Elizabeth Douglass; John, born December 17, 1785, who died in infancy; Margaret, born in 1786, who married James Denison; Jacob, born April 1, 1787, who married Mary Phebus; Isaac, born October 12, 1788, who married Mary Graham; Abraham, born August 6, 1790, who married Jennie Martin Creath; Lydia, born January 3, 1792, who married John Graham; Harmon, born February 10, 1794, who never married; John (2), born October 15, 1795, who married Susan Mantle; Delilah, born in 1796, who married John Metz; and William, born in 1797, who married Hannah Osborn. By his second wife, Temperance Clay, of Kentucky, a sister of Henry Clay, William Alkire had two sons: Henry Green Clay and Joseph.

Two children were born to the union of Courtney Tanner and Mary Ann Alkire, namely: Harvey, born November 25, 1805, deceased December 18, 1865, who married Hester Ann Neff, who was born March 11, 1811, and died October 31, 1864; and Elizabeth, who married William D. Wood and died at the age of 69 years and 24 days.

Courtney Tanner, the grandfather of our subject, married for his second wife Hannah Emery, of Virginia. To this union were born five children, namely: Rebecca, born January 6, 1806, deceased August 4, 1879, who married William Heath; John, the father of our subject; Harriet, who married Robert Manly; Eliza, who married Wesley McCollister; and Edmund, born November 12, 1816, and deceased September 7, 1870, who married Nancy Gilliland, who was born October 20, 1821, and died September 18, 1904.

John Tanner, son of Courtney and Hannah (Emery) Tanner, and father of our subject, was born in Darby township, Pickaway County, Ohio, October 8, 1809, and died at Palestine, March 4, 1868. He was married in Madison County, Ohio, to Mary Margaret Alkire, daughter of Abraham and Jennie Martin (Creath) Alkire, named in the preceding paragraph. Abraham Alkire, who was a son of William and Elizabeth (Moore) Alkire, was

probably a native of Virginia, although reared in Kentucky. As stated above, his birth took place August 6, 1790, while his death occurred May 19, 1859. In Ohio, on April 16, 1812, he was married to Jennie Martin Creath, who died January 27, 1862. The following were their children: Mary Margaret, born February 5, 1813, the mother of our subject; Elizabeth, born November 5, 1814, deceased May 17, 1815; William G., born July 24, 1817, who married Mary Ann Riddle and died July 5, 1846; Martha Jane, born February 7, 1827, who married Adam Kious and died September 10, 1846; and Abraham Reid, born February 27, 1830, who married Mary Jane Tanner, and died in Madison County on February 12, 1902. The mother of our subject died February 11, 1892, in Madison County at the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Mary M. Taylor. Seven children were born to John and Mary Margaret (Alkire) Tanner, of whom John and Katharine died in infancy. The five that grew to maturity were as follows: Melissa Ann, who married James Taylor and died December 7, 1871, at the age of 38 years, 1 month and 7 days; Courtney, the subject of this sketch; Hannah Jane, born May 4, 1837, who married James Taylor and died September 3, 1863; Abraham, born near Mount Sterling, Ohio, December 4, 1838, and deceased November 15, 1898, at London, Ohio, who was treasurer of Madison County for two terms—he married Amanda Taylor, who was born November 15, 1853, and they had four children, Jessie (born September 18, 1874), Warner (born January 17, 1876), Bruce (born June 18, 1881), and Marie (born May 1, 1887); and Mary Margaret, born July 28, 1850. Mary Margaret Tanner married William Taylor, who was born October 22, 1836, and died October 4, 1893. To this union was born one child, Ella, who married John Zahn and has one son—Maxwell Taylor Zahn.

Courtney Tanner has always followed agricultural pursuits and is one of the extensive farmers of the western section of the county. He has also been interested at various times in a number of successful business ventures. In the spring of 1859 in partnership with his





uncle, Abraham Reid Alkire, he engaged in a general mercantile business at Palestine, Ohio. In 1862 they sold their stock of goods to N. T. Tenny, of Mount Sterling, Ohio. In 1865 he formed a partnership with his brother, Abraham Tanner, and they continued in the mercantile business for a number of years. Some time in the 70's, after the close of the War of the Rebellion, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Taylor, and for a number of years they were engaged in buying and delivering hogs to the pork-packing establishment of Samuel H. Ruggles, at Circleville. He was also in partnership for some time with his brother, Abraham Tanner, and his brother-in-law, William Taylor, their business being that of buying and shipping cattle and hogs to Eastern markets. He was one of the charter members of the turnpike company, whose toll road ran from Mount Sterling to Harrisburg, Ohio—a distance of eight miles. He was elected treasurer of the company by the directors and continued to hold this position until the road was sold in 1883 to the county commissioners of Pickaway County. He was treasurer of C. Tanner & Company from 1888, when the company's elevator at Palestine, Ohio, was built, until the elevator was sold to Joseph Smith, of Circleville, in 1897. On account of his various business duties outside of farming and also by reason of many official duties pertaining to the important offices to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens, he has not devoted all his time to his farm but has continued to exercise a strict supervision. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party. For a number of years he served as school director in his district; for 20 years was treasurer of Darby township; served two terms, in 1880 and in 1890, as land appraiser and in 1894 he was elected county commissioner, serving out his term with the same devotion to the best interests of his section, which has characterized all his official life. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank at Mount Sterling.

Mr. Tanner was married (first) to Esther Jane McDowell, a daughter of Robert McDowell. She was born January 27, 1845, and

died June 18, 1879. To this union three children were born, of whom Lula and Annie died in infancy. At Mrs. Tanner's death she left one son, John R., born October 2, 1874, who is serving as probate judge of Madison County, Ohio. He is but 32 years of age and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest probate judge in the State. He was married February 21, 1895, to Alice Ingram, of Mount Sterling, Ohio, and to them were born four children, as follows: A son that died in infancy; Esther M., born November 12, 1887; John Robert, born April 13, 1902; and Charles Courtney, born February 13, 1906. Courtney Tanner, our subject, was married (second) to Mrs. Amanda (Davis) McDowell, widow of William A. McDowell. She was born February 19, 1852, and is a daughter of John Davis, one of the old residents of Pickaway County. The children born to the second union were: Alwilda, born November 2, 1883; Ella E., born March 30, 1885; and Clarence B., born October 21, 1889. The two daughters are both graduates of the Mount Sterling High School. Alwilda is a talented musician and at present is teaching music. Clarence B. is at present a student in the Darby High School. Mrs. Courtney Tanner owns two fine farms in Pickaway County—one of 103 acres, in Darby township and another, of 153 acres, in Monroe township.

**J** GRANT SWEARINGEN, a representative citizen of Jackson township, a leading agriculturist and a member of a very prominent family of this section, was born February 24, 1863, on the Bedinger tract, his present farm of 180 acres, situated on the Florence Chapel turnpike, and now known as "Tanglewood Farm," being a part of the Bedinger survey. He is a son of Henry Bedinger and Elizabeth (Nesbitt) Swearingen. A comprehensive history of the Swearingen family will be found in the sketch of James Strode Swearingen, appearing elsewhere in this work.

Our subject has spent his whole life on





the old homestead farm which comprises a portion of the tract that was granted his great-grandfather, Captain Bedinger, for distinguished military services in the Revolutionary War. The whole tract, comprising several fine farms, has always remained in the possession of the family, none of it having been either bought or sold. Here Mr. Swearingen has always lived, being absent only for four years, during which time his father rented a property at Gambier, in order to afford his sons educational opportunities at Kenyon College, which all the sons attended, and where our subject's next youngest brother, Henry B., was graduated. Of all his studies in college, the one which our subject most enjoyed was botany. His love of Nature, of trees and flowers and all growing things, he may have inherited from his mother, who was a successful grower and a passionate lover of flowers of every kind. This taste she communicated to every member of her family. This beloved mother was known far and wide, also, for her many benevolences and when her beautiful life closed, in 1881, it was not only her bereaved family mourned her departure. The father of our subject died October 15, 1889. The family consisted of eight children, our subject being the fifth in order of birth.

When Mr. Swearingen settled on his 180 acres of the homestead farm, the forest was still so dense that, as he expresses it, the buildings could easily be lost to sight. He has cleared about half of his farm. He put in the first tile on the whole tract of 1,400 acres. In 1893 he built his substantial barn, which has dimensions of 64 by 34 feet. In 1903, after plans made by his wife, he erected his present handsome home, which has been constructed with an eye to beauty as well as comfort. It is situated in the midst of a fine grove of black oak, hickory, white oak, sugar maple and mountain ash, and in the autumn the brilliant coloring of the leaves makes a gorgeous picture worthy the brush of an artist. Mr. Swearingen enjoys his trees with the love of an arboriculturist and an appreciator of what is beautiful and inspiring in Nature. He understands them, knows their habits of growth and

finds pleasure in watching them develop from mere saplings.

"Tanglewood Farm," as Mr. Swearingen's farm is named, is situated five and a half miles northwest of Circleville, on the Florence Chapel turnpike, and about half a mile from Fox, which is the first postoffice established in Pickaway County, and was on the Bedinger survey. Mr. Swearingen conducts his farm as a stock farm, raising high-grade cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, his choice being Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep. An important appendage of the farm is a noble shepherd dog, "Bab," whose stock was imported from Scotland at great expense. Mr. Swearingen has many very interesting relics with which to entertain his guests,—and he has the family reputation for hospitality,—these consisting of curious bits of polished stone, evidently of a great age and of doubtful utility to modern eyes, and also many Indian relics which are better known.

On November 13, 1888, Mr. Swearingen was married to Fannie Dent, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, and is a daughter of William Kingsley Dent and his wife, Fannie Hedges, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Swearingen's father died at Louisville, Kentucky, but her mother, now Mrs. G. L. Nesbitt, still survives, being a resident of Jackson township, Pickaway County. Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen were married at Xenia, Ohio, whither Mrs. Swearingen's parents removed when she was 12 years old.

Mrs. Swearingen is a direct descendent of Sir Thomas Dent, who in 1662 emigrated to Maryland from Giesboro, Yorkshire, England, being the first proprietor of "Giesboro Manor," an estate that he named for his family seat in England. This estate, which was granted him by the British crown, is situated at the mouth of the Anacostia River, known as the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. Mrs. Swearingen's great-great-grandfather, Sir John Dent, was a member of the first provincial convention of Maryland, which on the 26th of July, 1775, issued its famous manifesto to which his name was attached. He became a brigadier general



in the Revolutionary Army and in 1776 was in command of all the Maryland troops. After the battle of Long Island, when it became necessary for the American Army to retreat, a small brigade of the Maryland line under General Dent was selected by Washington to cover the retreat and hold the enemy in check. Washington, who from an elevated position, witnessed the brave conduct of this devoted little band, exclaimed, wringing his hands in agony: "Great God! What brave men I shall lose to-day!" John Dent was elected the first Governor of Maryland. Mrs. Swearingen's father was a son of Maj. Alexander Dent, who was an officer in the War of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen have one daughter who was born at "Tanglewood Farm" and bears the name of Virginia Dent Van Swearingen, the family name having formerly had the prefix "Van."

The parents of our subject were charter members of Florence Grange, which for a time was dormant until the subject of this sketch reorganized and put new life into the society. Politically, Mr. Swearingen is a Republican. He is a member of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church at Circleville, of which he has been a member of the vestry for 10 years, for a long period being junior warden. Like all members of his family, he has been identified with many of the important movements of the agricultural, educational and social circles of his section of Pickaway County, where his family name has been so long held in the highest esteem.

**A**LVA WILLIAM BENNETT, one of Monroe township's enterprising business men and representative and respected citizens, residing on a well-improved farm of 81 acres, situated on Clark's Run road, is also interested in a large sawmill business and operates a threshing machine. Mr. Bennett was born August 15, 1869, on the farm where he still resides, and is a son of William K. and Catherine (Bailey) Bennett, and a grandson of Samuel J. Bennett.

Samuel J. Bennett, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, was a son of John Bennett, who owned a farm near New Holland. Samuel J. Bennett became the owner of the present Bennett homestead. He married Rebecca Hopkins, a daughter of John Hopkins, of Ross County. She had two brothers—John and William—and two sisters—Mahala and Ann. Samuel J. Bennett had three brothers—William, Kendall and John. Samuel J. Bennett and wife had the following children: Sarah A., who married Philip Taylor and lives in Fayette County; Mary, who married Jonathan Taylor and lives in Monroe township; Nancy, who married William Corkwell and lives at Portland, Indiana; Jane, who married Jacob Barnhart—both now deceased; Frances, who married Thomas Barnhart and lives at Portland, Indiana; Mahala, who married Joseph Chittum and lives at Portland, Indiana; Rhoda, who married Jeremiah Ensley and lives at Mount Sterling, Ohio; Nora, who married Alvin Tobin and lives in Madison County; Samuel W., deceased, who married Mary Robinson; and William Kendall.

William Kendall Bennett, father of our subject, was born May 27, 1845, on his present farm, his father owning 268 acres in one tract and 90 acres in another, just across the road. At that time the country was still covered by timber. William K. Bennett married Catherine Bailey, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a daughter of James Bailey. Her three brothers were: Martin, who married Elizabeth Smith; Adam, who married Margaret Fletcher; and Reuben, who married Julia Davis. Her sisters were: Sadie, who married James Dick and lives at New Holland; Mary Ann, who married Joseph Larkins and lives at Portsmouth, Ohio; Levisa, who married Rugg Higgins and lives at Columbus; Hannah, who married John Corkell and lives in Kansas; and Anna, who married Thomas Taylor and met death by being killed by a railroad train—Mr. Taylor is a resident of Cleveland.

William K. Bennett and wife had three children, viz.: Lora, who died in infancy; Cora, who married Charles Stewart, has two children—Iva and Homer—and resides at Water-





loo, Ohio; and Alva William, of this sketch. The parents still survive.

Our subject was educated in the schools of Monroe township and has always resided on the homestead farm. It belongs to his father, but he has had the entire management of it for a number of years and has made the improvements, which include the building of a very comfortable frame residence. For the last 18 years he has owned a sawmill, where he employs from two to four men and does a good business. He also owns a threshing machine and takes contracts all over the county, hiring a number of men and keeping busy all through the season. Mr. Bennett is president of the Tri-County Percheron Horse Company, which owns the famous stallion, "Galiffet," No. 54,981.

On September 17, 1891, Mr. Bennett was married to Suda Sollars, who was born September 4, 1872, and is a daughter of Jackson and Sarah (Farren) Sollars, of Madison County, Ohio, the former of whom died in 1889. Mrs. Bennett has two sisters, viz.: Minerva, who married Thomas J. Dick and lives in Monroe township, and Nancy A., who married John Evans and lives in Fayette County. Her brothers are: Thomas, residing in Monroe township, who married Laura Gillenwater; James, a resident of Madison County, who married Josephine Johnson; and Frank, who married Emma Chittum and lives in Fayette County.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children, viz.: Grace L., born February 20, 1893; William Howard, born August 23, 1896, deceased November 8, 1899; and Gladys, born September 6, 1904.

Mr. Bennett is a very prominent man in Monroe township and has served for three years as township trustee and has held other offices. For seven years he served as a member of the Board of Education and during this period the schools were put in fine condition. He belongs to the Threshers' National Protective Association, No. 273, of which he is secretary; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 566, and belongs to both the lower and higher branches of Odd Fellow-

ship, being an active member of Pleasant Lodge, No. 544, and Sterling Encampment, No. 202.

Although he has never united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Bennett has been one of the founders and liberal supporters of this branch of Christian work in his community. This religious body has a comfortable church edifice and a rapidly increasing membership at Yankeetown and this good result was brought about through the efforts of seven individuals. This little band of earnest men and women consisted of Alva W. Bennett and wife, Z. D. Fisher, J. W. Morton and wife, Ettie Leary and E. F. Taylor. They organized the Yankeetown Sunday-school and the first meetings were held in School District No. 3. Mr. Bennett was unanimously chosen assistant superintendent and this position he has most efficiently filled ever since. The school has brought about excellent results and is a credit to the neighborhood.

**O**SCAR McCLELLAN DICK, a prominent agriculturist and leading citizen of Darby township, owns a fine farm of 160 acres which he operates with very satisfactory results. Mr. Dick was born August 22, 1864, in an old log house which still stands on his farm (now utilized as a corn crib) and is a son of Peter J. and Margaret (Bolen) Dick.

Both parents of Mr. Dick were born in Pickaway County. They settled in Darby township when the whole country in this locality was still covered by virgin forests. Their family consisted of five daughters and one son, namely: Oscar M., of this sketch; Mrs. Olivia Leist, a widow; Mrs. Mary Beale; Mrs. Amanda Lutz; Mrs. Jennie Stone; and Blanche, deceased, who was the wife of Edward Selman.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and has always made agriculture his main business in life. He owns a valuable farm, raises abundant crops and gives attention also to stock-raising. He is one




of the substantial, representative men of his locality. Always a strong supporter of the Democratic party, he has been something of a leader in its affairs and in 1905 was elected chairman of the Democratic Committee. He is a member of the township School Board.

Mr. Dick married Maggie Stone, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1868, and is a daughter of John and Rachel (Carter) Stone. The former died at Mount Sterling, Ohio, but the latter still survives. Mrs. Dick is one of a family of six children, the others being: Mary (Moore); Ida (Truett); James, who married a Miss Rankin, of London, Ohio; Clarence, who married a Miss Sherman; and Leslie, who married a Miss Dick.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick have had five children, viz.: Stanley, who died in infancy; Harry, who is a student in the Darby High School; and John, Blanche and Clarence, all at home.

Mr. Dick is a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes a great deal of interest in the work of the order. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he gives liberal support.

ENRY NOECKER, one of the prominent citizens of Madison township, residing on his valuable farm of 240 acres, situated in section 33, was born in this township on November 20, 1834, and is a son of John and Catherine (Kroninger) Noecker.

John Noecker was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, at an early day, being employed as a tinner at Columbus, as early as 1832. He continued to work at this trade until his marriage, when he settled in Madison township, Pickaway County, and spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming. He married Catherine Kroninger, who was a daughter of Peter Kroninger, a pioneer of Madison township, who established his home here when the country was all wild and bears and other animals roamed through the great forests that were then standing. Of the children of John Noecker and wife, these

survive: Henry, of this sketch; Peter, of Monticello, Illinois; Phebe, wife of Jacob Longenbaugh, of Cisco, Illinois; Dinah, wife of John J. Fisher, of Madison township; William, of Madison township; Mary, wife of John N. Peters, of Madison township; and Catherine, wife of Peter E. Hoffhines, of Ashville. John Noecker was a consistent member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in Madison township. He was a man who stood very high in the eyes of his community, being known as a good, honest and honorable citizen. His family has always been one of the most highly respected in Madison township.

Henry Noecker has been a life-long resident of Madison township and has devoted the whole of his mature life to agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the public schools and to their maintenance and extension of usefulness he has always given time and effort. His large farm shows in its appearance and productiveness that it is well managed and Mr. Noecker is counted with the progressive agriculturists of Pickaway County, where good farmers are the rule. He is also one of the leading men in public affairs, and an influential member of the Democratic party. For several years he has served as township treasurer.

On December 25, 1862, Mr. Noecker was united in marriage with Sarah M. Roof, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, not far from Circleville, on December 22, 1839, and is a daughter of Rev. Joseph A. and Christina (Creglow) Roof.

Rev. Joseph A. Roof was born in Switzerland and his wife in Maryland. He was a well-known pioneer preacher of the Lutheran faith in Pickaway County, and for 21 years served the Lutheran Church at Circleville, and also was pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Madison township, which was founded through his zeal. Later he went to Iowa and preached there for several years, but subsequently returned to the pastorate of St. Paul's in Madison township. He was twice married and the surviving children of his first wife are: Annie M., widow of Adam Snyder, of Fairfield County, Ohio; William H., of Iowa; Martin L., of Ashville; Deborah, wife of Nathan Noecker,





of Madison township; and Sarah M., wife of our subject. The children of a later marriage, who still survive, are: Fannie, wife of Rev. Yeisley, of Pennsylvania; Joseph A., a resident of some Western State; Lucy S., of Columbus; and Margaret E., also of Columbus.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Noecker were: George B., of Monticello, Illinois; Joseph R., a well-known druggist at Circleville; John H., of Madison township; and Christina, deceased, who was the eldest of the family.

Mr. Noecker and his estimable wife are both members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in which both are active workers. He has been church treasurer for many years and has also served as chorister and sexton. Mrs. Noecker is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and is prominent in all the church's benevolent enterprises. They are among the most highly respected residents of Madison township.

**B**URR H. RADER, a prominent citizen and member of the board of trustees of Pickaway township, resides on his fine farm of 320 acres, which is situated in section 12. Mr. Rader was born in Pike County, Ohio, April 16, 1869, and is a son of James and Mary A. (Shock) Rader.

The Rader family settled in Pike County at an early day and both of the parents of Burr H. Rader were born there. Adam Rader, the paternal grandfather, came to Ohio from Virginia. The family remained in Pike County until 1875, when James Rader removed with his family to Pickaway County and settled in Pickaway township, where he resided, carrying on farming activities, until the end of his life, his death taking place April 17, 1902. His wife passed away in June, 1891. Of their large family of children, these survive: Annie, wife of Levin Odaffer, living in the neighborhood of Ashville; George B. McClellan, of Oklahoma; Nettie, of Pickaway township; Dennis C., of Pickaway township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Burr H., of

this sketch; Dorothy, wife of Ralph Head, of Pickaway township; Florence, of Pike County; W. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio; Cora, wife of Chester Hood, of Pickaway township; Smiley, of Pickaway County; and J. G. Cleveland, of Pickaway County. James Rader was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

Burr H. Rader was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the public schools of District No. 5, Pickaway township. His whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he is considered one of the representative farmers of his township.

In November, 1893, Mr. Rader was united in marriage with Carrie Head, who is a daughter of the late George Head, of Pickaway County. Mr. and Mrs. Rader have five children: Madge L., Gladys M., Mary C., Glenn and Ruth.

Mr. Rader has always been affiliated with the Democratic party. He is serving his first term as trustee of Pickaway township and in the performance of his duties demonstrates his good citizenship.

**L**AURENCE CURTAIN, a leading member of the bar of Pickaway County, and one of the prominent citizens of Circleville, was born near London, Madison County, Ohio, in the year 1853.

Mr. Curtain was reared in Madison County and commenced his education in the country schools. Later he attended school in London and from there went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in the law department in 1874. Almost immediately he settled at Circleville and entered upon the practice of his profession, having been admitted to practice in this State by the District Court in Circleville. Mr. Curtain entered the office of A. T. Walling, who was at that time the nominee for Congress, to which he was subsequently elected, but the firm of Walling & Curtain continued until 1879. Since its dissolution, Mr. Curtain has practiced alone.

In 1884 he was elected prosecuting at-







MR. AND MRS. LEWIS C. HOOVER AND DAUGHTERS.



torney of Pickaway County and served in that capacity for six years, this being the only public office he has ever accepted. He has devoted his entire attention to the law and is well known all over the county for his legal knowledge and ability. He belongs to the Pickaway County Bar Association and is president of the Pickaway County Law Library Association. He is a director of the First National Bank and was the attorney for the same for a number of years.

In 1882 Mr. Curtain was married to Mary Carper, and they have one son, Ralph, who was graduated from the Circleville High School in 1906. Mr. Curtain belongs to the Odd Fellows' lodge at Circleville.

**L**EWIS C. HOOVER, a prominent citizen and extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Pickaway County, whose beautiful home, known as "Woodside Farm," is located in Harrison township, served the county through two terms as sheriff, his second term expiring in 1905. Mr. Hoover was born July 10, 1848, in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of Jackson and Elizabeth (Scothorn) Hoover.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hoover came to Pickaway County from Virginia in 1805, and settled in what is now known as Walnut township. The old brick home is owned by a brother of our subject. The maternal grandparents came here from Pennsylvania, settling as pioneers in this section. Their names were Joseph and Hannah Scotthorn and they were as widely known as were the Hoovers, for those sterling qualities which have been transmitted in large measure to their descendants.

Jackson Hoover, father of Lewis C., was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1820, and in 1849 moved across Walnut Creek and settled in Harrison township. He became one of the leading men in his community. In 1860 he was elected land assessor for Harrison township and in 1869 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, coun-

ty commissioner of Pickaway County and served in this office satisfactorily through two terms. For 25 years he was township trustee and then refused to serve longer. His death took place at the home of our subject, at Circleville, in August, 1905, in his 85th year. He was wonderfully preserved in mind and body until he suffered from an accident which was the real cause of his death. He married Elizabeth Scotthorn, who was born in Walnut township and died in 1897 at the age of 77 years. They had seven children, namely: Sophronia, who died at the age of 15 years; Ivy, who died aged three months and was the first person buried in the Hoover and Scotthorn Cemetery; Lewis C., of this sketch; Monroe, a resident of Columbus; Sarah, who died aged 17 years; Nancy, wife of A. B. Whitehead, residing near Ashville; and Francis W., who resides with our subject.

Lewis C. Hoover was reared on the home farm and received his education in the local schools. Until he entered into active political life, his time was engaged in farming, saw-milling and running a threshing machine. In 1880 he was elected land assessor and his services were so satisfactory that in 1890 he was reelected to this office. For a number of years he served as township clerk. He has always been closely identified with the Democratic party and in 1900 he was elected on that ticket sheriff of Pickaway County. No better sign of appreciation could have been shown by his party and his fellow citizens, than his second nomination and his subsequent reelection. He served as sheriff until 1905.

Mr. Hoover was united in marriage with Hannah Brintlinger, a daughter of Thomas and Harriet Brintlinger, of Harrison township. They have two daughters—Harriet Elizabeth and Alma I. The family occupy a beautiful home and take part in the social life of the neighborhood.

Mr. Hoover belongs to Palmetto Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Ashville, Ohio. He is one of the representative men of Pickaway County. A group picture of the Hoover family accompanies this sketch. Elsewhere in this work is shown a view of Mr. Hoover's home.





**R**EZIN W. PHEBUS, a general farmer and stock-raiser of Deer Creek township, was born in this township, on a farm just back of Spring Lawn Cemetery, on December 19, 1851, and is a son of Simon and Mary (Colwell) Phebus.

Simon Phebus was born in Deer Creek township, just south of our subject's present farm, where he lived until maturity, and then removed to the farm on which Rezin W. was born. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life and died on his farm in September, 1881. His burial took place on the same day that President Garfield was buried. He married (first) Mary Colwell, who was a daughter of James and Mary (Hanson) Colwell. James Colwell was a large property owner and an extensive trader. At one time he was one of the largest capitalists of this section, but he unfortunately went security and was obliged to pay the sum of \$20,000. Even with this loss, he owned 1,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Clarksburg, when he died. Two children of this marriage reached maturity—Rezin W. and his older brother, Amaziah, who lives at Williamsport. The second marriage of Simon Phebus was to Louisa Walston, and two children of this marriage reached maturity—Mrs. Amanda Cox, and Merwin, who lives at Savannah, Georgia.

Rezin W. Phebus was reared and educated in Deer Creek township and, although he has resided in various parts, with the exception of one year he has always lived in his native township. This has resulted in a very close acquaintance with his neighbors and the formation of many pleasant ties of friendship and good feeling.

After living one year south of Circleville, Mr. Phebus returned to Deer Creek township, locating on what is now the W. H. Plummer place, but shortly afterward he moved to the present F. D. Alkire place, where he lived for seven years. His father then bought a part of the old J. Walston farm, southeast of Williamsport and he remained on that until his marriage and then moved to the farm now owned by Joseph Schleich. From there he moved to the old Thomas Walston place for

one year, then to the Amos Rector place, next to the Obed Walston farm, where he remained for seven years. His next removal was to the Isaac Hornbeck farm and from there he removed, in 1893, to his present farm, which he rented for one year and bought in the fall following. This is a part of the old Walston farm and contains very good land, which under Mr. Phebus' management yields abundantly.

On February 15, 1877, Mr. Phebus was married to Ora Rector, who was born in Deer Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Amos D. and Martha (Wiggins) Rector. Her father was a native of this county all his life, and died on his farm August 29, 1880. His widow subsequently married Edward Ulm, of Madison County, Ohio, who is now deceased. The children of Amos D. Rector and wife were: Mrs. Flora Blacker, of Columbus; Ora (Mrs. Phebus); Trimble, of Madison County; Mrs. Etta Eckert, of Indiana; Matilda, of Missouri; and Vista, who died aged 22 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Phebus have had two children, Nellie and Thomas. Nellie married Harry White, of Williamsport, who now resides in Columbus; they have one child—Maxine. Thomas, who was born June 4, 1890, died of diphtheria, on August 2, 1896, aged six years.

Politically Mr. Phebus is a Republican. For the past three years he has been a member of the School Board. Fraternally he belongs to Heber Lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**L**AFAYETTE HEFFNER, deceased, was a well-known and most highly respected citizen of Salt Creek township, where he was born May 2, 1855, and died October 27, 1897. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Holler) Heffner. Extended mention of this prominent old family of this county will be found in another part of this work.

Lafayette Heffner attended the district



schools through his boyhood and into youth, until farm work claimed all his time. He grew up a thorough farmer, well acquainted with all the details which make the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful agriculturist. He was industrious and possessed excellent business judgment. His estate consisted of a farm of 135 acres, all of which he placed under an excellent state of cultivation. He also owned excellent stock and had his farm equipped with good buildings and the best of farm machinery.

On February 11, 1886, Mr. Heffner was married to Laura Karshner, who was born in Hocking County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wiggins) Karshner, who still reside in Hocking County. Mr. and Mrs. Heffner had two sons born to them, Clarence and Earl. They, with their estimable mother, have suffered a great loss in the death of the husband and father. In the former relation he was kind and careful, affectionate and thoughtful, and in the latter he was all that a devoted parent could be.

In his neighborhood and township, Mr. Heffner was most highly thought of. He was chosen school director of District No. 5, because his fellow-citizens knew that he would give close attention to the duties of the office and he was seldom absent from the appointed meetings and did much to make his district school a credit to the locality. Mr. Heffner was a worthy member of the Evangelical Association, as is his widow, and both heartily seconded the benevolent work suggested and followed out by their pastor. The family is very well known and regret was universal that Salt Creek township should lose so excellent a citizen as was the late Lafayette Heffner.



FILLMORE BEAVERS, a substantial farmer of Scioto township, operating one of the farms belonging to the well-known William Rush estate, and, although a young man, a leading Democratic politician of the county, was born near where he resides on the 28th of De-

cember, 1871. He is a son of Walter Balfour and Elizabeth (Rush) Beavers, and received his education in the township schools and at the Ohio Normal University at Ada.

When he was twenty years of age Mr. Beavers left school and commenced farming—the avocation he has followed continuously and successfully since. He remained on the homestead for a short time, but when 21 years of age branched out in an independent career. The farm which he now operates consists of 479 acres, and, as stated, forms part of the William Rush estate. In the conduct of the work he employs two teams and conducts mixed farming, such as the raising of corn, wheat, hay and oats, and the feeding of hogs. From 70 to 80 acres are in corn and from 50 to 60 in wheat.

In 1891 our subject was united in marriage with Viola Peters, daughter of James and Sarah Peters, formerly of Scioto township, this county, now of Madison county, this State. Nine children have been born to this union, viz.: Ethel, Carrie, Byron, Myrtle, Hettie (who died in early infancy), Elizabeth, Gladys, Essie and Irma. Mrs. Beaver's parents were both born in Scioto township, Pickaway County, Ohio, where they still reside, the father at the age of about 56 and the mother at 50 years of age.

In the family of our subject's parents, there are, in addition to himself, one son and one daughter, namely: William, who married Lillian Johnson and is engaged in farming in Scioto township, and Alice, who married Chauncey O. Johnson and after his death became the wife of Finley A. Lerch—they reside in Scioto township north of Commercial Point.


The Beavers and the Rush families were among the first settlers of the township and the county, and the details of their ancestry and pioneer work in this locality are given in the biography of Walter Balfour Beavers, the father of our subject, and in the sketches of other members.

Fillmore Beavers upholds the reputation of the staunch families from which he is descended. He is already an influential Democratic leader of the county, and is a natural





politician. Before he was 20 years old he was elected a central committeeman, and in all the stirring campaigns for which Scioto township has become locally famous he has fought in the front ranks; so that although still comparatively young he has had the experience of many men of twice his age. Mr. Beavers has already served five years on the Central Committee and two years on the Executive Committee. From 1891 to 1905 he was a member of the School Board of Scioto township, being elected for four terms of three years each, and serving one year by lot, after the new law was passed. Fraternally Mr. Beavers is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men.

HOMAS M. WITHGOTT, one of Perry township's leading citizens, a soldier in the Civil War and later an educator, has been a representative agriculturist for the past 20 years. Mr. Withgott was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 6, 1842, and is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Bowdle) Withgott.

Reuben Withgott, father of Thomas M., was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1801, and died there in 1861. He was a son of Thomas Withgott, a native of Maryland, who was a ship carpenter on a vessel plying between Baltimore and Annapolis. He came to Ohio in 1799, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth, and settled on a farm west of Chillicothe, on which they died. That farm remained in the possession of the family until 1890. Reuben Withgott married Sarah Bowdle, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and lived there until her death in 1880. She was a daughter of William and Anna (Brown) Bowdle, the latter of whom was a daughter of White Brown, one of the early settlers of Perry township, Pickaway County. Eight children were born to Reuben Withgott and wife, namely: Jane, deceased; Margaret F., living near Kingston, Ohio, who is the widow of the late W. R. Nichols, a native of Ross County, Ohio—they were married in that county and lived there some time after marriage, subsequently removing to

Pickaway County and settling near New Holland; Jesse L., deceased; Elizabeth A., who married Rev. R. Wolf—their three surviving sons had a narrow escape from death in the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, their home being in the destroyed residence district; Lucretia W. and Katherine R., both of Kingston; James F., who died at Kingston; and Thomas M., of this sketch.

Thomas M. Withgott was reared in Ross County but had not completed his education when he enlisted for service in the Civil War. In May, 1864, he entered Company E, 149th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for the 100-day service and during this period he participated in the battles of Monocacy, Snicker's Gap, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Deal's Island and saw much of the hardships of real war. At the close of his term of enlistment, having performed every duty of a good soldier, he returned to his home and set about completing his education, taking up high school studies and later becoming a student at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1869. Mr. Withgott then entered the educational field as a teacher and for the next decade or more devoted his time entirely to educational work. At many points he is remembered as a very faithful as well as capable instructor. He taught one year at Dellbrook, three years at Piketon, Pike County, and one year at the Bloomingburg Academy and for five years was superintendent of the schools of New Holland.

When Mr. Withgott decided to become a farmer, he first bought land in "Egypt," and later purchased land across the road from his present farm, the latter being his wife's inheritance. He carries on general farming and stock-raising operations. After his marriage he settled at New Holland.

In 1875 Mr. Withgott was united in marriage with Henrietta E. Timmons, who was a daughter of Rev. F. A. Timmons and died in 1876. Mr. Withgott was married (second) to Nannie M. Evans, a daughter of John and Amanda (Lieby) Evans. Mr. Evans was a prominent citizen and a large landowner, possessing some 600 acres of land in the vicinity





of New Holland. He died in September, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Withgott have five children, viz.: Frank, a student in civil engineering at the Ohio State University, who is now on railroad construction work for the Denver, North-western & Pacific Railway, in Colorado; Grace, who married John May, a son of Dr. J. B. May, of New Holland, resides in Cincinnati and has two children—Robert and Margaret; and Mary A., Esther M. and John E., who are at home.

In political sentiment, Mr. Withgott is a Republican. He has always been interested in educational matters and has testified to his sincerity by serving as a member of the School Board for the past 26 years. His fraternal relations are with New Holland Lodge, No. 392, F. & A. M.; Fayette Chapter, R. A. M., at Washington Court House; Ferguson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at New Holland, and formerly was active in Odd Fellowship. Since he was a youth he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His standing in his community is that of an honorable, upright man and public-spirited citizen.

**J**OSEPH BRANHAM JUSTICE, M. D., one of Darbyville's successful medical practitioners and prominent citizens, was born April 1, 1863, on a farm near Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, and is a son of John G. and Ohio (Casey) Justice.

The father of Dr. Justice was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, where he still resides. In the period of the Civil War he served, during 1864, in the 91st Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and was with Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. His business has been farming and working in various iron furnaces. He married Ohio Casey and they had 11 children, six of whom are now living, as follows: Joseph Branham; John George, of Ironton, Ohio; Sarah, wife of Benjamin Rice, of Dayton, Ohio; James, of Lawrence County, Ohio; Estella (Hall); and Josephine, wife of John Burk, of Jackson County, Ohio.

Joseph Branham Justice was born the eldest of a large family and his father was not able to assist him very much in the way of securing the educational opportunities he craved. He remained at home until he was 21 years of age. In the meantime he made every effort to secure an education and succeeded in passing the examinations, receiving at the age of 22 years a certificate entitling him to teach school. During the seven years in which he continued to teach school in Lawrence County, he applied himself to the study of medicine, and without assistance prepared himself for college. In 1893, having completed his preparation and provided himself with the means, he entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He was graduated there in 1896 and immediately afterward opened an office at Hanging Rock, in Hamilton township, Lawrence County. In November, 1898, he came to Darbyville and has been closely engaged in professional work here ever since.

From the time he came into political privileges, Dr. Justice has been a Democrat, and while a resident of Lawrence County, as he has since, took an active interest in public matters. Formerly he attended all the important conventions of his party and was a very popular member of it, but he was not willing to accept office, on one occasion refusing to accept the nomination for sheriff. Prior to leaving Lawrence County, he was a member of the county convention and of the committee on resolutions, in which he opposed *free silver* with all his ability, the motion being defeated in the committee. Since coming to Pickaway County, professional duties have largely absorbed him, although he has served five years in the Village Council. He has also served his precinct one term on the central committee.

On March 24, 1889, Dr. Justice was married to Ida May Silbaugh, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William Henry and Mary Jane (Everly) Silbaugh. The former was born in Germany and came to America at the age of 16 years. He served three years in an artillery regiment during the Civil War. Mr. Silbaugh was a substantial citizen and highly respected man. The mother of Mrs. Justice was born at Morgan-



town, West Virginia, and still survives. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Justice are: Glenn Leroy, born January 25, 1890, at Ironton, Ohio, who is a member of the graduating class of 1907 at the Williamsport High School; Ivan Silbaugh, born August 10, 1893, at Ironton, Ohio; Mary Helen, born June 30, 1896, at Ironton, Ohio; Dean Hudson, born February 13, 1899, at Darbyville, Ohio; and Donald, born May 25, 1904, at Darbyville, Ohio.

Dr. Justice has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was 20 years of age and has been trustee and treasurer of the Darbyville church almost from the date of his location in the village. His fraternal connections include the Masonic lodge at Williamsport, the Odd Fellows lodge at Derby and the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Darbyville. Formerly he was connected with the Heptasophis at Ironton. He belongs also to the Academy of Medicine, at Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Justice is a self-made man and is an example of one who has attained professional prominence and personal esteem through his own unaided efforts.



WILLIS EDMUND PAYNE, postmaster of Ashville and a prominent citizen of the town, was born February 22, 1866, in Walnut township (near Nebraska), Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of Jefferson and Sarah Jane (Ward) Payne and a grandson of Joel Payne.

Joel Payne was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Virginia. At an early date they settled in Pickaway County, Ohio. Jefferson Payne and his wife, the parents of our subject, were both natives of Pickaway County; both died in the year 1897, the former at the age of 60 years and the latter at the age of 57. They were the parents of four children, of whom one died in infancy. The others were: Eva E.; Marcus Walter, assistant postmaster at Ashville, and Willis Edmund.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Walnut township and completed his education in the schools at Ashville, graduating from the High School at the age of 20. After finishing school, he accepted a position with Samuel W. Miller as a clerk in a store at Ashville, which position he held for two years. After leaving Mr. Miller's employ, he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, which he conducted for 10 years. On October 12, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Ashville, which at that time was a fourth-class office. Mr. Payne has succeeded, with the growth of the town, in building up the office, so that the revenues were increased sufficiently to raise its standard to that of a third-class office, which it became on January 1, 1905. Mr. Payne has always strongly advocated improvements in the service and it was through his personal efforts and his influence with the postal authorities that rural free delivery of mail from the Ashville office was established, thus accommodating the rural population with a daily service. It was the first permanent rural mail route in Pickaway County. This service went into effect from Ashville on February 1, 1902. In being raised to a third-class office, Ashville became an international money-order office and at that time Mr. Payne was appointed by President Roosevelt for four years.

Mr. Payne was married January 3, 1889, to Minnie Alice McMun, a daughter of Edmund and Sarah McMun, of Walnut township, who were natives of Ohio. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Payne,—Ruby Agnes and Sarah Irene,—both of whom are attending school.

Mr. Payne has always been an active worker in politics and is one of the representative men in the Republican party of Pickaway County. He has always been active in all matters pertaining to the advancement of Ashville. He took an active part in securing for Ashville the High School Building, fighting the effort made by many to locate the school outside the village. Mr. Payne is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and circulated the petition for the establishment of Palmetto Lodge,





of which he is a charter member. He was elected vice chancellor, when the lodge was established and has since held all the chairs.

**B**ENJAMIN FRANKLIN DREISBACH, one of the prominent citizens, stockraisers and agriculturists of Pickaway County, who owns 332¼ acres of valuable land in Circleville and Washington townships, his homestead being located in section 32, Circleville township, was born June 13, 1845, on a farm located in Pickaway township, three miles distant from his present home. The parents of Mr. Dreisbach were Isaac E. and Lydia (Hitler) Dreisbach.

The Dreisbach family is an old one in Pickaway County, having been established here by the grandparents of Benjamin F. Dreisbach, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio as pioneers, crossing the mountains in a covered wagon, bringing with them their children and household possessions and settling in Pickaway township, Pickaway County. They found a wilderness and belonged to that vanguard that opened up civilization in this section and made possible the plenty, comfort and privileges now enjoyed by their descendants. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Rev. John Dreisbach, was a pioneer preacher of the Evangelical Association in this section. Before he came to Ohio, he had preached in New York and Pennsylvania and had served as a member of the State Legislature in the latter State.

Isaac F. Dreisbach was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was 12 years of age when his parents came to Pickaway County, Ohio. Here he lived a long and useful life, passing away at Circleville, Ohio, in 1897. He was the father of seven children, namely: Mary D., who is the wife of Prof. H. C. Smith, who holds the chair of languages, at Northwestern College; Benjamin Franklin; Mrs. Martha A. Earnest, of Kansas; Rosalie, wife of David S. Ludwig, of Circleville township; Emma Grace, wife of Rev. T. W. Woodside,

a missionary in West Central Africa; Charles H., a minister of the Congregational Church, who now lives retired on a farm in Spink County, South Dakota; and Reuben H., deceased, who owned the old homestead at the time of death, which is now occupied by his widow and four children.

Benjamin F. Dreisbach was reared on his father's farm, where he was trained in practical farm work. In the meantime he was afforded educational opportunities; in the district school he prepared for the High School at Circleville, and after one year in that institution he spent two years as a student at Northwestern College, where he was graduated on his 21st birthday, on June 13, 1866. He enjoys the distinction of having been the first male graduate of this excellent institution of learning. Mr. Dreisbach then returned to Pickaway County and soon took charge of a school. He continued to teach during the winters until his marriage in 1873, his summers being spent in agricultural labor on his father's farm.

Mr. Dreisbach now owns some of the most valuable land in this section of the State, as it is situated in the heart of the famous Pickaway Plains, 182¼ acres lying in Circleville township, and 150 acres in Washington township. In 1874-75 he erected on the farm in Circleville township one of the finest homes in Pickaway County—a large brick residence which not only presents a handsome appearance but is fitted with every comfort and convenience to be found in any city residence. All of the other improvements are of a most substantial character and add to the property's value and attractiveness. Mr. Dreisbach has also improved his Washington township farm on which stands a substantial brick dwelling. He rents this farm, but continues to operate the one in Circleville township, raising corn, wheat and clover.

On November 6, 1873, Mr. Dreisbach was united in marriage with Mary A. Hitler, who is a daughter of Abraham and Eleanor (Morris) Hitler, who were prominent pioneers in Pickaway County. The marriage took place in the old brick home on Mr. Dreisbach's farm



in Washington township. To this marriage were born five children, the survivors being: Dennis H., Guy Evans, Emma Grace and Orin Woodside.

Dennis H. Dreisbach was educated in the public schools of Circleville township, the Circleville High School, and spent one year at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He married Nellie Dunlap, who is a daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth Dunlap, of Pickaway township, and they have one daughter—Elizabeth.

Guy Evans Dreisbach enjoyed the same educational privileges as did his brother. He is now a capable telegraph operator and is employed at Lafayette, Indiana.

Emma Grace, the only daughter, graduated at the Circleville High School in the class of 1900. She spent one year in study at the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C., and then took a course in voice culture in New York City.

Orin Woodside, the youngest son, is a student in the Circleville High School. He bears the name of his uncle, Rev. T. W. Woodside, a missionary in Africa, as above stated.

From boyhood Benjamin F. Dreisbach has been connected with the Evangelical Association and for 31 years he has been superintendent of the Ebenezer Evangelical Church Sunday-school, of Pickaway township. He is a life member of the Evangelical Sunday School Association of Ohio, and for a number of years has been connected with the county association as vice-president and as corresponding secretary. Having been so closely identified with Sunday-school work for so many years, it was particularly appropriate that Mr. Dreisbach should have been a member of the World's Fourth Sunday School Convention, which was one of the most notable gatherings, in point of numbers, experiences and personnel, that has ever been recorded. This convention was held at Jerusalem on April 21-22, 1904. Few individuals, comparatively speaking, ever enjoy the opportunity of making such a journey. Through study for many previous years, Mr. Dreisbach was fully prepared to understand and enjoy every part of the trip and this materially added to its pleasure. Its memories will

remain with him through life and will serve him with material to still more efficiently carry on his work in the Sunday-school field.

**L**EWIS NEISWANDER. In the death of Lewis Neiswander, on December 2, 1903, Madison township lost a most estimable man and respected citizen.

He was born December 2, 1846, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Daniel and Eliza (Tyson) Neiswander.

The Neiswander family is of German extraction and many of its members still live in Pennsylvania and many more in Ohio. From the former State to Pickaway County, Ohio, came Daniel Neiswander and his family, in 1850, when Lewis was but a child. Several years later they removed to Fairfield County. Still later Daniel Neiswander removed to Wood County, Ohio, after a short residence in Putnam County, during which period his wife died. Daniel Neiswander died in Wood County, in advanced age.

Lewis Neiswander was a farmer all his mature life and in pursuing the peaceful pursuits of agriculture he lived a quiet, useful life, and when he died he left behind a good property as well as a good name. He was one of the leading members of the Reformed Church of Bloom township, Fairfield County, Ohio, in which he had served as deacon for 17 years and was also one of the elders. In political sentiment he was a Democrat, and for more than 25 years he was an Odd Fellow.

On August 24, 1869, in Fairfield County, Ohio, Mr. Neiswander was united in marriage with Leah C. Glick, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, on August 25, 1848, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary M. (Nothstine) Glick. Daniel Glick, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Neiswander, was a son of Benjamin Glick, who was born in Pennsylvania and was one of the early settlers of Fairfield County. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Neiswander was John Nothstine, a very early settler in Madison township. The father of Mrs. Neiswander, now a venerable citizen, in



405-06



*C. C. Van Cleaf*





his 84th year, is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Madison township. His wife passed away in February, 1878. Three of their children still survive, viz.: Leah C. (Mrs. Neiswander); Sarah A., who resides with her sister; and James U., of Columbus.

Mrs. Neiswander resides on her excellent farm of 160 acres in Madison township. She has two children—Minnie V. and Daniel E. In September, 1899, Daniel B. Neiswander was married to Maud B. Runkle, daughter of the late Samuel Runkle, of Franklin County, Ohio; they have two children—Festus C. and Lura V. Since she was 16 years of age Mrs. Neiswander has been a member of the Reformed Church in Bloom township. With her late husband she visited and frequently entertained neighbors all over the township, a pleasant social custom which cemented friendships. Mr. Neiswander was always welcome, being a man of pleasant ways and such sterling character that he had a very wide circle of friends. At home he was beloved for his kindness and justice as husband and father.

**H**ON. AARON R. VAN CLEAF was born at Arneytown, Burlington County, New Jersey, March 20, 1838, the son of Lewis and Ann (Reeves) Van Cleaf, who, when he was four years old, removed to near Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where they afterwards lived. His ancestors were of the early settlers of New Jersey; on the paternal side, of the Holland emigration to New Amsterdam in 1623, settling in Monmouth County, and on the maternal side one of the oldest families of Burlington and other southern counties of the State. The Van Cleafs were in a number of companies of the New Jersey troops in the Revolutionary War.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until 14 years of age, when he entered the Monmouth *Democrat* office, at Freehold, and learned the printer's trade, remaining there, with the exception of a few months, until April, 1859, when he removed to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, where he was connected with the publication of the *Democratic Stand-*

*ard* for a short time, until the paper was merged into what is now the Brown County *News-Democrat*. In October, 1859, he became the editor and publisher of the *Democratic Citizen*, at Lebanon, Ohio, the office of which was raided by a mob of political opponents and destroyed, the night of August 12, 1862. He refitted the office and continued the publication of the paper until May, 1863. In November, 1863, he purchased the Circleville *Democrat*, now the Circleville *Democrat and Watchman*, and has since conducted the paper and is the senior Democratic editor in service in Ohio. In 1871 Mr. Van Cleaf was elected Representative in the General Assembly by 477 plurality over James Laughry, Republican. At the conclusion of his term, he declined a re-election. In 1877 he was again nominated for Representative by acclamation, and was elected by 946 plurality over Frederick Thorn, Republican. He was appointed a member of the House committees on finance, reform schools and public printing and was chairman of the O'Connor investigating committee. In 1879 Mr. Van Cleaf was elected Senator from the 10th District—Franklin and Pickaway counties—having 1,632 plurality over Henry C. Taylor, of Franklin; in 1883 Mr. Van Cleaf was again elected Senator, by 2,708 plurality over William A. Welch, of Pickaway and in 1885 was re-elected, receiving 14,907 votes to 678 votes for the Prohibition candidate, the Republicans not having a candidate; in 1889 he was elected Senator for the fourth time, having 2,269 plurality over Thomas M. Bigger, of Franklin, and in 1891 was re-elected by 1,381 plurality over L. W. Buckmaster, Republican, of Franklin, making five terms, 10 years, in the State Senate, and is the only Senator serving 10 years in the last 60 years.

In the Senate, each session, Mr. Van Cleaf was appointed on important committees; in 1886, was chairman of the bi-partisan special committee, appointed to investigate the election in Cincinnati in 1885; at the sessions of 1890-1891 was chairman of the committees on finance and public printing, and also a member of the committees on municipal corporations, privileges and elections, county affairs, reform



schools and rules; and was chairman of the bi-partisan joint committee appointed to investigate the municipal affairs of Cincinnati, November and December, 1890; in 1892-93 was a member of the committees on finance, municipal corporations, privileges and elections, benevolent institutions, labor, public printing, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home and School for Imbecile Youth and rules.

Mr. Van Cleaf, during his 14 years in the General Assembly, voted in eight elections for United States Senator, in a regular election each session, and in the election in January, 1881, to fill the place of James A. Garfield, chosen United States Senator, in January, 1880, and elected President of the United States, at the November election of the same year.

In 1896 Mr. Van Cleaf was elected probate judge of Pickaway County and re-elected in 1899, closing six years in the office February 9, 1903. He is now one of the trustees of the Girls' Industrial Home, in Delaware County, appointed by Governor Herrick, for the term of five years, from the first Monday of April, 1905.

Mr. Van Cleaf has been a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee from 1864 to the present time, excepting 1901, and chairman of the committee since 1866, excepting three years—1890, 1896 and 1901; was chairman of the County Central Committee from 1867 until 1885; and also was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1890.

On the 15th of May, 1860, Mr. Van Cleaf was united in marriage with Emma L. Swift, daughter of Daniel and Lavinia (Clark) Swift, of Fulton House, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Swift family were early settlers in that part of the country.



**H**ENRY ALLEN HEDGES, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of Scioto township, was born May 21, 1856, in Madison township, Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Hunt) Hedges.

The Hedges family came from Virginia and was founded in Fairfield County, Ohio, by the paternal grandfather, Elijah Hedges, at a very early period, his son, the father of our subject, being then a mere lad. Samuel Hedges returned to his old home in Virginia but probably found changes in the few years he had been absent and it is a matter of family history that he was only nine years old when he walked all the way from Virginia back to the new home in Fairfield County, Ohio. The exact date has not been preserved but it was prior to 1814. He died in Fairfield County in 1875. The mother of our subject was twice married, her first union being with Harmon Waits. Mr. Waits left two children, Eli and Annie. The former resides on the old homestead in Madison township, Fairfield County. The latter is the wife of Philip Wilcox, of Amanda township, Fairfield County. Our subject has one brother, William Nelson, who is employed in the Industrial School at Lancaster, Ohio.

Henry A. Hedges was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools of Fairfield County. He has devoted his entire attention to farming. Prior to his marriage he was engaged in farming for some time in Walnut township, where he was married. He then lived one year in Scioto township, after which he moved back to Walnut township, taking up his residence on the present farm where he now lives in 1896. It is a valuable property of 160 acres, belonging to the Seeds estate, located half a mile west and north of Commercial Point. Mr. Hedges carries on mixed farming, running two teams, and is considered one of the township's most successful agriculturists.

On January 10, 1884, Mr. Hedges was married to Mary Noggle, who is a daughter of Jonas and Angeline (DeLong) Noggle, of Scioto township. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges have one son, Otto P., who was born October 15, 1884. He resides at home and assists his father.

Mr. Hedges was reared in the Republican party and has always been identified with it. He is one of the township's enterprising, pro-





gressive men and on all suitable occasions shows his interest in local public improvements and citizens' movements.



**T**STANTON RIDGWAY, township trustee and owner of the old Ridgway family homestead of 128 acres in Darby township, is a son of Thomas D. and Rebecca A. (Smith) Ridgway. Thomas D. Ridgway was brought to Ohio from Virginia by his father, Joshua Ridgway, who settled near Chillicothe. After his marriage, Thomas D. Ridgway bought the farm in Darby township now owned by our subject. His wife was a daughter of Sampson B. and Margaret (Hill) Smith, who came to Ohio from the State of Maryland. Consequently Mr. Ridgway comes of good old Southern stock.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Ridgway were born the following seven children: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of J. T. Smith, also deceased; Smith, who died in February, 1906; George W., who married Mrs. Amanda Shriner and is in business at Columbus; Alice, formerly postmistress at Derby, who was married in the spring of 1906 to A. E. Brown and died soon after, on June 9, 1906; Newton, deceased at the age of 20 years; T. Stanton, our subject; and Samuel Harvey, who married Clara K. Caldwell and is engaged in farming in Darby township. Mr. Ridgway has a half-sister living—Lucinda (Whittaker) and one dead—Margaret (Adair).

T. Stanton Ridgway was born August 28, 1849, near his present residence in Darby township. He was reared and educated in this locality, and on July 16, 1881, was married to Margaret Bauhan, a daughter of Josephus Bauhan, the ceremony taking place at his present home, in which he then had an interest. In the Bauhan family were three sons and six daughters, namely: William, who married Jane Thomas; Holton, deceased, who married Ella Anderson; Levi, who married Louise Chamberlain; Rachel, who became the wife of John Kinney and is deceased; Lydia, also deceased,

who was the wife of Cornelius Kinney; Mollie, who married D. Walker; Sally, single; Phoebe, wife of Alfred Brooks; and Margaret, our subject's wife. Mrs. Ridgway's mother died in 1885; her father is still living. The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. T. Stanton Ridgway are as follows: Edward M., Nellie A., Stella, Charles, Hazel, Sally, Smith N. and Eldon T.

Since his marriage, Mr. Ridgway has lived on several farms which he subsequently disposed of, but has always retained his interest in the old family homestead, and finally purchased the claims of all the heirs and occupied it as his own home. The property was originally the Jacob Merrill estate, its owner selling it to the father of our subject, who at his death left it to his children.

Mr. Ridgway is domestic and has few interests outside the family circle. Like other faithful citizens, however, he has devoted a portion of his time to the public welfare, having served for seven years as township trustee. He is identified fraternally with the Odd Fellows, being a member of the Mount Sterling encampment and the subordinate lodge at Derby. As a farmer he conducts general operations and raises live stock.



**D**ANIEL LUDWIG, a highly esteemed retired resident of Circleville, for a number of years prominent in public life in Pickaway County, was for an extended period an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Circleville township, Pickaway County, Ohio, November 23, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Evaline (Morris) Ludwig.

The great-grandfather of our subject, Daniel Ludwig, who was a native of Germany, emigrated to America with his wife Mary and located in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Here his son Daniel, the grandfather of our subject, was born, on June 4, 1748. The latter was associated for a number of years with Governor Joseph Heister, of Pennsylvania, in the operation of a store at Reading, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1806 he came to Ohio and settled in



Circleville township. He built the first large brick house ever erected in Pickaway County. He was the owner of about 3,000 acres of land and was not only a man of substance but also of political prominence. He was a Democrat and was so thoroughly respected and relied on that he was frequently elected to public office and served for six years as county commissioner.

Jacob Ludwig was but six months old when his parents came to Ohio, and he was reared and was educated in a log structure in Circleville township. His whole life was devoted to farming and stock-raising. He was a Democrat and became a man of prominence like his father. He married Evaline Morris, a daughter of Henry Morris, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. To this union were born six children, the four survivors being: Daniel, of this sketch; Isaac, a prominent farmer of Pickaway township; David S., living on the old Ludwig homestead in Circleville township; and Mary Elizabeth, wife of John P. Steely, of Rushville, Fairfield County, Ohio.

Daniel Ludwig was reared and educated in Circleville township, having many more advantages than his father. He also became a large landowner, investing in some 600 acres of land, and engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising until 1890, making a feature of feeding fat cattle. Since then Mr. Ludwig has lived retired in his handsome home in Circleville.

Politically Mr. Ludwig affiliates with the Democratic party. He served three years as county commissioner and then refused to allow his name to be brought forward again. For a number of years he was also treasurer of Pickaway township, his long years in the public service but adding to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

In 1863 Mr. Ludwig was married to Julia A. Steely, a daughter of Lemuel Steely, who was a prominent old settler of Pickaway township. The surviving children of this marriage are: Willis, president of the Pickaway township School Board, and formerly clerk of Pickaway township, who is a graduate of Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New

York; Mary, wife of Charles E. Tuller, living near Elmwood, in Franklin County, Ohio; Evelyn, wife of Warren K. Moorehead, of Andover, Massachusetts; and Elizabeth, who spent one year at Wells College, Aurora, New York, and now lives at home with her father. Mrs. Ludwig died April 13, 1887. Mr. Ludwig and family belong to the Presbyterian Church.



SOLOMON S. VALENTINE, a representative agriculturist of Pickaway township, where he has long been a leading citizen, is a member of the well-known stock firm of Schleyer & Valentine, which operates a stock farm of 280 acres in the eastern portion of this township. Mr. Valentine was born July 12, 1843, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Stepelton) Valentine.

The father of Mr. Valentine was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Fairfield County, Ohio. The latter died when her son, Solomon S. Valentine, was but three years old and he was reared in the home of a relative, in Fairfield County, until the age of 17 years. He then went to Henry County, where shortly afterward, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company F, 14th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. During his first enlistment, which covered four months, the young soldier saw much hard service as he participated in the battles of Philippi, Carrick's Ford, Bull Run and Cedar Creek. Honorably discharged, he re-enlisted in 1862, entering Company C, 88th Reg., Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., and remained at the post of duty until the close of the war. His whole term of service covered three years, a part of it being passed on guard duty at Columbus. He received a second honorable discharge and is now an honored veteran of that never-to-be forgotten period.

Mr. Valentine returned to Fairfield County after his army service was over, and several years later came to Pickaway County, where he has been a resident ever since. For some 18 years Mr. Valentine farmed a part of the Ruggles farm, in Pickaway township, but since





REUBEN H. DREISBACH.





1901 he has been in partnership with Gustavus H. Schleyer, who owns the stock farm mentioned and is the well-known cashier of the Second National Bank of Circleville. The business is mainly the raising of colts, Shorthorn cattle and hogs, the last named being a feature, but large agricultural operations are also engaged in.

In 1869 Mr. Valentine was married to Mary Moyer, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and they have these children: Pearl M., wife of Reuben Hall; Harley G.; Arthur, of Pickaway township; Mrs. Mary Fleming, of Salt Creek township; and Ollie and Roy, of Pickaway township.

Mr. Valentine belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic post at Kingston and also to the Odd Fellows lodge at Tarlton. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He may be justly named a self-made man. From infancy motherless, when but a lad exposed to the dangers and temptations of army life, with only limited educational opportunities, all he has he earned for himself. To-day he stands as an honorable business man in his community and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in general.

**R**EUBEN H. DREISBACH. The death of Reuben H. Dreisbach, which occurred May 29, 1893, removed from Pickaway township one of its representative and highly respected citizens. He was born in the northern part of Pickaway township, on the farm still occupied by his widow, August 21, 1858, and was a son of Isaac E. and Lydia (Hittle) Dreisbach.

The parents of Mr. Dreisbach were early settlers in Pickaway township, where the names of Dreisbach and Hittle have been prominent since pioneer times. He was a grandson of Rev. John Dreisbach, who for years in the early history of this section, traveled through the wilderness of this part of the State, administering to the spiritual and often to the physical needs of the scattered pioneers. Isaac E. Dreisbach is deceased, but the vener-

able mother of the late Reuben H. Dreisbach still survives.

Reuben H. Dreisbach grew from a promising childhood into an intelligent youth and the advantages afforded him both in the public schools and at college were not wasted, for he developed into a man of learning and sound judgment. He was qualified to follow a professional life, but, from choice, was a farmer. His estate of 331 acres was carefully and economically conducted and is still owned by his widow who resides upon it.

Mr. Dreisbach was married February 10, 1887, to Amelia C. Rickert, who was born in Ogle County, Illinois, November 18, 1862, and is a daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Hummel) Rickert, who are now residents of Naperville, Illinois. Mrs. Dreisbach's father and mother were born in Pennsylvania; the latter was a daughter of Rev. Christian Hummel, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the Evangelical Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Dreisbach had five children born to them, namely: Robert R., J. Frederick, Charles H., Ruby and one deceased.

Mr. Dreisbach was a man of high principles. He was an active member of the Prohibition party, served as clerk of Pickaway township and on one occasion was selected by his party as its candidate for State Senator. He was always prominent in agricultural movements in township and county and was an active worker in farmers' institutes and was president of the county organization. For many years he was a worthy member and liberal supporter of the Evangelical Association. His many estimable traits of character gave him the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

**N**ELSON F. REICHELDERFER, a substantial citizen and prominent farmer of Salt Creek township, whose fine farm is situated in section 5, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this locality. He was born November 5, 1849, in Salt Creek township, and is a son



of Jacob S. and Lydia (Dresbach) Reichelderfer.

John Reichelderfer, the grandfather, came to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1806, and was one of the early settlers of Salt Creek township, where his son, Jacob S. Reichelderfer, was born and spent the most of his life. In 1851 the latter removed to Monroe township and died there March 13, 1862. He was a leading member of the German Lutheran Church. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He married Lydia Dresbach, a member of one of the old pioneer families of this county, and the surviving members of their family are: Isaac, a farmer, of Monroe township; Daniel, of Weldon, Illinois; Allen, of Madison County, Ohio; Nelson F., of this sketch; Simon, of Monroe township; and Mary, wife of Seth Hoskins, of Pickaway County.

Nelson F. Reichelderfer was two years old when his parents moved to Monroe township, where he attended the district schools and assisted on the home farm until 18 years of age. His business training was that of a farmer and his subsequent success has proved that he was an apt scholar. He grew into manhood with the robust appearance which is a family trait, his father having weighed at one time as much as 385 pounds. This was during a period when he was conducting a meat market at Stringtown, prior to moving to Monroe township.

On March 5, 1874, our subject was married to Catherine Dresbach, who is a daughter of William and Margaret (Earnhart) Dresbach, both of whom were born in Pickaway County and further mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Reichelderfer have one son, Wayne, who is a prominent citizen of Tarlton, Ohio, where he is a member of the Village Council. Wayne Reichelderfer is also treasurer of Salt Creek township. He married Myrtle Mowery, a daughter of Henry Mowery, of Tarlton, Ohio, and they have one son—Arnold.

Nelson F. Reichelderfer, in the year following his marriage, removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he lived until 1889, during which time he served for a number of years

as a member of the School Board of Clear Creek township. Politically he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are prominent and active members of the old Dresbach United Brethren Church, founded by those worthy old pioneers, George and Jonathan Dresbach. The church edifice was built in 1829. Mr. Reichelderfer is one of the trustees. He is a prominent man in all local movements, his opinion having weight when public improvements are proposed or enterprises for the general good are entered upon.

**A**LLISON L. TIMMONS, who has enjoyed the distinction of being mayor of Williamsport for the past 17 years, is one of the town's public-spirited and progressive business men. Mr. Timmons was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 12, 1855, and was orphaned at the age of two years by the death of his mother. He was educated in the Williamsport schools and before he had attained his majority had become prominent and popular enough to be elected to the position of town marshal, in which he served several years. The duties of the position included also those of constable. At the close of this service, he was elected a justice of the peace and then was made mayor of the town. His wise management of the affairs of Williamsport has made no change desirable.

Mr. Timmons, however, has not devoted all his time to the public. In partnership with W. I. Wood, and the latter's sister, Miss Mary Wood, he operated a meat business here for 15 years. This business was disposed of in 1905, the purchasers being Bishop & Company. In the spring of 1906, Mr. Timmons established a grocery and restaurant and those who know his enterprising spirit predict a very successful enterprise.

Mr. Timmons was united in marriage with Julia Tool, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and is a daughter of James Tool, who died in Pickaway County some years since. The children born to this marriage were: Mary Alice, deceased; Pearl, wife of Joseph Win-





fough, of Williamsport; Thomas, a farmer, located two miles from Williamsport; Darlean H., deceased; Loaton, at home; Eunice Esther, deceased, one of three sisters who died within three weeks of each other, of diphtheria; and Vera and Thurlow, also at home. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Timmons is prominent in fraternal life. He is a member of Heber Lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 62; Order of the Eastern Star; Williamsport Lodge, No. 478, K. of P.; Tribe No. 52, I. O. R. M., at Circleville; and Camp No. 4475, M. W. of A.

Mr. Timmons has owned considerable property at various times both in the town and country which he has handled advantageously. His long incumbency in official position shows how thoroughly he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

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**J**ONATHAN M. GRABILL, a well-known resident of Darbyville, who operates a farm of 53½ acres within the corporation limits on Darby Creek bottom, was born December 31, 1856, in Monroe township, Pickaway County, Ohio. He is a son of Jonathan and Mary (McKinney) Grabill, and a grandson of Jonathan Grabill, a native of Virginia, who removed to Ross County, Ohio, with his family and from there enlisted in the War of 1812. He died in Pickaway County at an early age and at that time was possessed of about 1,200 acres of land, which he had acquired through good business management.

Jonathan Grabill, the father of our subject, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1811, and came to Pickaway County when nine years old with his parents, who settled in Jackson township. There he spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of four years spent in Madison County, operating a small farm that he owned. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican. His death occurred on February 5, 1875. Mrs. Mary (McKinney) Grabill, the mother of our subject, was born

in Pickaway County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Henry McKinney. She became the mother of seven children, namely: Joseph, deceased; Isaac D., of Jackson township; Abigail, widow of Robert Timmons, of Jackson township; Louisa, deceased; Samuel A., deceased; Jonathan M.; and Mary, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Grabill died February 5, 1880, at the age of 63 years.

Jonathan M. Grabill, subject of this sketch, has spent the whole of his life in Pickaway County, with the exception of four years when his parents were residents of Madison County. He received a common-school education and was about 20 years of age when his father died, after which he operated the farm for his mother for about five years. After her death, Mr. Grabill moved to Darbyville and since 1899 has made a specialty of raising onion sets and watermelons.

Mr. Grabill was married January 22, 1885 to Hattie Geiser, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Emanuel and Harriet Geiser, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Grabill have eight children, namely: Fred L., Emma Florence, Harvey A., John Sherman, Lottie Gertrude, Esther Elizabeth, Benjamin Harrison and Bernard Orville.

Mr. Grabill has been a Republican all his life. He was elected township clerk in 1892 and served seven consecutive terms. He was elected justice of the peace in 1887 and served three years in that capacity.

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**D**AVID ADKINS, a representative citizen and experienced farmer of Jackson township, is the proprietor of "Wildwood Park Farm," a magnificent expanse of 418 acres, which is situated on the Darbyville turnpike, three and a half miles northwest of Circleville. David Adkins was born in Harrison township, Pickaway County, Ohio, January 12, 1844, and is a son of David and Christena (Hott) Adkins.

The Adkins family is of English descent and was founded in America in Colonial times by ancestors of our subject, who settled in



Maryland. David Adkins, father of our subject, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, October 31, 1807. His parents died before he reached his maturity, leaving a family dependent upon their own resources. When 18 years old, David decided to strike out for himself, and started out on foot. Sometime in the year 1826 he reached Pickaway County, Ohio, and first located in Walnut township. He died in April, 1863, aged 55 years. He was a brick-maker by trade and this occupation he followed for a long time, being an expert burner. It was he who burned the brick used in the construction of the Everts School Building in Circleville. During the '60's he was appraiser of land in Harrison township. He was what might be termed a mechanical genius, being able to turn his hand to any craft or trade. He left an estate of 200 acres, all of which he had accumulated by his own efforts. He was a man of responsibility in the township but accepted no offices except those of appraiser and trustee. He was one of the early members and liberal supporters of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

The mother of our subject, Christena (Hott) Adkins, was born February 9, 1809, in Berkeley County, Virginia, and was a daughter of Peter and Margaret Hott, who came to this section before Pickaway County was organized. Mrs. Adkins died April 12, 1904, aged 95 years and two months. The children born to David and Christena (Hott) Adkins were: Mary, who became the wife of Enos Burton, both now deceased; Margaret, who married James Reid, both now deceased; William, who served for four years in the Civil War in the 90th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio; Arexena and Adeliza (twins), deceased at the age of nine months; Nancy, who married John Balmer and died in Illinois; George, a resident of Walnut township, who served four years in the Civil War, and was a veteran of the 27th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf.; Susan, who married T. D. Slocum and died in Illinois; David; Melissa, who married G. G. Brentlinger, of Pickaway County; Eliza Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel W.

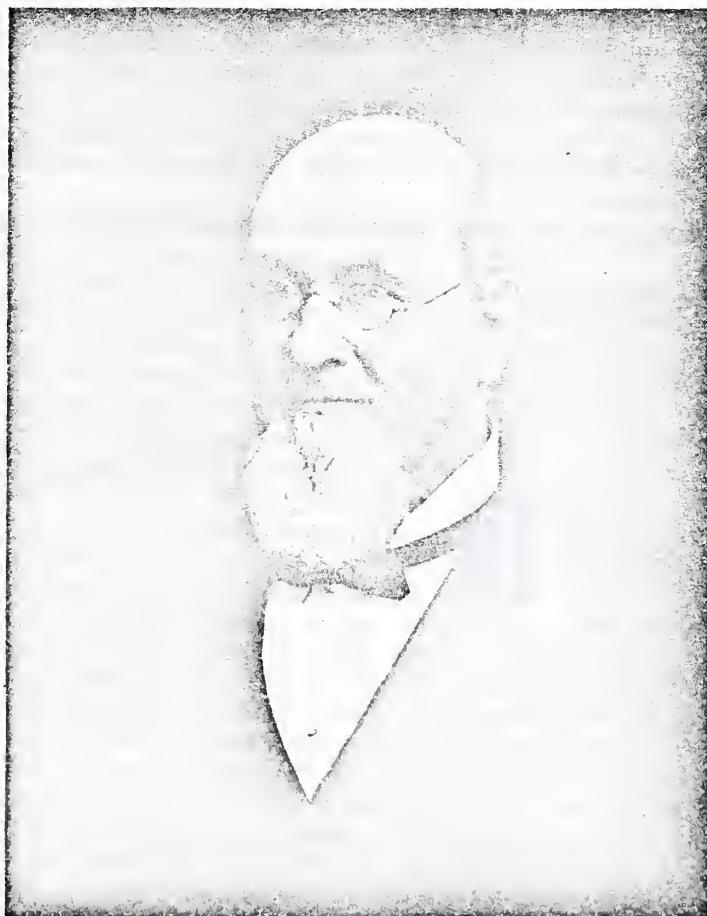
Whitehead, of Ashville; and Christena, who is the wife of George W. Pierce, of Duvall.

David Adkins was reared on the home farm and assisted his father, who died when David was about 20 years old. He then took charge of his father's large interests and continued to operate the farm for his mother and three sisters for some years, remaining on the old place for six years after his own marriage, in 1864. He had enjoyed only the educational opportunities afforded by the local schools, but he had had a very thorough and practical training as a farmer and stock-raiser. His aged mother made her home with him until her death.

In 1870 Mr. Adkins rented the homestead farm to a brother-in-law and purchased a property in Marion township, Franklin County, just outside the corporate limits of Columbus, where he lived for six years, during this time being a member of the township School Board and one of the township trustees. On this farm he engaged in farming and gardening, finding an excellent market in the adjacent city. After leaving the Marion township farm and renting it to other parties, he returned to the old home farm for four years and then traded his property in Franklin County for 200 acres of farming land in Deer Creek township, Pickaway County, on which he resided for 12 years. Here Mr. Adkins also became a man of prominence in the township, served as a justice of the peace for two terms and was elected township trustee and a member of the School Board.

The next change made by Mr. Adkins in order to carry out his own ideas of farming and stock-raising was the renting of property and the purchasing of 100 acres located along the Jackson turnpike, on which he lived for three years and then he rented the McCarthy farm, which was located just opposite his present property. This contained 320 acres and here he carried on extensive farming operations for three years. He then disposed of his Deer Creek farm and bought his present valuable property of 418 acres, located not far from Circleville. It bears the pleasant name of "Wildwood Park Farm," but the name in no wise describes what is one of the best improved and valuable properties in the township.





JOSEPH P. SMITH.





A part of the property Mr. Adkins has retained for park purposes and during the summer seasons it is very generally utilized for church and Sunday-school picnics. It is known all over this section as "Wildwood Park." There are three fine groves on his property, the trees being mainly white and sweet oak. Mr. Adkins has made this a very pleasant resort, making many improvements in the line of amusement facilities and it is well patronized throughout the summer season, people coming from long distances to enjoy the attractions provided.

Mr. Adkins carries on his farm as a grain and stock farm and he also devotes some attention to raising sweet corn and peas for market. His cattle and horses are noted for their excellence all over the county. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Adkins was induced to make an exhibit which attracted wide attention and favorable notice from the neighboring press. It was successfully photographed and is entitled "The Produce of Wildwood Park Farm;" and gives a fair idea of one of the successful enterprises of Pickaway County.

Mr. Adkins was married on November 17, 1864, to Christena Runkle, who was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, on October 26, 1846, and is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Croninger) Runkle. Her parents were of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction and came to Pickaway County as pioneers, and the father lived on one farm in Walnut township for 60 years, dying at the age of 83 years. The children born to our subject and wife are as follows: Ella F., wife of Andrew V. Herbert, of Oklahoma; Marietta, wife of Elmer Helwagen, of Williamsport; Allona E., wife of William J. Wardell, of Cook, Fayette County, Ohio; Harry W., now a farmer in Ottawa County, Kansas, who was educated for the Lutheran ministry and preached for two years; Charles Irving, who died aged 20 days; Harriet, wife of Frederick Helwagen, of Kinderhook; Estella, wife of Benjamin Metzger, of Jackson township; Gertrude, wife of Fred C. Betts, of Deer Creek township; Wilbur, a graduate of the Circleville High School, class of 1902, who resides at home; George H., a mem-

ber of the Ohio National Guard, who is an expert shot and whose score in a late contest entitles him to the rank of sharpshooter in the State team; Addie Alice, at home; David Earl, at home; Daniel W. and Emanuel E. (twins), at school; and Merle Augusta. Mr. Adkins has 26 grandchildren.

Mr. Adkins has been a life-long Democrat. He has served two terms as county commissioner and is serving out his second term as justice of the peace. He has been connected with the Board of Education ever since he located in Jackson township. For a long time he has been a party leader in his locality and has served as a delegate to county, district, State and congressional conventions. He is one of the leading members and supporters of the English branch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which he is a deacon.

**J**OSEPH P. SMITH, who has been identified with Circleville and its interests since he was nine years of age, was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1831, and came to Ohio with his parents.

When he reached man's estate, in connection with his brother, Edward Smith, he engaged in the growing of broom corn and together they became the most extensive growers in the United States. At one time they had 1,100 acres in broom corn and this brought a large amount of capital to this locality. They invested largely in land and continued to cultivate this useful plant for about 40 years; indeed, Mr. Smith has been retired from this branch of agriculture not more than eight years. Since then he has not been active in any line.

Formerly Mr. Smith was prominent in many of the successful business enterprises of Circleville. He was one of the founders of the Third National Bank and was a director of the same for over 20 years, finally withdrawing from the board on account of failing health.

In his active life he was interested in politics to some degree and served as a member of the City Council and also was a trustee of



Circleville township. For nine years he served as a trustee of the Insane Asylum and on many occasions served on important committees and various civic boards. He has always been considered one of the representative men of Circleville and in his retirement from active life took with him the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

In December, 1856, Mr. Smith was married to Susan P. Bish, who died in 1903, the mother of 10 children. The four survivors of the family are: Charles A., who is in the life insurance business at Circleville; William S., who is with a telephone company, with headquarters at Columbus; Joseph X., who is with the street railway company in Columbus; and Cecelia, who resides with her father.

Mr. Smith is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. His family was the first of this faith to settle at Circleville. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



**CHARLES STEWARD, M. D.,** who has been a resident of Ashville for the past 30 years and who is one of the leading physicians of the town, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, on November 23, 1845, and is a son of Charles Steward, who married a Miss Mosier.

Charles Steward was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools, later taking a course in the Pleasantville Academy. In 1870 he read medicine under Drs. Peter and Thomas Hewetson, of Amanda, Fairfield County, where he remained for two years. He attended lectures in Cincinnati for two years, completing his course and receiving his degree in March, 1873. On March 17th of that year he began practice at St. Paul, in Madison township, Pickaway County, where he remained for two years. In the spring of 1875 he located at Lithopolis, Ohio. He remained there for one year and in 1876 moved to Ashville, where he has since been engaged very successfully in the practice of his profession. Dr. Steward made the money for his education and completed his

medical education under most trying circumstances. In company with some other students, he was obliged to board himself for a time. Dr. Steward is now very comfortably situated, and owns some very valuable property in Ashville, including a drug-store which he conducts and the Opera House. He is one of the earliest of the present residents of Ashville, and there are but few to-day who were citizens of the town when the subject of this sketch became a resident some thirty years ago. Many changes have been made since then.

Dr. Steward was married in 1874 to Eliza Melvina Fridley, a daughter of Isaac and Clarissa Fridley, who were natives of Pickaway County and resided near St. Paul, in Madison township. They have two children: Clara, who married William H. Plum, a resident of Ashville, and has had three children—Clara Bell (deceased), Helen Mary and an infant son; and William Edwin, born in 1877, who resides with his parents—he was a soldier in the regular army for three years, enlisting December 22, 1900, fought in the Philippine Islands and made four trips across the Pacific. Politically, Dr. Steward is a staunch Democrat and served for a number of years as treasurer of Harrison township. He is a member of Pickaway Lodge, No. 747, I. O. O. F., at Ashville.



**WALTER BALFOUR BEAVERS,** a well-known farmer and citizen of Scioto township, was born in the house where he now resides on the 26th of October, 1843. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Beavers, who were the parents of six sons and five daughters, as follows: John and Joseph, both deceased, the latter after having reached maturity; Thomas, residing in Columbus, who has raised a family, is now more than 70 years of age; Peter, who lives in Scioto township on a farm; Marion, who is a resident of Nebraska; Walter Balfour; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Gochenouer; Sarah, who mar-





ried Isaac Smith—both now deceased; Esther, wife of William W. Johnson, who resides in Jacktown; Mary Ann, who married James M. Johnson and lives in Scioto township; and Rachel, deceased, who was the wife of John Satterfield.

On September 12, 1867, our subject was married to Elizabeth Sidney Rush, daughter of William and Hester Ann (Hillery) Rush. Besides Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Rush were the parents of another daughter, Sarah Ellen, who was first married to Fletcher Davis, and after his death to Thomas Betts. Mrs. Betts resides in Scioto township, the mother of a son and a daughter, both living and married. William Rush, the father of Mrs. Beavers, died July 6, 1900, at the age of 75 years, and the mother, March 14, 1904, aged 76.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Beavers two sons and one daughter have been born, as follows: William, born September 1, 1868, who married Lillian Johnson, daughter of James M. Johnson, and is the father of three children—Homer, Everett and Leatha; Fillmore, born Dec. 28, 1870, who married Viola Peters, daughter of James and Sarah Peters, and has a family of nine children; and Alice, born July 7, 1873, and first married to Chauncey O. Johnson. Mr. Johnson died six years thereafter; there were two children born to this union—Wilda, who died when a year old; and Florence, born in August, 1895. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Johnson married Finley A. Lerch, and they reside in Scioto township north of Commercial Point.

The grandfather of Mrs. Beavers, Francis Rush, came from New York to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio, where he married Nancy Greenwade. To this union were born five sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: Thomas, Jacob, John, Francis, Nelson, William (father of Mrs. Beavers), and Sarah, wife of Cornelius Sharp. All are now deceased.

The father of Mrs. Rush owned 879 acres of land, and Mrs. Beavers, the daughter of William Rush has 439 acres. Mr. Beavers is the owner of 40 acres, and since 1875, with

the exception of eight years, he has resided on the place where he now lives. He is a Democrat and a Mason. The Rush family were Republicans, and William Rush, for many years prior to his death, was identified with the Masonic fraternity.

**J**OHAN F. ROBISON, a trustee of Darby township and owner of a farm of about 65 acres, lying partly in Pickaway and partly in Madison counties, is a son of David E. and Jane (Carr) Robison and a grandson of John R. and Mary (Edmonston) Robison. His grandfather, who came from South Carolina, was the father of nine children, as follows: James, the eldest, who married Rachel Morgan—both now deceased; John S., who married Miriam Riddle—both now deceased; Joseph, who married Emma Heath and died in the spring of 1906; Samuel, who married a Miss Fitzgerald and after her death married Mrs. Mary (Beal) Clark, widow of James Clark; Thomas R., who married as his first wife, Ellen Sawyers, and as his second, Mary Miller; David E., our subject's father; Betsey, who became the wife of Fergus Graham—both now deceased; Mary, who married W. C. Douglass—both now deceased; and Rachel, who married (first) Samuel Rolan (who died in the Civil War), and (second) James Wilson.

David E. Robison, mentioned above, was born in Clark County, Ohio, and married Jane Carr, a daughter of William Carr, of Fayette County, Ohio. These six children were born to them: Willis, who married Laura Self; Lincoln, who married Minnie Hughes; Orphia C., wife of George Whitlock; Mary E., widow of S. W. Bennett; Sophronia, wife of William Adkins.

John F. Robison was born October 3, 1850. His first wife was Elizabeth Wilson and after her death, in 1895, he was married to Maggie Dennison. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson became the mother of five children, all girls: Laura, who married Lewis Moore and has one son—Robert; Alpha, Jennie, Maud and Hannah.

Mr. Robison is a man of decided executive



ability and at different times for nearly a decade has served as township trustee, having represented Monroe township for about four years and Darby for five. He has also been assessor of Darby township. In whatever position he has been placed he has evinced a constant spirit of justice and has been greatly assisted in the discharge of its duties by a remarkably retentive memory. Mr. Robison is an Odd Fellow in good standing.

**J**OHAN W. TEEGARDIN, one of the representative citizens of Madison township, president of the township Board of Education, owns a valuable farm of 200 acres of excellent land and has other business interests. Mr. Teegardin was born on the farm on which he resides, October 23, 1854, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Teegardin.

William Teegardin, the grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Madison township as a settler as early as 1812. His son, Abraham Teegardin, father of our subject, was long one of the township's solid, substantial men. He died in 1896. These children of his first marriage survive: Catherine A., widow of Ezra Westenhaver, of Shelbyville, Illinois; Mary F., wife of J. W. Blakely, of Kokomo, Indiana; Sarah M. (Fridley) of Harrison township; and John W.

John W. Teegardin was reared in Madison township and his education was secured in the local schools. While his life has been mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits, he has other business interests, being part owner of the prosperous tile factory at Duvall, which is conducted under the firm name of J. W. Teegardin & Company, Mr. Teegardin having been one of the main promoters of the industry. The plant was built in 1894 and the business is in a very flourishing condition. For many years he has been officially connected with the township Board of Education and is its president, giving to the affairs of this office a large amount of attention.

Mr. Teegardin was married (first) to Han-

nah C. Coon, who was born in Madison township, Pickaway County, and was a daughter of George and Sarah (Wilson) Coon, of Madison township. Of the three children of this marriage, one survives—Florence M., who resides at home and is a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Teegardin was married (second) to Almonett E. Wilson, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and a daughter of Andrew and Flora (Seymour) Wilson, natives of Maryland and Franklin County, Ohio, respectively.

In political sentiment, Mr. Teegardin is a Democrat. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is a Mason, belonging to Lithopolis Lodge, No. 169, F. A. M., in which he has served in all the offices and was master for four years; Walnut Chapter, R. A. M., at Canal Winchester; and Scioto Commandery, No. 35, K. T., at Circleville. With his wife and daughter, he belongs also to the Order of the Eastern Star, Reber Chapter, at Lithopolis, of which he is at present worthy patron. Mr. Teegardin is recognized as one of the enterprising, public-spirited men of his locality, always ready to do his part in promoting public improvements and in advancing the interests of the community.

**R**ICHARD R. LEACH, whose fine farm of 110 acres of rich farming land is situated in Darby township, along the Harrisburg and Mount Sterling turnpike, was born in Warren County, Virginia, August 25, 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Lovelass) Leach.

Thomas Leach was born in Virginia and was the youngest son of Elijah and Sarah Leach, who reared a family of five sons and four daughters, as follows: Inman, Joseph, Daniel, William, Thomas, Harriet, Mildred, Jane and Elizabeth. Thomas Leach made his first visit to Ohio in 1835, before he was married. After one year, he returned to Virginia, married soon after and did not again come to Ohio until after the birth of all his children,





these being as follows: Sarah, who died aged three years; Jonathan, who married (first) Eliza Long, and (second) Mary Shepard; Henry, who married Martha Norris; Mary, who married Henry Nigh; Martha, deceased, who was the wife of Peter Johnson; and Richard R.


Richard R. Leach accompanied his parents to Ohio when they settled in Darby township, Pickaway County, the journey from Virginia being made in an old farm wagon. At that time Circleville consisted of but a few houses in the old circle. Mr. Leach has a distinct remembrance of all the old families as his life has been passed in this vicinity since childhood. His father died July 11, 1891, and his mother, April 12, 1882. Mr. Leach has been engaged in general farming, his land having been mainly inherited by his wife from her father. It is a portion of the old Glasscock place. In 1896 Mr. Leach purchased 27 acres adjoining, and the farm now contains, as stated, 110 acres.

On November 29, 1866, Mr. Leach was married to Alice Glasscock, who was born in Warren County, Virginia, June 24, 1848, and is a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Leach) Glasscock, the latter of whom was a cousin of Thomas Leach, father of our subject. The two families were connected in various ways by marriage. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Leach were Thornton and Nancy (White) Leach. On the paternal side they were Thomas and Margaret Glasscock. Mrs. Leach's father died November 18, 1895, and her mother, February 4, 1895. John and Mary Ann (Leach) Glasscock were parents of nine children, as follows: Mary, who died aged 13 years; Newton, who married Mary Jane Caldwell—both are now deceased; Warren, who married Virginia Glasscock and now lives in Missouri; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Alfred Stump; Sarah, who married Darius Shockley; Martha, who married Rev. Robert W. Peters, of the Baptist ministry; Thornton, who married Frances Rush; Alice, wife of our subject; and William, who married Ella Balla. Mrs. Leach was three years old when her parents settled in Darby town-

ship, locating on a farm within a mile of her present home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leach have had these children: Lacy, who married Charles Noon and has five children—Gladys, Carl, Lawrence, Nellie and Helen; Maggie, who married Stephen Alkire and has four children—Anna, Warner, Stella and Frederick; Ora, who married Charles Bartlett, who was accidentally killed on the railroad—she has one child, Mildred; Frank Allen, who lives at home; Robert, who married Nancy Fulton and has one child—Dorothy; and William and Florence, who live at home.

Mr. Leach has never been very active in politics, contenting himself with doing a citizen's duty on election day, and he has never served in any office except on the School Board.

EORGE W. HOLDERMAN, a representative agriculturist of Pickaway township, resides on his excellent farm of 269 acres of well-cultivated land. He was born in Pickaway County, May 17, 1861, and is a son of Lewis and Mary (Foresman) Holderman and a grandson of George Holderman, who was one of the first settlers in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County.

From its first settlement, the Holderman family has been one of substance and importance here, owning large bodies of land and assisting in the development of the county. George Holderman died about 1878, in advanced age.

Lewis Holderman, son of George and father of George W., was born in Salt Creek township, attended the early schools in the township and married in his native neighborhood. He removed to Pickaway township in 1868 and settled on the Circleville and Adelphi turnpike, where he resided until his death, in 1881. His widow resides in Pickaway township. Mr. Holderman was one of the township's leading Republicans and served as a trustee of the township at one time.

George W. Holderman, who has been a





resident of Pickaway township since he was seven years of age, was educated in District No. 1, of which he has been a director for a number of years. He has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising since he reached maturity and has met with abundant success.

On February 25, 1892, Mr. Holderman was married to Sadie Ross, who was born in Pickaway township, Pickaway County, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Whisler) Ross. The former is deceased, but the latter survives and resides at Circleville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Holderman have two children—Lewis J. and Mervin.

Politically Mr. Holderman is identified with the Republican party, but has never been a claimant for office, preferring a quiet life devoted to his family and business. Like all other members of the Holderman family, he sustains an excellent reputation for industry and integrity.

**S**AMUEL W. DUNLAP, a prominent retired farmer of Monroe township, now residing in Circleville, was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of John Dunlap.

The grandfather of our subject, John Dunlap, was born in Virginia and moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1821. His son, also named John, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1811, and accompanied his father to Ross County, Ohio, when he was 11 years of age. There he became a prominent citizen and there he died in 1881.

Samuel W. Dunlap was reared in Ross County and there attended school and was trained in agricultural pursuits. In 1869 he came to Pickaway County and settled in Monroe township on a farm of 500 acres given him by his father, to which he added until now he owns 1,000 acres, all of this being finely improved and all in one body. Mr. Dunlap engaged in extensive stock-raising and at the present time is the owner of a herd of 25 head of Shorthorns; during his active years

it was his custom to fatten two or three carloads of cattle annually. He also raised and shipped many fine hogs. For a number of years he was one of the leading agriculturists of the western section of the county.

Mr. Dunlap was married to Mary Hyde, a daughter of Nathan Hyde, a farmer of Ross County, Ohio. The three children born to this marriage are: Flora, who is engaged in "Settlement" work, being at the head of a Settlement House at Des Moines, Iowa; John, who is a farmer of Deer Creek township; and Arthur, who now manages the home farm in Monroe township.

For 20 years Mr. Dunlap was a member of the Monroe township School Board. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for years has been one of the stewards and is a member of the board of trustees.

**J**OHAN HEISKELL & SON, a well known firm of Williamsport dealing in queensware, hardware, groceries, etc., was established by John Heiskell, who died in September, 1903, and the business has since been conducted by the son, Clifford Heiskell, under the old firm name.

John Heiskell was born near South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, in 1847. For about 32 years he lived in Clark County, where he was engaged in farming, and subsequently conducted a general store for 10 years. When about 42 years of age he removed to Williamsport and established the business which is now conducted by his son. He was also engaged in the grain business at Woodlyn during his residence at Williamsport. Mr. Heiskell married Louise Clemmons, of South Charleston, Ohio, who still survives and is in partnership with her son Clifford. They had six children: Clifford, subject of this sketch; Charles, who lives near New Holland; Roland, who is at present in Junction City, Ohio, where he is engaged in railroad work; William, who is working in the store at Williamsport; Kent, also a resident of Junction City, Ohio, engaged in railroad work; and Mary, who mar-



ried Harry Dunlap, of Williamsport. Politically, Mr. Heiskell was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic order.

CLIFFORD HEISKELL was born December 23, 1872, in South Charleston, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. His education was received in the High School from which he graduated and in a business college at Columbus, Ohio, which he later attended. In 1891 he began working in his father's store and five years later became full partner. Since his father's death he has had the active management. Mr. Heiskell was married October, 1903, to Arizona Yates, who was born in Pickaway County and is a daughter of S. M. Yates, a resident of Circleville. Mr. and Mrs. Heiskell have had one child, a son, Laurence Yates.

Mr. Heiskell is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

**E**PHRAIM IMLER, whose death took place at his home in Salt Creek township, on February 2, 1889, was born in this township, March 13, 1826, and was a son of Henry Imler, who came from Pennsylvania at an early day and settled in Salt Creek township.

Ephraim Imler spent the whole of his long and useful life in his native township, where he became possessed of property and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew him. In boyhood it became necessary for him to look out for himself, and through his own industry and excellent management he became possessed of means, by the time he had reached his majority, to enter upon domestic life and start to farming for himself. He was married on October 18, 1853, to Malinda Bochart, who was born in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, on February 7, 1835, and is a daughter of Stanley and Mary (Drum) Bochart. Stanley Bochart was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents in boyhood to Pickaway County, where he resided many years, dying here some 30 years since, a very highly respected citizen.

The children born to Ephraim Imler and

wife were: Levi and Stanley B., of Salt Creek township; Mary S., of Youngstown, Ohio; Henry E., of Paulding County, Ohio; Malinda J., wife of Henry Cramer, of Salt Creek township; Schuyler C., of Salt Creek township; Minnie W., wife of Porter Hiatt, of Salt Creek township; and Newton H. and Foster G., both of Salt Creek township.

In 1856 Mr. Imler settled on the farm on which his death took place and where his widow still resides. This is a well-cultivated tract of 49 acres. Had Mr. Imler's useful life been spared, he would probably have added much to its improvements and development. His death, on the date above mentioned, was caused by a tree accidentally falling upon him while he was engaged in sawing it. This tragic closing of the life of a good man and most highly regarded citizen was the cause of universal regret in the neighborhood. He is remembered by his family as a kind husband and careful, affectionate father, while among his fellow-citizens he was known as a man of sterling character. In politics he was a Republican. His venerable widow is a valued member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She, too, is widely known and everywhere respected and beloved.

**J**OHAN D. VAUSE, deceased, was for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Harrison township. He was born March 10, 1818, and was a son of Thomas Vause, a native of Virginia who migrated from Moorefield in that State to locate on Buck Creek, near Springfield, Clark County, Ohio. Later he moved into Franklin County, where he died in 1852, aged 66 years. His wife, Elizabeth Decker, died in the same year, aged 60. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vause, as follows: John D.; Rachel, who became the wife of William Thornton Decker; William, who married Mary Stimmet; Luke D.; James Inskeep, residing in Harrison township, two miles from Ashville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Thomas E.





who married Missouri Moore; and Hannah Decker, who was killed by an accident.

John D. Vause was educated in the early schools and reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he purchased a farm of 260 acres in Harrison township, Pickaway County, on which he lived and labored until his death February 16, 1898, although he naturally retired from active work during the later years of his life. He married Mary Elizabeth Perrill, who was born January 1, 1822, and died January 20, 1901. She was a daughter of Nathan Perrill, a Virginian by birth, who settled in Madison township, Pickaway County, where he died many years ago. He was married to Christina Stump, near Moorefield, Virginia, and became the father of five children, viz.: Augustus L., who served in both branches of the State Legislature and as sheriff of Pickaway County—both he and his wife, Mary Seymour, are deceased; Zebulon H., who married Rebecca Bywaters; Catherine, wife of John Moore; Mary Elizabeth, wife of our subject; and Frances, wife of Adam Dyer. To Mr. and Mrs. John D. Vause were born eight children, namely: Christiana E., who married Thomas J. Rathmell, and now resides in Hamilton township, Franklin County, Ohio; Rachel C., wife of Seymour R. Vanmeter, residing in Circleville; Mary P., who lives at home; Nathan Perrill, of Scioto township; J. Baldwin, residing on the old home farm in Harrison township, purchased by his father and partly settled by his grandfather; Thomas W., who died in 1879; Frances P., wife of Dr. H. C. Blake, of Lockbourne; and Anna L., who lives at home with her sister and brother—Mary P. and J. Baldwin.

**I**SAAC A. PHERSON, a prominent farmer and successful merchant of Muhlenberg township, whose general store is situated on a part of his farm of 160 acres, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 19, 1850, and is a son of George and Elmira (Van Sickle) Pherson.

On the paternal side Mr. Pherson is of Irish ancestry and on the maternal, of Dutch.

Robert Pherson, the paternal grandfather, was born McPherson, but after he had lived some years in America he dropped the prefix "Mc." Other members of his family, however, retained it, three of his brothers who also came from the North of Ireland—William, James and John—keeping to the original spelling. From one of these descended the late General McPherson, the gallant soldier who fell at the head of his command during the Civil War. Robert Pherson entered a half section of land near Somerset, in Perry County, Ohio, and then sent to Ireland for the rest of the family. He served in the War of 1812 and died in Perry County at the age of 80 years. His family consisted of three daughters and four sons.

George Pherson was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1818, and remained there engaged in farming until 1875, when he came to Pickaway County and purchased a farm of 412 acres in Muhlenberg township. He was an active member of the Democratic party until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he became a Republican and so continued until his death, which took place in 1889. During 1864-65 he served as county treasurer of Perry County. He was a prominent member of the German Reformed Church. He married Elmira Van Sickle, and they had the following children: James K., deceased, a brave soldier who first served his country with bravery and then was starved to death in the enemy's prison at Salisbury, North Carolina; Isaac A., of this sketch; Robert, of Muhlenberg township; Sarah Jane, wife of I. H. Zartman, of Perry County; Harriet, wife of T. P. Neff, of Mount Sterling; Emily A., deceased, who was the wife of Robert Proctor; George B., of Grove City; Elizabeth, wife of John S. Neff, of Jackson township; William A., of Pherson; and Martha A., widow of George Corkwell, of Pherson.

Isaac A. Pherson remained at home during his boyhood and youth and accompanied his parents to Pickaway County in 1875. He was educated in the local schools and was trained to be a farmer. He assisted his father in clearing and improving the large property he purchased here, it being a part of the Colonel





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM MILLAR AND FAMILY





Florence estate. Being one of his father's heirs, he has always remained here and on his 160 acres he has made many improvements of a substantial nature. In 1882 he started a general mercantile business, erecting a commodious store building for the purpose and has a good stand for business. The village of Pherson was named in his honor and in 1887 he was appointed its first postmaster, by President Cleveland. He has retained the office ever since, having a section of his store set apart for the transaction of mail business.

Mr. Pherson was married in 1869 to Mary J. Cotterman, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 1, 1849, and is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Foreman) Cotterman, the former of whom was born in Perry County, Ohio, and the latter in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pherson have had these children: Cora M., wife of W. O. Dountz, of Scioto township; James H., at home; Etta, wife of Carl Bach, of Pherson; Hattie A., wife of R. E. Furgerson, of Bucyrus, Ohio; and Emma T., Herman C., Scott E. and Jennie May.

Mr. Pherson is a prominent member of the Prohibition party and is chairman of the County Central Committee. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a class leader since 1886 and in the same year assisted very liberally in the matter of building a new church edifice.



WILLIAM MILLAR, a substantial citizen and representative man of Harrison township, who owns the old Isaac D. Millar homestead on which he was born on April 28, 1847, is a son of Isaac D. and Sarah Ann (Millar) Millar.

The Millar family of Harrison township, Pickaway County, have occupied their land for the past 100 years. The great-grandparents of William Millar were Isaac and Elizabeth (Sea) Millar, the former of whom was born February 9, 1749, and married Elizabeth Sea on October 28, 1777, and died January 23, 1815, in the 66th year of his age. His wife

was born August 15, 1756, and died April 14, 1794. Their children were: William, born August 6, 1778; Catherine, born February 19, 1780; Rebecca, born February 3, 1783; Michael, born March 30, 1785; Isaac, born December 6, 1787; Elizabeth, born February 4, 1790; and Adam, born March 24, 1792.

Adam Millar, the grandfather of William Millar, died March 28, 1824, aged 32 years and 4 days. He married Rebecca Decker and they had two sons: Isaac D., father of our subject; and John, who died when a young man.

Isaac D. Millar was born March 18, 1822, and on February 22, 1844, married his cousin, Sarah Ann Millar, daughter of William and Mary (Sudduth) Millar, whose children were as follows: Elizabeth, born May 2, 1809; George Washington, born February 5, 1811; Isaac, born January 28, 1813; Adam, born March 15, 1815; Sarah Ann, born April 24, 1817; Lucinda, born December 12, 1819; William A. P., born November 17, 1824; and Mary Catherine, born April 23, 1830. Isaac D. Millar died October 21, 1867; his wife died June 27, 1900, aged 83 years.

The children of Isaac D. and Sarah Ann Millar were: John D., born December 6, 1844, deceased March 28, 1860; William, the subject of this sketch; Mary Rebecca, born September 6, 1850, wife of Hon. Thaddeus E. Cromley; Leonard, born April 1, 1854, residing in Harrison township, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work; Isaac M. and Adam P. (twins), born March 21, 1857, the former of whom died February 3, 1860, and the latter on March 26, 1886; and Annie L., wife of F. S. Chryst, probate judge of Trumbull County, who died at her home in Warren, Ohio, March 25, 1901, leaving two daughters—Blanche E. and Sarah M.

William Millar has passed almost all his life on the old homestead, following farming. He attended the township schools and a very excellent school at Granville, but the death of his father recalled him to take charge of affairs at home. His farm, which is known as the "Bunker Hill Farm," contains 276 acres. Mr. Millar is one of the leading agriculturists of





his section and owns one of the most valuable farms in the township.

On January 14, 1892, Mr. Millar was married to Aphlus O'Day, who is a daughter of Wesley and Malvina (Scutt) O'Day. The father of Mrs. Millar was born in Delaware, May 10, 1820, and died June 20, 1887, at South Bloomfield, Ohio. The mother was born in Onondaga County, New York, August 15, 1827, and resides at South Bloomfield with her youngest son, Meredith O'Day. Mr. and Mrs. Millar have four children, viz.: Sarah Ann, born September 27, 1894; Isaac O'Day, born February 17, 1896; and Mary Ette, Bernice and Harriett Beatrice (twins), born June 15, 1905. A group picture of the Millar family accompanies this sketch. In politics Mr. Millar is a Republican as was his father before him. Mrs. Millar has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Bloomfield since she was 15 years of age.

**I**SAAC E. MORRIS, one of Pickaway township's representative agriculturists and prominent citizens, serving his second term as township trustee, resides on a valuable farm which is situated some seven miles from Circleville, on the Circleville and Kingston turnpike. Mr. Morris was born September 16, 1865, on the famous Pickaway Plains in Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of Reason S. and Harriet (Pontius) Morris.

Both parents of Mr. Morris were born in Washington township, Pickaway County and now reside in Salt Creek township. Reason S. Morris is a son of Henry Morris, one of the early settlers of this county, in which the family has been one of standing for many years. To Reason S. Morris and wife were born 10 children, as follows: Daniel, of Salt Creek township; Mary A., wife of Andrew Wilson, of Athens County, Ohio; Henry V., of Logan, Phillips County, Kansas; Isaac E., of this sketch; Mahlon, of Pickaway County; Evaline, of Salt Creek township; Charles E., of Walnut township; Clifton, of Logan, Phil-

lips County, Kansas; Rosa E., wife of Claude W. Work, of Denver, Colorado; and Arthur, of Salt Creek township.

Isaac E. Morris was born in Pickaway township, this county, and was 11 years old when the family removed to Salt Creek township, where he attended school until he became interested in farming. His training in this direction was of a practical nature and he has always been interested in agricultural pursuits. He settled on his present farm, near Elmwood, in 1891, and in addition to carrying on general farming raises many horses, cattle and hogs.

On February 25, 1890, Mr. Morris was married to Ina Chrisman, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jeremiah Chrisman, of that county.

In political sentiment, Mr. Morris is a Democrat and has been active in party affairs in the township. On several occasions he has been selected for office by his fellow-citizens and is now serving his second term as township trustee. He enjoys the confidence of the public and bears the reputation of being an excellent and industrious official.

**M**ARTIN E. DREISBACH, a retired farmer and merchant, of Circleville, and a citizen of wealth and standing, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, on September 8, 1826, and is a son of Rev. John Dreisbach and his wife, Fannie Eyer.

Rev. John Dreisbach was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, in 1789. After reaching maturity, he became a clergyman of the Evangelical Association, preaching both in Pennsylvania and New York. In 1831 he came with his family to Pickaway township, Pickaway County, Ohio, being the fifth member of his denomination, after a society was organized, in the locality. While a resident of this county he occasionally occupied the pulpit, also editing the *Evangelical Messenger* at Dayton, and (for two years) after its removal to Cleveland. Prior to coming to Ohio, he served as



a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was not only a good, conscientious son, but one of decided ability in the practical affairs of life.

To Rev. John Dreisbach and his second wife, Fannie Eyer, were born 11 children, of whom the following four are living: Jacob E., a resident of Carthage, Missouri; Martin E., our subject; Fannie (Spickler), living in Bakertown, West Virginia; and Martha (Gildersleeve), residing in Denver, Colorado. By a previous marriage, with a sister of his second wife, Rev. John Dreisbach had two children.

Martin E. Dreisbach has lived in this county since he was five years of age. He was early inured to agricultural work and married, when 22 years old, Elizabeth Reedy, daughter of Michael Reedy, who had settled in Green township, Ross County, in 1812. Mrs. Dreisbach died in October, 1903, the mother of three children, of whom the only one now living is Arista, wife of Harry P. Lorbach, an optician of Circleville.

Mr. Dreisbach enlisted for service in the Civil War in 1864, on the 2nd of May, joining Company A, 155th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison, going direct to Martinsburg, Virginia, and thence to Whitehouse Landing, City Point and Norfolk. He was assigned mostly to garrison and fatigue duty, being at one time assistant quartermaster of his regiment. After his honorable discharge, on the 27th of August, 1865, Mr. Dreisbach returned to his home and earnestly resumed the pursuits of peace.

In 1876 Mr. Dreisbach moved to Circleville and engaged in the implement and seed business, in which he successfully continued until 1905, when he retired from active life, having not only acquired a competency through his mercantile enterprises but also a fine farm of 300 acres in Pickaway township. He is well known in Grand Army circles, being a charter member of Groce Post, of Circleville. He has held all the offices in the gift of the post and has never relinquished his membership since he assisted in the organization of the post. He is also an Odd Fellow in good

standing. Politically Mr. Dreisbach is a Republican, and, religiously, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



**LEANDER HERMAN WARD**, proprietor of what is known as the "Rose Dale Fruit Farm," is closely identified with the history and with the agricultural prosperity of Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio. His property comprises 80 acres of land, 27 of which are laid out in orchards and small fruits. He is a member of a family that has been established in Pickaway County for over 100 years and is in the fourth generation from William Ward, the founder of the family in America, who came as a pioneer from Virginia to this county. Mr. Ward was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, March 28, 1858, and is a son of William T. and Catherine (Payne) Ward and a grandson of William P. and Hannah (Sabins) Ward.

William Ward, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Hampshire, England. His father, desiring that he should learn a trade, apprenticed William to his uncle Charles who did not, however, treat the lad as he deserved. He accordingly resented his uncle's mistreatment and ran away. He secured a place on an English vessel through a distant relative, Commodore Ward, of the English Navy. After making several trips across the ocean, he finally concluded to remain in this country despite the fact that Commodore Ward offered him every inducement to return to England. The Commodore's motive in constraining the young man to return to England was not wholly unselfish, for William owed the Commodore the price of a passage across the ocean. It resolved itself into a case of "Ward eat Ward" and terminated in the Commodore's selling the young man for an amount equal to the price of a passage across the Atlantic, to a Mr. Snyder, a resident of Pendleton County, Virginia. Between young Ward and freedom lay 10 acres of saplings and underbrush, which he had to grub to





secure his release from servitude. While engaged in working out his freedom, he became acquainted with a young woman named Nancy Courtney, whose birthplace was somewhere in Scotland and who like himself was working out the price of her passage to this country. After securing his own freedom, he assisted Nancy in her work and hand in hand they emerged from the gloom of servitude into the clear light of American freedom. Soon after this they were married. To this union were born eight children—six sons and two daughters. The sons were named: Charles, William, Robert, George, James and Richard. In the spring of 1802 the fact was brought home to Mr. Ward that greater opportunities presented themselves in Ohio than in the Old Dominion and accordingly he set out for what was then known as the Northwest Territory. In the month of May, 1802, he and his family with their teams, working tools and household goods disembarked from a flatboat at Portsmouth, Ohio, from which point he set out in a northerly direction. He was not tempted to remain in Chillicothe, the early capital of the Territory, but continued on to the north to section 17, township 9, range 21, in what is now Pickaway County, throughout much of the journey having to cut a road through the dense, uninhabited wilderness. Arriving at his destination, he located on the half-section of land now owned in equal parts by his great-grandsons, Charles and James Ward. The old log house that was then built is still standing. Four generations have dwelt within its walls. Rain and snow have fallen on it, winds and tempests have swept against it, but for a century it has withstood all. What mighty changes have been wrought since the old house was built! When its timbers were hewed in the forest, the greater part of Ohio was still uncultivated and uninhabited save by wild animals and the red man. They were happy people who lived in the old cabin. It was home to them; love was there, peace was on the walls and joy stood in the door. Little children were born there and from its confines the souls of the father and mother went up to God. "How dear to my heart are the scenes

of my childhood!" William Ward died in December, 1814, aged 71 years and his wife died in December, 1834, aged 89 years.

James Ward, the fifth son of William Ward, was born in Virginia and accompanied his parents to Ohio in May, 1802. On the old Ward farm in Pickaway County he spent his boyhood days, remaining with his father until he reached his majority, when he returned to Virginia to marry Elizabeth Propst whom he had known before coming to Ohio. The journey of 300 miles was made on foot in six days. After their marriage, James Ward and his wife remained in Virginia until two children were born to them—William P. and Eliza—and then came to Pickaway County, Ohio. The trip was made on horseback, the son being tied behind his father with a large bandana handkerchief and the daughter being carried by her mother on her lap. James and Elizabeth (Propst) Ward were the parents of 10 children. The sons were eight in number and were named as follows: William P., George W., James, Wesley, Peter, John, Josiah and Daniel. The two daughters were named Eliza and Nancy Ann. Of this family none are living, since January, 1906.

William P. Ward, the eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Propst) Ward and grandfather of our subject, was married to Hannah Sabins in 1831 and to this union were born seven children. The sons, five in number, were named: William T., Robert, Leander, Frank and John H. The daughters were named Elizabeth and Sarah.

William T. Ward, the eldest son of William P. and Hannah (Sabins) Ward and father of our subject, was born in August, 1832, in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and was here reared and educated. On October 2, 1853, he was married to Catherine Payne, a daughter of Joel Payne, a neighboring farmer. At the time of their marriage they were not blessed with much of the world's goods, but both husband and wife enjoyed good health, and in a long life, characterized by diligent saving, hard labor and good management, they secured a good home for themselves and family. They were good neighbors



and first-class citizens and were beloved by all who knew them. They were blessed with nine children—six sons and three daughters—named as follows: William M., Leander H., Israel, Jabez, Lawrence, Harry A., Mary J., Lottie E. and Cora A.

Leander H. Ward grew up on his father's farm in Walnut township and attended the district schools of the vicinity. On January 8, 1885, he was married to Sarah E. Ward, daughter of R. P. and Jane (Hedges) Ward. In this year the "Western fever" was very contagious and our subject and his wife fell victims. They moved to Kansas and took up farming, as Mr. Ward was a farmer's son and thoroughly instructed in all the arts of agriculture. The crops, however, proving to be failures on account of the chinch bugs and the hot winds, he concluded that Ohio was the only place for a civilized man to live, so he and his family came back to Pickaway County in the fall of 1886. He stopped at Ashville and took up blacksmithing which he followed seven years, meeting with large success in business and accumulating some property. In 1894, however, he decided to remove from town and so bought his father-in-law's 80-acre farm in Walnut township. As soon as it came into his possession, he began to plant a portion of it to all kinds of fruit so as to make the property, in time, an up-to-date fruit farm. Every year he has planted more and more of his farm in fruit and has at present 27 acres planted to all kinds of fruit, there being orchards containing 2,500 trees and six acres devoted to small fruits. When the orchards come into full bearing, which will be in a few years, the income from the fruit produced will, at a low estimate, amount to as much as \$7,000 a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had six children, as follows: Mabel Agnes; Maud Ellis, who married Isaac M. Stout and resides in Walnut township; Hartley E.; Mettie Alice; Edith, who was born May 6, 1893, and died July 24, of the same year; and Eugene Harold.

Mrs. Ward's father, R. P. Ward, died on March 6, 1894. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Leander H. Ward, died October 9, 1866;

on April 28, 1868, he was married to Harriet Bowman, who survives him and lives with the subject of this sketch.

Leander H. Ward's fraternal and religious connections are confined to his membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Brethren Church. He is domestic in his tastes and is considered a model family man and a splendid citizen.



CHARLES D. BRINER. M. D., one of Williamsport's best known citizens, has practiced medicine here since 1891 and, although his professional duties have been exciting, he has also given much attention to public affairs in this vicinity. A man of public spirit and enterprise, he has always worked for the advancement of home interests and has at different times been called upon to serve in offices of public trust.

Dr. Briner is a native of Pickaway County, having been born in Perry township, May 30, 1862. He is a son of John and Sarah E. (Hatfield) Briner, and grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Torrence) Briner. Jacob Briner, who was a native of Pennsylvania, at an early date located in Pickaway County, where he engaged in farming for many years. His death occurred at Enon, Ohio.

John Briner, father of Charles D., was born on a farm north of Circleville, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until October 17, 1871, when he moved with his family to Williamsport. Here he engaged in the poultry and general produce business until his death, March 31, 1895. He is survived by his widow, who in maiden life was Sarah E. Hatfield. She also was a native of Pickaway County and is a daughter of John and Maria (Baker) Hatfield, both natives of Maryland. As a result of this union two children were born, namely: Ida M., wife of D. W. Moler, of Williamsport; and Charles D. Mrs. Briner resides in Williamsport in a home adjoining that of her son.

Charles D. Briner was reared on a farm





until nine years of age when he was brought by his parents to Williamsport. Here he attended the public schools and grew to manhood. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he began study under the preceptorship of Dr. T. F. White on his 21st birthday. He later entered Starling Medical College at Columbus from which institution he was graduated March 4, 1886. Immediately thereafter he returned to Williamsport but was unable to take up practice at once as his funds had been exhausted in obtaining an education. He accepted a position as teacher in Deercreek township and continued at that vocation until 1891, when he resigned to take up the active practice of medicine. His success was immediate and in a short time he was firmly established in the confidence of the people of this section, many of his patients coming from a distance. He is a member and for one year was president of the Pickaway County Medical Society. For four years during President Cleveland's administration, the Doctor served on the Board of Pension Examiners.

November 27, 1889, Doctor Briner was joined in marriage with Minnie Welton, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, and is a daughter of Moses and Emma (Hurst) Welton. Four children were born to this union: Merl, who died at the age of 17 months; Ruth, who died in infancy; Helen, who is still living, and Thureda, who died at the age of two weeks.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, and stands high in the councils of his party, having served on the central and executive committees. He served two terms as treasurer of Deercreek township, from 1891 to 1895, and at the same time was treasurer of the corporation of Williamsport. He served on the School Board three years, was re-elected and resigned in the middle of the second term. He also served one year as editor of the *Williamsport News*, during which period that publication earnestly advocated steps for the improvement of the town and the promotion of its interests. Fraternally, the Doctor has been very prominent. For 13 years he was master of Heber Lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M., at Williamsport, and upon his voluntary retirement

from the office he was presented by the members with a fine past master's jewel. He also belongs to Heber Chapter, No. 62, O. E. S., of which he was the first worthy patron; Circleville Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M.; Williamsport Lodge, No. 4475, M. W. of A., of which he is the physician; Williamsport Lodge, No. 478, K. P., being a past chancellor of the same, and Atlanta Lodge, No. 819, I. O. O. F., at Atlanta, Ohio.

Religiously, Dr. Briner and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a well-appointed office and a fine home in Williamsport.

**B**ENTON MONROE DUNNICK, a fine type of the gentleman farmer of old and cultured Ohio, owner of 215 acres of beautiful land in Walnut township, and former sheriff of Pickaway County, was born upon the farm which still comprises his homestead, on January 24, 1854. He is a son of Benjamin T. and Minerva (Ashbrook) Dunnick. His father was born, reared and educated in Walnut township and here became a prominent farmer. He died September 12, 1859. Our subject's mother was a daughter of William and Permelia Ashbrook, both natives of Virginia, and is still living at East Ringgold, aged 87 years.

In Walnut township our subject developed into an intelligent and useful manhood, and in 1875 married for his first wife Sarah Ann Brobst, who died in 1882. By her he had three children, viz.: Iva, who married Boyd Swope, of Amanda township, Fairfield County, Ohio, and became the mother of two children—Kathleen and F. Dunnick; Oela C., who married William C. Nothstine, lives in Walnut township and is the mother of a daughter—Sarah Elizabeth; and John T., who married Alice Plummer, of Columbus, and is assistant business manager of the *Columbus Dispatch*. In 1889 Mr. Dunnick married Mary E. Hammel. Two children were born to this union—David H. and Minerva.

Mr. Dunnick purchased his present home






in August, 1896, and the family occupied it in 1897. It was during the latter year that he concluded his four years' service as sheriff of Pickaway County, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. He has a wide connection with the fraternities, being a member of the F. & A. M., B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. Religiously he is identified with the Primitive Baptist Church.

Mr. Dunnick takes great pride in his home, which is commodious and modern, and is prouder still of his family. He is especially gratified at the success of his youngest child by his first marriage, John T. Dunnick. When the latter was in the Circleville High School, during the father's term as sheriff, he took a local agency for the *Columbus Dispatch*. He acquitted himself so creditably that when he finished his course he was offered a position in the Columbus office as assistant bookkeeper, and his good work in that capacity earned him the promotion to his present post—assistant business manager.

Mahlon Ashbrook, Mr. Dunnick's uncle, was the founder of the town of Ashville, which was named in his honor. About the year 1850 he was the wealthiest man in Pickaway County, conducting the largest store and selling more produce than any one in the county. In 1855 he met with serious business reverses, and the entire family, which is one of the oldest, most aristocratic and honorable in the county, came to his assistance, and in the discharge of his indebtedness they were all reduced to comparative poverty.

 S. McKINLEY, postmaster at Orient, where he is engaged in a general mercantile business, is the oldest continuous resident of the village and is identified with all its leading interests. Mr. McKinley was born two and a half miles north of Harrisburg, in Franklin County, Ohio, September 17, 1856, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Chenowith) McKinley.

The name of McKinley is honored and revered in Ohio and J. S. McKinley belongs

to a branch of the same family from which came the late President McKinley, the paternal grandfather of our subject being a second cousin to the martyred President. He was an extensive farmer and also one of the local pioneer preachers of the Methodist faith. Fearless and undismayed, he traveled through the wilderness which then enveloped Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, buying stock and performing the duties of his spiritual mission until the advanced age of 84 years brought his labors to a close. He married Sarah Yocum, who, like himself, had been born in Virginia. Together they came, in a covered wagon, to Ohio, and settled near the present town of Darbyville in 1813. Among their numerous children were: David, Susan, Elizabeth, A. Seymour, Joseph H., Harriet, Margaret, Mary, William H., Russell B., John W. and James. The last named was a victim of the Civil War.

David McKinley was reared in Pickaway County, where the family remained for a time. He married Elizabeth Chenowith, of Franklin County, Ohio, who was a daughter of Joseph Chenowith, who is said to have been the first white male child born in the Scioto Valley, his parents coming from Virginia to Ohio and locating at Chillicothe. In 1806 the Chenowiths left that neighborhood and settled in Franklin County, where they became possessed of 2,000 acres of farming land. They had these children: Jane, Rachel, Joseph Heath, William B., Elizabeth, Isabel, Elijah and Jeremiah M. All have passed away except William B., Jeremiah M., Isabel and Elizabeth.

The children born to David McKinley and wife were: Sarah A., widow of James Boyd, living at Harrisburg, Ohio; William F., who married Elizabeth Sherman and resides at Mount Sterling, Ohio; Joseph, who died in Franklin County, Ohio, from the effects of a kick from a horse, within a few days of his 21st birthday; Harriet L., deceased in 1901, who was the wife of W. D. Harvey, of Franklin County, Ohio; John B., director of the Franklin County Infirmary, residing at Reynoldsburg, who married Mary E. Vieman; Margaret J., single, who resides at Columbus; Mary E., wife of William J. Kennard, resid-



ing at Camp Chase; Susan M., wife of E. W. Swisher, residing at Columbus; J. S., of this sketch; and James Bates, a physician, located at Harrisburg, Ohio. David McKinley, our subject's father, died in 1869.

As indicated above, J. S. McKinley has been a very important factor in the developing of Orient. On March 31, 1885, he located at this point, an appointee of the late President Harrison as the first postmaster at the newly organized office, and opened up a department store which he has developed into a large and prosperous business. In this connection it may be remarked that his business card, in part, explains his continued success. He announces: "I have not, in 10 years, had my store robbed; I have not had a fire; I have not lost to exceed \$20 from bad debts; I have but one price; I buy and sell for cash; I have no note or notes to pay; I have no mortgage on any of my property; I am not security on any one's paper for a cent; I believe in advertising; I believe it pays to be honest; I believe in quick sales and small profits; I believe that goods well bought are half sold, and I believe that goods can be bought cheaper for cash than on time, and that cash helps people to be prosperous and honest."

Mr. McKinley lives up to his terse business announcement. His store is conducted entirely on a cash basis and he has proved how advantageous this policy is to both seller and buyer. He is a large and intelligent advertiser, adopting unusual methods and spending a large sum, having proved the wisdom of such a course.

After a change came about in the administration, Mr. McKinley resigned as postmaster at Orient, and during the eight years while the office was filled by a Democrat, Mr. McKinley, in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, managed Morgan Park, near Orient, where many thousands gathered to picnic. This tract now belongs to the State. In 1895 he was re-appointed postmaster at Orient and has served continuously ever since. This is an important business point. Morgan's station or Orient had the first suburban railroad in Pickaway County. The State has

a farm here of 1,700 acres. In the past two years over \$300,000 has been expended on buildings, fences, boulevards and in a few years it will be one of the most beautiful places in Ohio, when it will accommodate 1,600 people it is thought. Orient has the second highest railroad trestle in the State and has three artesian wells, one of which is 1,900 feet deep. The town supports schools, churches and offers a pleasant home to people of capital, as well as to artisans and business men.

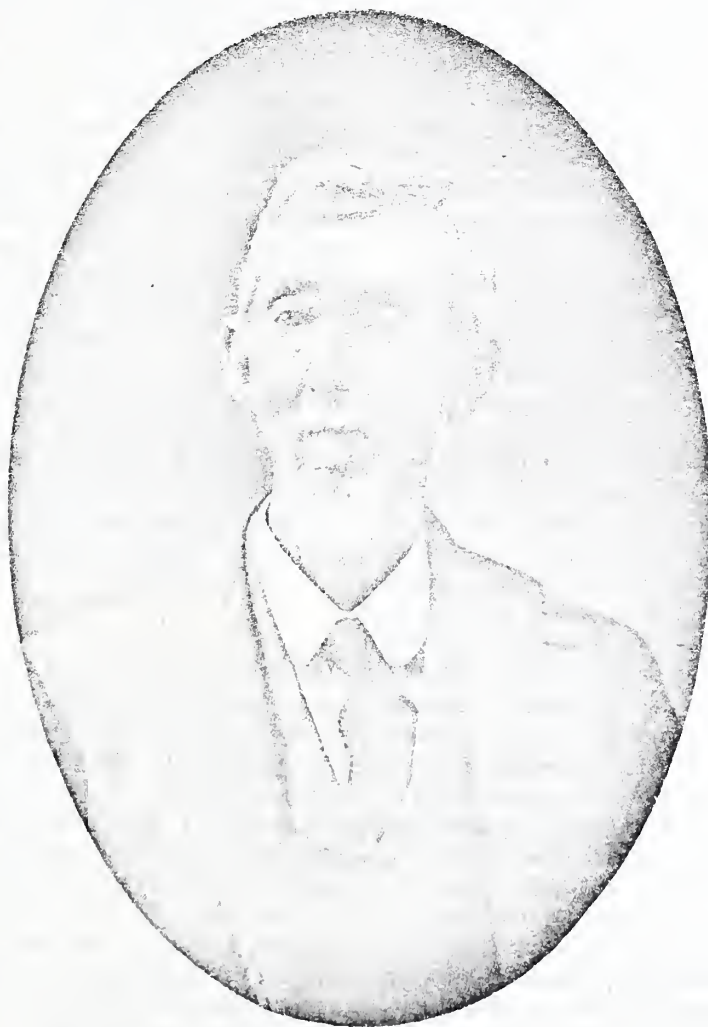
In addition to his other concerns, Mr. McKinley has been much interested for a year past in growing grapes and his efforts have met with remarkable success. Mr. McKinley was the only fruit exhibitor from Ohio at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, at which time he exhibited in the Horticultural Building a fruiting grape-vine—the only one exhibited—known as "McKinley's Jumbo," many of whose grapes had a diameter in excess of one and one-eighth inches. He grows 25 varieties of fancy grapes, including the "Concord", "Worden", "Brighton", "Moore's Diamond", "Niagara", and "McKinley's Jumbo", which has been renamed the "Columbian Imperial" and which Mr. McKinley claims is the largest grape in the world. The fruit is produced abundantly and the demand will probably tax Mr. McKinley's resources of production for some time to come.

In 1881 Mr. McKinley was married to Ida E. Gayman, who is a daughter of David and Mary E. (Wheeler) Gayman, of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio. Mr. Gayman died in February, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Gayman had four children, namely: Edwin, deceased, who married Laura Pugh; Allen E., also deceased, who married Edith Ash; David D., who married Elizabeth Keeler and resides at Greenville, Ohio; and Ida E., who is the wife of our subject. She was born at Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio, June 20, 1859.

Mr. McKinley has demonstrated on many occasions the genuine interest he takes in his town, aside from anything pertaining to his personal advancement. In his management of








GEORGE DUNGAN.



official affairs he is greatly commended. He has secured for the Orient postoffice three rural routes, exceeding any town of its size in the county. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first and largest subscriber to the fund used to build the new church edifice. For 20 years he has taken much interest in Sunday-school work. He was superintendent of the Harrisburg Sunday-school for two years and of the Orient Sunday-school for six years. He is now serving his fourth year as president of the town and township organizations. He is president of the board of trustees of Scioto township and also president of the Scioto Township Law and Order League. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, in the latter having taken the 32d degree.

With all his many business interests, Mr. McKinley still finds some time for recreation, which he employs in fishing. That he is a true follower of the immortal Izaak Walton seems to be a settled conviction in his neighborhood, it being a common saying that "A McKinley can catch fish where there are none."

EORGE DUNGAN, a prosperous and progressive farmer of Wayne township, a Democrat of local prominence and a successful man in both private and public affairs, is a native of the township whose interests he has done so much to advance. The homestead consists of 330 acres of land and a farm of 90 acres, presented by Mr. Dungan to his wife. He lives on the same farm and in the same house, where he was born on the 6th of September, 1839.

Mr. Dungan is a son of Titus and Jemima (King) Dungan. John Dungan, the grandfather, was a native of Ireland, where his father died. As an infant he was brought, by his widowed mother to America, and until 1789 lived in Pennsylvania. Thence he migrated to Virginia, where he was married, his wife being a member of the famous Titus family of that State. In 1802 John Dungan traded his farm of 100 acres in the Old Dominion for a

1,000-acre tract in Pickaway County. It was mostly timberland, and John Dungan, assisted by his sons William, John, Titus and Patterson, had a large contract before him in clearing off and improving even sufficient for a moderate-sized homestead. Neither did he have his sons' continuous assistance. Patterson, the last born, died when quite young. William, the oldest, although reared a Presbyterian, became a Baptist minister—one of the pioneers of that sect in Pickaway County—and died in 1830. John Dungan, Jr., became a prominent farmer in Pickaway County, where he married. He served in the War of 1812.

Titus Dungan, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1794, and when a lad of eight years accompanied his parents to Pickaway County where he grew to manhood. He served in the War of 1812 and upon his return home was married at Westfall, Wayne township, to Jemima King, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1796, and was a daughter of William King, an early pioneer of Pickaway County, coming here in 1798 and settling where Westfall later sprung up, which town subsequently totally disappeared. William King, who was a Quaker in his religious belief, was born in Pennsylvania and was there married. He moved from there to Virginia, then to Kentucky and finally to Pickaway County, Ohio. He was a Democrat in politics and served as the first justice of the peace in Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. Titus Dungan became the parents of six boys and four girls, of whom George was the youngest.

George Dungan was reared and primarily educated in Pickaway County, his collegiate training being marked by the fact that one of his school-teachers was James A. Garfield. Mr. Dungan's first wife, Hannah Etta Grove, lived but two years after their marriage in 1862, and left one child, Mary Florence, who became the wife of Addison Maddox and herself died in 1886, the mother of Mabel Marie, now also deceased. In 1867 Mr. Dungan married Harriet Blackstone, daughter of Thomas Blackstone, of Ross County, and a sister of Dr. Thomas Blackstone, of Circleville. There were five children by this second marriage. Etta,



the oldest, married Benjamin Floyd Yates, for six years auditor of Pickaway County, and died in 1888, leaving one child, Grover Allen, who resides with his grandparents. John Titus, the second child, died at the age of two years and three months. Jemima is a school teacher at New Holland, this county. George Francis died at about three years of age. William Allen, the youngest child, was born September 28, 1874, and is a school teacher, but spends most of his time in Texas.

George Dungan has always been a Democrat, and has been prominent in the public affairs of the township. He has been elected to every office in the township and has served in each, except that of constable, which he declined in favor of his opponent who wanted it and who made an excellent officer. He was elected by his party to the office of infirmiry director and served in that capacity for six years. At the present time he is justice of the peace and township treasurer. Notwithstanding that he was reared and educated a Protestant, he is decidedly Catholic in his religious views, though liberal to all Christian denominations. A portrait of Mr. Dungan accompanies this sketch.



**R**ICHARD AMBROSE BROWN, M. D., a physician of modern and progressive character and of increasing practice, a resident of Commercial Point in Scioto township, and largely interested in agricultural property, both as owner and manager, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 3rd of December, 1873. He is a son of Ambrose White and Flora (Cunningham) Brown, and is of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side and of Scotch-Irish, on the maternal. The family history of the Cunninghams has been traced to the ancient annals of Scotland, the Doctor having in his possession their distinctive coat-of-arms. They were identified with colonial times in America, and one of the immediate ancestors of Dr. Brown is known to have fought in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas White Brown, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Maryland, but came to Ohio in his early married life, where Ambrose White Brown, his son and the father of our subject, was born. Both parents of Dr. Brown were natives of Ross County, this State, and were of the unpretentious, respected, farming class. His father, the owner of considerable land, has been dead for 27 years, while his mother resides in Circleville. Dr. Brown is not only building up a fine practice in and around Commercial Point, but owns a valuable farm of 320 acres and manages his mother's estate in Scioto township.

The other members of the family born to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose White Brown were: Thomas White Brown, who resides west of Circleville and is a dealer in grain; Ethel, wife of J. G. Hollenbeck, who is district passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Atlanta, Georgia; and Ada, who married Stuart R. Bolin, a lawyer of Circleville. The family are traditionally Presbyterians and Democrats, and several members of it have been active and somewhat prominent in politics.

Richard A. Brown, the subject of these lines, received his early education in the graded schools at Chillicothe, entered Wooster College in the fall of 1888, and after spending four years there was a student at Princeton for another two years. In the fall of 1893 he matriculated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated therefrom with his degree, in March, 1896. He spent the fall and spring of 1897 and 1898 in pursuing a post-graduate course at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in the summer of the latter year located at Parkersburg, West Virginia. While a resident of that place he was associated with Dr. C. G. Blubaugh, and did considerable surgical work for the railroads. He was assistant surgeon of the Ohio River Railroad and attended to the local work of the Southwestern Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Since February, 1905, Dr. Brown has been a resident of Commercial Point, and both as physician, surgeon and citizen has an assured standing. He is a Royal





Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Brown's wife was formerly Minnie Abernethy, daughter of Judge I. N. Abernethy, of Circleville, of which place she is a native.

**G**EORGE W. MORRIS, treasurer of Pickaway County, belongs to one of the old established families of Walnut township, this county, where he was born on January 15, 1856. He is a son of James and Mary (Davis) Morris and grandson of John Morris.

The Morris family is of English extraction. The great-grandfather was born there, emigrated to America and settled first in Pennsylvania, where the grandfather was born. John Morris moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia and then to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1802, where he secured a section of land in Walnut township, becoming possessed of 1,000 acres of land in the course of time. He was one of the earliest and best known pioneers in this section and reared a large family, whose descendants are now among the county's best citizens.

James Morris, our subject's father, was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and here grew to manhood. He bought and cleared a tract of 160 acres and later at different times added several hundred more acres to his first purchase. He died April 22, 1896, on the homestead in Walnut township, now occupied by his son, Thomas J. Morris. For many years he was a justice of the peace and also served as township trustee, being a Democrat in politics. He married Mary Davis, who was born in Walnut township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and was a daughter of the early pioneer, William Davis. Mrs. Morris died January 7, 1904. Of the nine children born to James Morris and wife, seven are now living, Thomas J., a resident of Circleville; George W., the subject of this sketch; James M., a hardware merchant of Circleville; Mrs. Lydia Stein, of Circleville township; Mrs. Ella Stein, of Jackson township; Mrs. Alice

Blacker, of Chillicothe; and Mrs. Clara Campbell, of Circleville. Those deceased are John and Jane.

George W. Morris was reared and educated in Pickaway County and became a practical farmer, following agricultural pursuits here for many years. He then spent some three years in the milling business. He became well known as one of the substantial, reliable citizens of the county and in November, 1905, he was elected to the office of county treasurer. The duties of this responsible office he has filled until the present, with an efficiency which has met with the approval of the public, irrespective of party.

Mr. Morris was married to Stella Ritt, who is a daughter of the late Benjamin Ritt, of Pickaway County. They have one son, James B., who fills the position of assistant county treasurer.

Politically Mr. Morris is a Democrat. Externally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morris and family reside in a very pleasant home at No. 509 North Court street, Circleville.

Mr. Morris belongs to a family which has in it some notable examples of longevity. His father was one of a family of 15 children, of whom one still survives in venerable age—Mrs. Melinda Lincoln, a resident of Illinois. Another aunt of our subject, Mrs. Charlotte Caldwell, died June 2, 1906, in Circleville, having almost reached her 92nd birthday.

**F**RED C. BETTS, one of the most progressive, energetic and popular young farmers of Deer Creek township, was born April 19, 1877, on the farm upon which he now resides, and is a son of George and Mary (Phillips) Betts and grandson of John W. and Harriet (Gordy) Betts. The early history of the Betts family may be found in the sketch of George Betts, appearing elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Betts was reared on his father's farm

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